

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th July, 1895—(concluded).

			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.														
SALT.			SALT.			UNSKILLED LABOUR— ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			STEEL OR HORSE- KEEPER.			SKILLED LABOUR— COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.								
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.		Number.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	BENGAL—concluded.		
U	9 12	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0			Tippora.	24	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.
V	9 8	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	15 0	20 0				Noakhali.	25	
W	10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	12 0	11 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	7 0	6 0	20 0				Chittagong.	26	
X	10 8	10 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	3 13 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	6 0	7 0				Patna.	27	PATNA DIVISION.
Y	11 0	10 8	3 10 8	3 13 0	3 18 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 0	8 0				Gaya.	28	
Z	10 4	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 0	4 8	5 0	6 4	6 0	6 4	10 4	10 8	10 4				Shahabad.	29	
a	10 4	...	3 12 0	...	3 12 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0				Saran.	30	
b	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	3 10 0	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 12	5 10	5 10				Champanan.	31	
c	10 0	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	9 6	9 0	9 6				Musaffarpur.	32	
d	10 0	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12	3 2	...	4 0	4 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8				Darbhanga.	33	
e	10 0	10 0	3 7 6	3 7 6	3 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 12	5 10	5 10	5 10				Monghyr.	34	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.
f	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Bhagalpur.	35
g	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...				Purnea (Kasba).	36
h	10 8	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	4 11	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	5 10	6 9				Malda (English Bazar).	37	
i	10 8	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0				Sonthal Parganah.	38	
j	9 4	9 4	10 12	3 10 0	3 8 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8				Cuttack.	39	ORISSA DIVISION.
k	10 8	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				Balasore.	40	
l	11 8	11 8	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	8 0	7 8				Puri.	41	
m	8 0	8 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	4 13 6	7 0	7 8	7 8	7 8				Hasaribagh.	42	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.
n	8 8	9 0	4 8 0	4 5 0	4 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 10	5 10	5 10				Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43	
o	8 7	8 7	7 5	...	...	...	8 12	5 14 3	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8				Palamau.	44
p	10 2	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 11	4 11	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 4	11 4	11 4				Manbhum.	45	
q	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	15 0	15 0				Singbhum.	46	

d In the Beguabar and Jamui subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

e In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Banka 10 seers, Madhipura 9½ seers and Supaul 10 seers.

f In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

g In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jamtara 9 seers, Pakour 11 seers, Godda 9 seers, Deoghur 10½ seers and Rajmahal 9 seers.

h In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jajpur 9 seers, Kondrapara 9 seers, and Banki 10 seers.

i At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

j At Giridi the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

k At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARKS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 2 3	4 13 0	4 8 0	5 6 3	3 2 0	3 4 0	4 3 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 9 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	5 8 0	2 6 0	2 10 0	3 8 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 1 0	...	3 2 0	3 1 0	5 0 0	2 2 0	2 6 0	4 0 0
4	Naryanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 6 0	4 4 0	1 14 0	2 2 0	3 12 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	3 0 0
6	Patna ...	Red 2 8 0 White 2 10 0	Wheat. 2 3 6 Wheat. 2 8 0	2 3 0 2 5 0	1 11 0	1 10 6	1 12 6	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	2 3 6	2 3 6	3 11 0
7	Cuttack ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0									
8	Balasore ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 12 0
9	Puri ...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	4 4 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 12 0

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd July 1895.

PRICES PER MAUND					
JOWAR OR CHOLU. (<i>Sorghum Vulgare</i> .)			BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.
2 4 0	2 4 0	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	...
...
...
...
...
...
...	...	1 12 6	...	...	...
...
...
...

OF 40 SEERS.

MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eleusine Corocana.</i>)			KANGNI OR KAKUN. ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.
...	8 14 03	14 04	20
...
...
...
...
...
...	2 7 02	10 02	7 0
...
...
...

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th July, 1895.

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer Aristicum</i> .)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (<i>Zea Mays</i> .)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (<i>Cajanus indicus</i> .)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 10 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 0 0	2 11 0	2 10 0	2 7 6	0 7 0	0 7 6	0 6 9	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 5 0	Calcutta.
2 12 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 3	0 6 0	0 6 6	3 5 0	2 8 0	3 11 0	Sirajganj.
2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	Dacca.
2 6 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	1 12 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	Narayanganj.
3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Chittagong.
1 15 6	1 15 0	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 12 6	2 1 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 11 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Patna.
Bird or Kalal. 2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
Chhola. 2 12 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	Balasore.
Bird or Kalal. 2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 11 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.																
	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.								
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.		
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	...	29.545	29.591	+0.04	Sly	114	93.2	14, 17 July & 18	79.2	18, 19 July	92.4	79.0	80.7		
		Raniganj	...	29.308	29.598	+0.078	Calm	78	94.7	14 & 18	77.3	14th	92.3	78.8	80.4		
		Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bankura	...	Bankura	...	29.329	29.576	+0.069	E	50	94.1	18th	77.5	16, 19 & 20	91.5	78.5	80.1
		Midnapore	...	Midnapore	...	29.493	29.588	+0.076	S	151	93.3	15-17	78.1	15, 16 & 20	92.1	78.3	80.5
	Presidency	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		24 Parganas	...	Saugor Island	...	29.509	29.578	+0.069	SSW	961	92.2	15th	80.0	18th	90.6	82.3	86.1
		Calcutta	...	Calcutta	...	29.626	29.593	+0.067	E	120	91.9	16 & 17	71.7	20th	90.5	79.6	85.1
		Nadia	...	Krishnagar	...	29.604	29.599	+0.093	E	165	92.8	17th	77.2	20th	91.4	78.6	85.1
		Murshidabad	...	Berhampore	...	29.582	29.597	+0.059	SSW	131	92.7	14th	77.3	14th	90.0	78.8	84.1
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi	Jessore	...	Jessore	...	29.622	29.602	+0.067	SSE	96	96.0	16th	77.9	17th	92.6	79.3	85.1
		Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajshahi	...	Rampur Boalis	...	29.576	29.595	+0.072	E	210	91.1	14th	78.1	14 & 18	89.0	79.2	84.1
		Dinaipur	...	Dinaipur	...	29.635	29.612	+0.070	Ely	132	89.8	17th	74.2	17th	88.4	77.2	82.1
		Jalpaiguri	...	Jalpaiguri	...	29.393	29.635	+0.077	SEly	53	89.4	18 & 20	75.1	16 & 17	86.0	76.1	81.1
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	...	Darjeeling	...	29.880	—	—0.04	Variable	157	67.1	15th	54.7	18th	65.0	56.8	61.1
		Gnatong	...	Gnatong	...	19.244	—	—	NW	99	60.4	18th	48.1	17 & 18	56.0	44.2	51.1
		Kuch Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangpur	...	Rangpur	...	29.546	29.623	+0.064	E	71	89.8	17 & 20	73.7	17th	86.6	76.7	81.1
		Bogra	...	Bogra	...	29.598	29.611	+0.067	SE	117	93.2	14th	76.2	19th	89.1	78.6	83.1
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca	Pabna	...	Sirajganj	...	29.613	29.612	+0.070	Sly	67	91.3	14th	75.2	16th	87.3	78.3	82.1
		Dacca	...	Narayanganj	...	29.602	29.636	+0.067	Sly	233	92.1	15th	77.2	15th	89.4	79.6	84.1
		Mymensingh	...	Mymensingh	...	29.633	29.643	+0.079	SSW & SEly	128	88.7	17th	76.1	18th	87.0	77.7	82.1
		Faridpur	...	Faridpur	...	29.643	29.637	+0.076	S, SE	118	91.3	14th	77.4	18th	89.3	79.0	84.1
		Backergunge	...	Barisal	...	29.675	29.633	+0.090	Calm	103	91.8	15th	77.9	18th	88.7	79.8	84.1
	Chittagong	Tippera	...	Comilla	...	29.667	29.651	+0.082	SE	172	91.3	16th	76.8	20th	89.1	77.2	83.1
		Noakhali	...	Noakhali	...	29.664	29.654	+0.083	SE	167	88.3	15th	76.8	17th	86.1	76.2	81.1
		Chittagong	...	Chittagong	...	29.651	29.666	+0.060	SE	197	88.7	16th	76.1	20th	87.3	77.7	83.1
		South Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patna	...	Bankipore	...	29.432	29.567	+0.042	NE	122	90.5	17th	76.7	18th	92.3	79.1	86.1
BIHAR.	Patna	Gaya	...	Gaya	...	29.238	29.566	+0.045	SW	111	96.5	17th	75.8	18th	93.5	79.2	86.1
		Shahabad	...	Dehri	...	29.251	29.554	+0.056	SW	232	95.3	17th	?	?	92.9	?	?
		Buxar	...	Buxar	...	29.238	29.566	+0.045	SW	111	96.3	17th	75.8	18th	93.5	79.2	86.1
		Arrah	...	Arrah	...	29.429	29.570	+0.081	E	97	96.9	17th	79.5	18th	94.0	80.1	87.1
		Saran	...	Chapra	...	29.429	29.562	+0.066	E	117	95.8	16th	77.6	16th	93.7	79.5	86.1
	Bhagalpur	Champanan	...	Motihari	...	29.401	29.583	+0.069	NE	85	92.5	14th	76.9	15th	90.7	77.7	83.1
		Musaffarpur	...	Musaffarpur	...	29.443	29.575	—	ESE	107	92.7	14th	73.2	16th	90.1	77.5	83.1
		Darbhanga	...	Darbhanga	...	29.460	29.579	+0.048	Ely	118	92.0	14th	77.5	16th	89.1	79.7	84.1
		Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhagalpur	...	Bhagalpur	...	29.456	29.568	+0.062	E	112	95.2	14 & 17	78.2	16 & 20	91.3	78.9	85.1
ORISSA.	Orissa	Purnea	...	Purnea	...	29.515	29.593	+0.064	Variable	125	90.3	15 & 19	76.2	15th	89.9	78.1	83.1
		Malda	...	Malda	...	?	?	?	SW	62	94.6	17th	77.0	14th	91.1	78.9	83.1
		Sonthal Parganas	...	Naya Dumra	...	29.139	29.584	+0.074	E	170	94.0	14th	74.8	14th	90.8	77.4	84.1
		Cuttack	...	Cuttack	...	29.552	29.574	+0.045	SW	80	96.2	17th	78.2	19 & 20	92.0	80.0	86.1
		False Point	...	False Point	...	29.617	29.579	+0.040	SW	260	90.5	16-18	77.1	19th	89.6	80.0	84.1
	Chota Nagpur.	Balasore	...	Balasore	...	29.562	29.594	+0.086	SW	186	91.9	15 & 16	78.2	20th	89.7	79.5	84.1
		Puri	...	Puri	...	29.627	29.591	—	SW	183	92.7	17th	77.1	19th	90.6	81.2	85.1
		Gopalpur	...	Gopalpur	...	29.621	29.582	—	SW	201	92.7	17th	76.1	19th	90.2	78.8	84.1
		Hasaribagh	...	Hasaribagh	...	27.636	29.575	+0.045	S	185	90.3	17th	72.8	14th	86.9	74.5	80.1
		Lohardaga	...	Ranchi	...	27.623	29.584	+0.069	SW	191	88.2	14, 17 & 18	71.4	19th	86.1	73.0	79.1
ASSAM.	Cachar	Palamanu	...	Daltonganj	...	28.806	29.575	—	Sly	146	95.3	14th	76.3	15th	91.6	76.3	83.1
		Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Singbhum	...	Chalbam	...	28.830	29.564	+0.072	SW	45	94.9	14th	76.5	15th	92.4	78.5	83.1
		Sibsagar	...	Sibsagar	...	29.357	29.646	+0.025	SW	77	90.2	16th	76.0	18th	88.7	77.0	82.1
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Cachar	Gopalpara	...	Dhubri	...	29.563	29.633	+0.070	NEly	77	86.2	14, 19 & 20	73.8	15th	83.3	76.4	79.1
		Silchar	...	Silchar	...	29.628	29.683	+0.072	Calm	—	91.5	20th	74.3	14th	87.1	76.7	81.1

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 16. The mean at the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question station in the district sending in return divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 20th of July 1895.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.			
				Sunday, 14th.	Monday, 15th.	Tuesday, 16th.	Wednesday, 17th.	Thursday, 18th.	Friday, 19th.	Saturday, 20th.										
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'60	0'37	2	0'87	2'41	6'43	6'58	16'16	17'07	
		Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1'47	...	0'21	0'15	...	...	0'13	0'08	3	0'56	2'83	5'04	6'83	18'11	18'06
		Burdwan ...	Katwa ...	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	0'12	1'48	3	0'88	1'80	9'34	8'86	17'53	18'53
		Burdwan ...	Raniganj ...	...	...	...	0'95	0'01	0'08	0'09	0'20	2	1'36	2'09	4'08	8'27	12'03	18'33
		Burdwan ...	Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'32	1	0'32	?	3'16	?	14'87	?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	3'40	0'05	...	...	...	0'80	...	0'04	2	3'58	2'61	5'36	8'40	22'66	21'13
		Birbhum ...	Hetampur ...	0'50	0'07	...	...	...	0'59	0'53	0'27	2	1'96	3'03	4'00	8'65	12'40	31'09
		Birbhum ...	Rampur Hat ...	0'88	...	...	0'08	...	0'08	...	0'12	2	0'86	2'06	4'74	6'02	13'01	18'31
		Birbhum ...	Boipur ...	1'32	0'05	0'31	0'24	3	1'92	?	5'57	?	18'06	?	
		Birbhum ...	Murari ...	0'87	0'50	0'52	10'81	4	2'70	?	7'32	?	14'52	?	
		Birbhum ...	Lobpur ...	0'60	1'12	0'17	3	1'89	?	5'37	?	19'20	?	
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	0'13	...	...	0'83	0'44	3	1'45	2'01	11'37	8'02	20'30	19'73
		Bankura ...	Vishnupur	2'35	2'23	...	0'35	3	4'93	1'70	10'32	6'80	20'05	19'01	
		Bankura ...	Maliara	0'50	1	0'50	2'57	8'86	8'10	18'64	20'70	
Bankura ...	Khatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'32	0'07	2	1'03	2'40	4'30	7'42	16'00	21'10	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Bankura ...	Indas ...	...	...	...	1'46	...	...	0'47	...	2	1'95	?	4'87	?	13'05	?
		Bankura ...	Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1'37	?	9'34	?
		Bankura ...	Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'29	0'05	1	0'34	?	6'57	?	16'54	?
		Bankura ...	Gangajalghat ...	...	...	...	0'65	...	...	...	...	1	0'65	?	6'63	?	14'52	?
		Bankura ...	Raipur	0'18	0'42	0'36	0'27	4	1'22	?	7'81	?	16'40	?	
		Bankura ...	Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'58	1	0'58	?	6'23	?	14'71	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'20	1'05	0'03	2	1'28	3'25	9'26	9'32	16'53	21'07
		Midnapore ...	Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'19	1	0'20	3'01	1'88	7'27	12'03	18'57
		Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	...	...	...	0'03	...	0'14	0'18	0'22	3	0'57	2'57	4'41	8'00	17'58	18'57
		Midnapore ...	Ghatal	0'02	0'03	0'15	1	0'30	2'17	5'31	9'37	11'35	21'37	
		Midnapore ...	Kukurahati	0'25	2	0'66	?	2'53	?	13'32	?	
		Midnapore ...	Garhbeta	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Midnapore ...	Panskura	0'45	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Midnapore ...	Dantoon	0'80	...	1	0'86	?	3'05	?	7'28	?	
Hooghly ...	Seramapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'10	0'11	1'29	3	1'50	2'57	3'65	6'87	12'08	18'33	
Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'24	0'10	0'46	3	0'80	2'09	2'26	7'13	11'32	19'00	
Hooghly ...	Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'04	...	1	0'26	2'34	2'14	7'74	12'74	19'30	?
Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'02	1	0'02	2'60	1'66	7'45	12'62	19'64	?
Howrah ...	Moheraka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'34	...	1	0'34	3'06	2'40	8'78	10'44	20'16	?
Howrah ...	Ulubaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'12	0'07	0'42	2	0'61	?	2'07	?	12'09	?	?
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	0'29	0'79	0'67	3	1'75	3'27	3'09	9'97	17'80	25'00	?	
		24-Parganas...	Diamond Harbour	0'60	0'41	0'25	3	1'26	2'00	3'51	6'35	17'09	21'41	?	
		24-Parganas...	Canning Town	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		24-Parganas...	Alipore (Obay.)	0'24	0'80	2	1'04	2'72	2'07	7'96	14'09	20'26	?	
		24-Parganas...	Barrackpore	1'89	1	1'89	2'52	4'01	6'08	12'98	19'52	?	
		24-Parganas...	Dum-Dum	0'63	1	0'63	2'66	2'24	7'03	10'18	19'72	?	
		24-Parganas...	Barasat	0'28	1	0'28	2'37	2'83	6'25	12'94	16'71	?	
		24-Parganas...	Basirhat	0'76	1	0'76	2'92	5'34	7'98	17'11	22'56	?	
		Nadia ...	Banaghat	0'32	0'10	2	0'42	2'05	4'23	6'65	15'23	19'00	?
		Nadia ...	Krishnagar ...	0'23	0'17	0'16	0'17	...	0'23	5	0'96	1'83	4'15	6'24	13'02	17'78	?	
		Nadia ...	Chudandanga ...	0'20	0'30	0'10	3	0'60	1'58	2'67	6'47	12'93	20'28	?	
		Nadia ...	Meherpur ...	0'23	0'51	1'03	0'30	0'08	0'09	5	2'35	1'74	3'96	6'04	14'23	19'20	?	
		Nadia ...	Kushia ...	0'08	0'11	0'03	0'06	...	0'54	2	0'82	1'94	3'30	5'74	14'02	23'37	?	
		Nadia ...	Kandi	1'27	0'25	2	1'50	2'37	5'78	7'88	13'43	20'10	?	
Murshidabad	Berhampore ...	0'02	0'02	...	...	...	0'19	0'31	0'08	3	0'52	2'27	6'25	9'97	15'54	19'54	?	
Murshidabad	Lalbagh ...	0'17	...	...	...	...	0'08	...	1'26	3	2'11	2'22	7'32	6'62	14'81	18'16	?	
Murshidabad	Ainamanj ...	0'30	...	...	...	...	0'03	0'10	0'60	4	1'08	2'26	3'90	6'03	11'70	19'57	?	
Murshidabad	Jangipur ...	0'00	...	...	0'50	...	...	0'34	0'87	4	2'31	2'01	4'92	6'84	11'70	18'91	?	
Murshidabad	Lalgola ...	...	0'20	...	...	0'30	...	0'50	0'15	4	1'15	2'17	4'33	7'36	9'62	20'29	?	
Murshidabad	Akhriganj ...	0'25	...	...	...	...	3'02	0'02	0'05	2	3'34	?	?	?	14'73	?	?	
Murshidabad	Patkoberi ...	...	0'50	...	...	...	0'20	...	0'30	3	1'40	?	3'30	?	7'40	?	?	
Murshidabad	Dumkal ...	...	...	0'62	...	...	0'12	...	0'35	3	1'09	?	4'01	?	?	?	?	
Jessore ...	Narail ...	0'04	0'60	...	...	...	...	0'21	0'48	0'19	4	1'46	1'85	6'29	5'70	15'94	19'55	?
Jessore ...	Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	1'20	0'09	0'40	0'38	3	3'15	2'04	3'25	6'47	14'94	22'67	?
Jessore ...	Jhenidah ...	0'34	0'33	...	...	...	1'01	0'02	0'07	0'30	4	2'10	2'06	6'28	6'38	20'12	22'29	?
Jessore ...	Magura ...	...	...	0'30	...	1'11	0'03	0'04	...	...	3	1'46	1'86	7'02	6'29	20'08	21'59	?
Khulna ...	Bangson ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'26	1'92	4'48	6'6	18'86	19'48	?
Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	0'30	...	...	...	0'68	2	1'12	2'65	3'64	5'24	15'05	23'88	?
Khulna ...	Bagerhat ...	0'07	...	...	...	0'45	0'17	0'04	0'25	3	0'94	3'71	7'18	9'01	23'50	26'65	?	
Khulna ...	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'21	0'29	2	0'50	2'58	2'68	7'13	14'83	23'22	?
Khulna ...	Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Khulna ...	Kampal ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'07	0'17	0'55	0'47	3	1'26	?	7'54	?	?	?	?
Rajshahi ...	Bonalia ...	0'36	...	...	...	...	...	0'38	...	0'26	3	1'00	2'08	4'08	6'33	15'65	21'11	?
Rajshahi ...	Nator ...	...	...	...	0'42	...	...	0'08	0'06	0'05	1	0'81	2'50	5'43	8'10	16'59	23'10	?
Rajshahi ...	Naogaon ...	0'17	...	...	0'97	...	...	0'28	...	0'15	4	1'57	2'57	6'14	7'16	20'31	24'20	?
Rajshahi ...	Lalpur ...	...	0'40	...	...	...	...	...	0'50	0'10	3	1'00	?	6'54	?	17'35	?	?
Rajshahi ...	Nanda ...	...	0'80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'80	?	10'53	?	18'56	?	?
Dinajpur ...	Mohadebpur ...	0'18	0'38	1'55	...	...	0'60	...	0'46	5	3'17	2'45	9'45	7'44	18'07	24'03	?	?
Dinajpur ...	Churaman ...	1'17	1'84	0'13	0'68	0'03	...	...	0'41	5	4'26	1'80	9'49	8'15	19'33	22'77	?	?
Dinajpur ...	Raiganj ...	0'55	3'60	...	2'40	...	...	...	0'60	4	7'21	2'54	14'58	7'98	20'79	26'72	?	?
Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	0'27	1'53	...	0'99	0'02	...	...	0'10	4	2'94	2'82	9'80	6'96	21'57	30'43	?	?
Dinajpur ...	Balughat ...	1'44	0'08	0'87	...	...	...	...	0'12	3	2'51	1'01	8'28	8'09	18'52	25'33	?	?
Jalpatguri ...	Thakurgaon ...	0'20	5'06	0'50	2'46	...	...	...	0'05	4	3'27	?	30'23	?	33'07	?	?	?
Jalpatguri ...	Jalpatguri ...	0'30	0'93	1'27	1'25	0'05	...	...	2'19	5	5'99	5'08	40'41	10'17	60'95	45'54	?	?
Jalpatguri ...	Alipore Doost ...	...	2'40	1'55	4'79	...	...	...	0'39	4	9'18	?	47'03	?	?	?	?	?
Jalpatguri ...	Palacetta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Jalpatguri ...	Debiganj ...	1'35	4'56	0'40	2'31	0'08	...	...	0'57	5	10'15	?	33'73	?	?	?	?	?
Jalpatguri ...	Bhagatpur (Nagrabatta)	3'3																		

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 20th of July 1895—contd.

Meteorological Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 10th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 10th May to date.	
			Sunday, 14th.	Monday, 15th.	Tuesday, 16th.	Wednesday, 17th.	Thursday, 18th.	Friday, 19th.	Saturday, 20th.								
Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj...	...	0'19	0'21	...	...	...	1'00	3	1'40	3'88	2'72	10'12	16'14	30'17
		Dacca	...	0'17	0'34	...	...	...	0'57	3	1'08	3'44	3'57	8'40	15'83	25'69
		Naryanganj...	0'14	0'62	0'06	...	0'17	0'11	0'59	5	1'99	3'30	4'38	8'65	20'72	27'03	
		Manikganj...	0'22	0'52	0'55	0'04	0'13	0'22	0'05	6	2'33	2'50	8'58	7'54	18'64	20'63	
	Mywensingh	Jaydebpur...	0'27	0'04	0'45	0'16	0'16	0'05	0'08	6	1'80	?	8'50	?	21'64	?	
		Kishorganj...	0'18	0'34	0'21	0'14	3'18	0'49	0'44	7	4'97	2'87	13'81	7'83	28'33	31'70	
		Atia (Tangail)	...	...	0'91	0'71	0'21	...	0'62	4	2'45	2'75	6'48	6'90	15'02	23'27
		Mymensingh...	1'01	0'01	2'10	0'40	0'32	0'15	1'62	8	5'61	3'04	16'48	8'73	31'90	33'76	
	Faridpur	Jamalpur...	0'43	0'05	0'83	0'26	0'04	0'03	0'54	5	2'78	2'00	10'06	7'36	20'48	25'53	
		Nstrakona...	3'30	0'30	4'90	...	0'74	...	0'43	5	10'17	3'23	22'75	9'46	36'08	37'83	
		Subarnakhal...	5'90	2'40	4'00	0'80	...	0'50	0'10	6	13'70	?	?	?	?	?	
		Durgapur...	1'48	0'55	1'40	0'35	2'80	...	0'55	6	7'48	?	32'10	?	52'32	?	
Chittagong.	Backergunge	Diuanganj...	3'75	...	0'40	0'38	1'11	...	...	...	...	15'41	?	26'15	?	
		Madaripur...	...	0'29	...	...	0'78	0'38	0'43	4	1'78	2'38	7'41	7'00	19'48	24'37
		Faridpur...	...	1'48	1'05	0'05	1'38	0'05	0'43	4	4'34	1'83	9'51	6'72	23'42	24'04	
		Goalundo...	...	0'59	0'02	0'29	0'18	0'07	...	4	2'05	2'14	4'39	6'62	23'07	22'07	
	Hill Tippera	Patuakhali...	0'11	...	0'15	0'16	0'11	0'33	0'22	6	1'08	4'05	5'15	13'27	19'17	40'26	
		Pirojpur...	...	...	0'27	...	0'57	0'40	0'40	3	1'24	3'27	6'08	9'86	18'56	29'69
		Barisal...	...	...	0'91	0'48	0'37	0'47	0'47	4	2'23	3'46	5'91	9'60	16'05	30'25
		Gournadi...	0'07	0'19	...	0'05	0'35	0'17	0'57	4	1'38	?	5'70	?	23'39	?	
	Tippera	Bhola...	0'05	...	0'73	0'23	1'13	0'73	0'37	5	3'24	4'44	5'73	12'73	17'09	37'84	
		Daulatkhan...	...	...	0'23	0'24	0'35	0'22	0'43	5	1'47	?	4'79	?	19'04	?
		Bauphal...	...	0'53	...	...	0'20	0'42	0'23	4	1'38	?	6'14	?	19'03	?
		Agartala...	0'42	...	0'45	0'41	0'30	0'23	0'08	5	1'59	2'14	7'78	7'12	23'46	25'88	
Patna.	Noakhali	Comilla...	...	0'07	0'47	0'23	...	0'43	0'05	0'37	3	1'19	3'25	6'02	9'88	23'06	33'43
		Chandpur...	...	0'02	...	...	0'43	0'05	0'30	2	0'80	3'28	2'36	9'56	18'38	29'65
		Brahmanbaria...	0'30	...	...	0'08	0'05	0'23	0'03	2	0'71	2'02	6'43	7'00	27'30	27'44
		Ramchandrapur...	...	0'25	...	0'24	0'50	...	...	3	0'90	?	2'08	?	15'24	?
	Chittagong	Nasirnagar...	...	...	...	0'50	0'45	...	0'10	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Daukhandi...	...	...	...	0'25	0'15	0'21	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Kasba...	0'41	0'32	0'18	0'25	0'15	0'21	1'13	4	4'86	?	10'08	?	?	?	
		Laksam...	...	0'35	...	...	1'40	1'08	1'13	4	4'86	?	10'08	?	?	?
	South Lushai Hills.	Noakhali...	0'16	0'13	0'04	0'23	0'30	0'06	0'98	5	1'70	5'23	6'26	14'36	31'11	44'20	
		Penny...	1'04	0'52	1'65	...	...	...	0'94	4	4'15	4'86	12'32	14'81	38'89	40'23
		Harishpur...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Ramganj...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'87	1	0'87	?	3'55	?	21'58	?
Bhagalpur.	Gaya	Cor's Bazar...	0'11	0'16	0'06	...	...	0'25	1'71	5	2'30	8'04	12'54	24'53	34'77	64'28
		Chittagong...	0'24	0'81	...	...	...	0'00	0'25	3	1'39	4'05	7'22	12'91	42'80	43'80
		Kutubdia...	...	1'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Satkanya...	...	...	0'82	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Shahabad	Kodala...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Fenosa...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Mirzapur...	0'21	1'18	1'34	0'09	...	0'05	0'46	4	3'44	?	10'57	?	31'24	?	
		Chandpur...	...	...	0'17	0'08	...	0'15	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Patna	Rangamatla...	...	0'48	0'45	1'55	0'03	0'21	0'07	5	3'39	3'69	7'54	10'93	29'02	34'36	
		Bundarban...	...	...	...	0'21	0'16	0'07	0'15	3	0'61	?	4'31	?	27'43	?
		Patna...	0'27	3'85	...	...	0'14	...	0'03	3	4'29	2'00	7'49	6'61	16'01	15'57
		Dinapore...	...	3'02	...	...	...	...	0'02	2	3'04	1'61	7'55	6'36	14'54	14'54
Bhagalpur.	Saran	Bihar...	0'25	...	...	...	0'20	...	...	3	0'45	1'98	3'11	6'91	8'64	15'28
		Barh...	...	...	...	...	1'13	...	0'82	2	1'65	2'04	2'73	7'41	8'23	13'33
		Bikram...	...	...	...	...	1'40	...	...	1	1'40	?	7'44	?	13'30	?
		Hiles...	...	0'13	...	0'03	0'03	...	0'05	1	0'24	?	4'12	?	10'06	?	
	Champaran	Gaya...	0'32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'32	2'70	4'86	7'23	9'75	14'09
		Gaya...	0'28	0'18	...	...	0'14	0'01	0'18	4	0'70	2'44	5'03	6'71	11'29	14'52
		Nawadah...	0'34	...	...	0'13	0'04	0'34	...	2	0'84	1'65	3'77	6'26	9'57	13'53
		Jahansabad...	0'11	1'02	...	...	...	...	...	2	1'13	2'30	5'20	7'31	12'55	16'14
	Munaffarpur	Arwal...	0'26	...	...	...	1'35	...	...	2	1'61	?	5'51	?	16'33	?
		Daudnagar...	2'36	...	...	...	2'14	...	...	2	4'50	?	8'31	?	?	?
		Sherghati...	0'08	...	...	0'38	...	0'46	...	2	0'90	?	3'26	?	6'55	?
		Rajauli...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
Bhagalpur.	Shahabad	Pakri Barwan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'30	1	0'30	?	?	?	?	?
		Buxar...	1'57	...	0'08	...	0'55	...	0'06	2	2'26	1'87	3'12	6'31	7'44	12'08	
		Dehri...	1'16	0'20	...	...	...	0'74	...	3	2'10	2'91	5'20	7'18	8'51	13'22
		Bhabhua...	...	0'27	1'44	0'23	...	...	...	3	1'94	2'98	3'07	7'04	9'46	14'01
	Saran	Basarun...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Arrah...	...	...	...	0'64	...	...	0'29	2	0'93	1'60	8'44	6'57	13'91	?
		Mohamed...	...	0'68	...	...	...	0'25	...	2	0'93	?	4'73	?	9'17	?
		Khiri...	...	...	...	...	...	0'80	...	1	0'80	?	1'80	?	5'71	?
	Champaran	Agadon...	...	...	...	...	1'00	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Ramagar...	0'19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Koath...	0'55	...	...	0'10	0'67	0'42	0'33	3	1'82	?	5'23	?	7'61	?
		Sikrout...	0'40	...	...	0'29	0'02	0'03	...	3	1'54	?	3'46	?	?	?
Bhagalpur.	Munaffarpur	Bassowan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Monaharpur...	0'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0'11	?	1'61	?	3'54	?
		Gopalganj...	2'30	0'61	0'10	...	...	0'07	0'07	3	3'08	1'05	5'90	8'40	17'45	15'08
		Siwan...	2'02	0'65	...	0'10	0'05	...	0'10	4	3'88	2'31	10'04	7'28	15'03	15'03	
	Champaran	Ekma...	...	0'57	0'46	...	...	...	...	2	1'03	?	2'74	?	12'20	?
		Chapra...	0'20	...	0'08	...	0'01	...	0'20	2	0'40	1'79	2'86	7'37	7'26	11'43	
		Seereepur...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Amnour...	...	...	1'20	...	...	...	...	1	1'20	?	4'25	?	12'42	?
	Munaffarpur	Basantpur...	...	...	1'35	...	...	...	...	1	1'35	?	6'14	?	14'32	?
		Mothari...	0'07	0'48	0'06	...	0'09	0'06	0'34	3	2'00	1'45	19'25	7'34	39'41	40'78	
		Bettiah...	0'55	0'54	0'31	0'11	0'10	...	...	5	1'61	2'26	5'74	8'82	20'24	18'73
		Bagaha...	...	0'94	0'33	0'09	0'02	...	...	3	3'41	?	?	?	?	?
Bhagalpur.	Munaffarpur	Burhures...	0'07	0'48	0'33	0'55	...	...	0'25	5	2'29	?	7'80	?	20'64	?
		Sitamarhi...	3'04	2'33	...	...	1'07	...	...	3	4'63	1'66	12'25	7'33	23'00	16'68
		Munaffarpur...	...	5'10	0'09	...	...	...	...	2	6'00	2'06	12'05	7'73	17'06	16'96
		Hajipur...	1'30	0'14	0'10	...	1'35	...	0'34	5	3'13	2'41	6'33	7'50	11'09	16'86	
	Darbhanga	Para...	0'15	0'64	2'47	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Mahusa...	...	0'50	0'85	...	...	...	...	0'84	3	1'29	?	?	?	?
		Shihar...	1'00	...	...	0'38	...	...	...	2	1'08	?	7'21	?	?	?
		Pupri...	...	0'70	0'												

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 20th of July 1895—concl'd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 18th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 18th May to date.	
				Sunday, 14th.	Monday, 15th.	Tuesday, 16th.	Wednesday, 17th.	Thursday, 18th.	Friday, 19th.	Saturday, 20th.								
BENGAL—continued.	Bhagalpur—continued.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	1'18	0'95	...	...	0'50	0'10	4	2'73	2'17	10'04	7'60	12'80	18'03
			Bangaon (Sy-fabad).	...	0'77	...	...	...	...	0'27	3	1'04	?	5'66	?	7'31	?
			Supaul ...	...	1'10	0'20	0'75	...	0'03	...	3	2'08	1'57	10'95	6'08	13'75	18'51
			Pratapganj ...	...	0'10	3'42	0'36	1'26	...	...	4	5'14	5'14	17'04	?	23'78	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	0'30	0'02	0'48	...	0'41	0'67	4	1'90	2'33	6'30	0'35	10'74	16'06
		Purnea ...	Bhagalpur ...	...	1'38	...	0'12	0'22	...	0'45	4	2'17	2'33	5'79	0'47	14'35	16'61
			Banksa ...	...	0'15	0'19	...	0'43	...	0'42	4	1'18	?	5'73	?	10'28	?
			Colgaon ...	...	0'40	...	...	...	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?
			Bansil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?
			Kishanganj ...	...	0'10	3'73	1'26	2'76	0'18	0'08	5	8'11	2'78	26'13	11'16	32'20	31'50
Orissa.	Orissa.	Maidas ...	Araria ...	...	0'07	3'04	1'10	1'32	...	0'35	4	5'88	5'37	22'72	10'06	20'09	31'72
			Purnea ...	...	0'73	0'42	1'70	0'82	...	0'43	5	4'00	5'04	14'13	9'15	20'30	27'11
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	0'09	0'07	0'17	...	0'01	...	1	0'34	?	5'66	?	9'43	?	
			Barsoe ...	...	0'16	0'28	0'28	2'17	...	...	4	8'89	?	24'02	?	20'14	?
			Porabganj ...	...	3'30	0'50	0'90	...	0'03	1'10	5	0'05	?	22'28	?	30'84	?
		Sonthal Par-ganas.	Kaliaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?
			Malda ...	...	2'12	0'86	0'02	...	...	0'16	3	3'10	2'34	9'15	8'05	14'01	24'38
			Chanchal ...	...	0'20	2'04	0'32	...	...	0'41	5	3'07	1'88	7'16	8'35	13'09	27'40
			Gajoi ...	...	1'25	1'50	...	...	...	0'25	3	3'01	?	9'00	?	15'21	?
			Sibganj ...	...	0'20	0'00	1'36	...	...	0'13	4	2'00	?	5'22	?	10'30	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Cuttack ...	Rajmahal ...	...	1'02	0'70	1'35	...	...	0'24	4	3'31	2'10	7'18	8'37	12'56	25'21
			Goddas ...	...	0'65	...	0'30	...	0'32	...	4	2'03	2'30	3'21	6'07	12'24	18'41
			Pakaur ...	...	1'03	...	0'48	...	...	0'11	4	1'01	2'35	5'02	7'09	14'53	25'05
			Naya Dumka ...	...	3'35	0'32	...	...	0'07	0'02	3	3'06	2'76	7'88	7'84	16'00	21'62
			Deoghar ...	...	1'76	0'27	...	...	0'04	0'05	3	2'34	2'05	5'73	7'36	11'08	20'82
		Balasore ...	Deoghar ...	...	1'25	...	0'23	...	...	0'34	4	2'24	2'69	8'25	7'05	10'13	20'30
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	0'00	...	1'30	...	...	...	?	?	?	?
			Balabadda	0'04	0'10	1'10	0'11	3	1'35	?	6'27	?	?	?
			Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?
			Assenbani ...	...	...	...	1'20	1'30	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Cuttack ...	Katikund	0'30	0'61	0'22	...	2'06	0'15	1'16	6	5'80	?	0'00	?	18'00	?
			Madhupur ...	...	0'46	0'14	1'87	...	1'26	0'41	6	4'67	?	7'01	?	18'70	?
			Sarwan ...	...	0'43	0'05	0'71	...	...	0'00	...	...	...	?	?	?	?
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?
			Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?
		Balasore ...	Bhagya	2'11	0'02	...	2	3'03	?	6'18	?	11'61	?
			Mohespore ...	...	...	0'50	...	...	...	1'79	...	...	...	?	?	?	?
			Barharua	0'00	0'05	0'01	0'09	0'40	2	1'54	?	6'18	?	?	?
			Sahibganj	0'80	1'72	0'40	3	2'02	?	9'78	?	?	?
			Jagatsingpur	0'04	0'58	2'54	?	6'43	?	15'30	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Cuttack ...	Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'72	...	...	3'38	?	0'25	?	20'35	?
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'80	0'08	1	0'88	?	4'83	8'34	28'06	22'03
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'35	0'02	2	1'21	3'46	2'50	9'23	21'58	20'84
			Kondrapara ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'19	1'30	3	1'03	3'28	3'41	7'87	30'32	10'14
			Jajpur ...	...	...	...	0'46	1'55	2'10	0'23	4	4'40	2'55	8'23	8'44	27'03	21'18
		Puri ...	Dharmasala ...	...	...	0'50	0'22	1'34	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Salpore ...	...	...	...	...	0'14	1'42	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Athapada ...	...	...	...	0'06	1'30	1'00	0'51	3	3'56	?	5'43	?	24'04	?
			Chandhali	0'16	0'40	2'77	?	7'15	?	17'54	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Puri ...	Bhadrak ...	...	0'10	...	...	1'30	1'09	1'18	4	4'27	2'05	6'43	7'04	24'72	10'46
			Soro	1'03	0'87	2'02	?	6'90	?	17'11	?
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	0'41	1'07	0'66	...	3	2'14	3'02	7'04	8'46	27'70	20'41
			Jellasore ...	...	...	...	0'43	0'15	...	...	3	1'55	3'00	4'34	9'83	19'13	19'79
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'16	8'29	?	?	?	?
		Razaribagh ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	1'03	1'04	0'71	3	3'36	3'19	4'04	6'08	27'12	10'00	
			Khurda ...	...	...	0'23	0'20	0'20	2'00	...	...	...	5'26	7'04	?	16'04	?
			Rhanpur ...	...	...	...	...	0'17	0'40	...	3	2'20	?	7'31	?	10'74	?
			Gop ...	...	...	...	1'03	0'17	0'40	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Salpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Razaribagh ...	Pipli ...	...	...	0'31	...	...	0'58	1'50	...	...	?	?	?	?
			Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	0'35	0'58	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?
			Ranpur ...	...	...	...	...	0'05	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?
			Kurmasa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?
			Pachamba (Giridih).	...	0'25	0'34	0'26	...	0'58	0'10	6	1'50	2'22	5'73	7'50	18'06	17'41	
		Lohardaga ...	Hazaribagh ...	...	0'55	0'05	...	...	2'51	0'91	4	4'26	2'30	8'22	8'02	17'21	10'97
			Semtagarh	2'56	?	7'37	?	17'31	?
			Mahudi Hills	2'49	?	7'30	?	10'70	?
			Jhumsa Hill	...	0'44	...	0'64	...	...	0'48	4	1'56	?	3'38	?	11'13	?
			Barhi ...	...	1'33	...	0'24	0'22	...	0'25	3	2'00	?	6'39	?	10'44	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Lohardaga ...	Chatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'15	...	...	2'15	?	10'53	?	18'40
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1'10	?	10'50	?	15'72	?
			Rangar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Lohardaga ...	...	0'18	...	0'83	...	1'18	...	4	4'00	2'37	11'04	7'77	18'50	17'32
			Ranchi ...	...	0'00	...	...	0'28	...	0'52	3	7'29	3'03	10'19	8'00	18'08	15'00
		Palamau ...	Silti ...	...	...	0'49	...	0'50	0'25	...	3	1'18	?	9'11	?	17'55	?
			Palkot	0'45	0'37	2'00	2'32	?	9'07	?	?	?
			Tomar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'30	0'57	3	1'03	?	6'53	?	?	?
			Chainpur ...	...	0'62	...	0'34	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Palamau ...	...	0'10	0'60	...	...	...	0'18	3	0'07	2'29	5'23	7'40	10'30	18'20
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Manbhum ...	(Daitanganj)	...	3'55	0'15	...	0'53	0'05	...	4	4'32	?	10'76	?	19'15	?	
			Batumath ...	...	0'82	...	...	1'11	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Hosonabad ...	...	2'40	0'12	...	...	0'17	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Gorha ...	...	...	...	0'02	...	...	0'38	2	1'09	2'71	7'71	7'04	16'03	18'63
			Gobindpur ...	...	0'10	...	0'02	...	0'51	0'15	5	2'39	2'50	8'71	7'37	15'06	18'61
		Singbhum ...	Raghunath-pur.	0'09	1	0'40	?	8'49	?	10'33	?
			Barabhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'70	0'32	2	1'02	?	5'57	?	17'22	?
			Jhulda ...	...	...	...	0'61	...	0'14	0'08	3	1'10	?	6'43	?	18'32	?
			Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	0'70	...	1	0'70	?	4'71	?	11'30	?
			Pandra ...	...	0'15	...	0'26	...	0'30	0'20	5	1'18	?	7'12	?	17'01	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Singbhum ...	Chalibassa	0'03	0'30	0'61	0'39	3	1'03	8'03	7'08	8'20	18'12	17'32
			Chakardhapur.	...	...	...	0'13	...	0'43	0'33	4	1'61	?	6'06	?	16'61	?
			Chatella ...	...	...	...	0'25	0'28	...	0'00	4	1'97	?	5'20	?	20'87	?
			Baharagura ...	...	...	...	...	0'27	...	0'74	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Galkura ...	...	...	...	...	0'15	0'05	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Kharwan ...	Kalkapur ...	...	...	...	0'04	...	...	1'72	2	2'02	?	6'35	?	18'25	?
			Monahorpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'26	2	...	?	?	?	20'23	?
			Kharwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			?	?	?	?	?	
			?	?	?	?	?	

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY,
THE 20TH OF JULY 1895.

THE chief features of the weather during the week just past have been the continued, though not so heavy, rainfall in North Bengal and the adjacent part of Assam, and the cyclonic storm of small intensity which commenced about the middle of the week, and led to a renewal of monsoon conditions over the whole province. The pressure distribution has remained above the normal throughout, and even when the depression was developing in the north-west angle of the Bay and approaching the coast, the fall never gave rise to defect of much more than a twentieth of an inch.

At the beginning of the week there was a ridge of relatively high pressure over Orissa, South-West Bengal, and the north-west angle of the Bay, and as from this area excess diminished towards the north and also over the Bay, gradients were moderately steep over the province, and less steep than usual towards the south. Consequently, the monsoon current was weak in the south-west of the province, but in the northern districts within the area of slightly low pressure, there was a tendency to local disturbances and occasional heavy showers. During the first three days of the week the wind circulation was more westerly than usual, not only in Lower Bengal, but also in North Bengal and Bihar, where the prevailing direction at this time of the year is from the east or south-east. Pressure began to give way slowly on the 15th, the second day of the week, but the south-westerly winds continued except in the extreme north, where directions had become irregular, and local disturbances became general, especially in the adjacent parts of North Bengal and Assam, and in the west of Bihar, Dhubri, Jalpaiguri, Muzaffarpur, and Patna. All reported heavy rain, while over the greater part of the province, and especially in the south-western districts, falls were light or scattered. At this time temperature was 2° in excess in the south of the province, and from 1° to 5° below the normal in the northern districts.

The fall of pressure continued for some days in the south of the province, but as it gradually became more local and was chiefly confined to the north-west angle of the Bay and the adjacent land, while there was a slow rise elsewhere, the shallow depression referred to above slowly formed. There was no sign of its formation on the 16th, but on the 17th winds were becoming cyclonic on the Orissa coast. Gradients were steeper in the south of the Bay, and squally weather was developing on the coast of the Circars and probably over the part of the Bay extending eastwards. Winds were easterly in North Bengal and Bihar, and the heavy local rainfall had ceased. On the 18th the depression was more distinct near the South Orissa and Ganjam coasts, and the cyclonic circulation of winds extended over the whole province and the Bay. The fall of pressure was confined to Orissa, Lower Bengal and the north of the Bay, but changes were more than $\cdot 05$ inch at the Orissa stations only. The development of the depression was fairly rapid, though pressure changes were small, owing to the rise which was proceeding outside the limited area where the disturbance was, and the depth was chiefly due to the excess, which was considerable in North Bengal and in the south of Burmah.

On the night of the 18th the centre of the depression crossed the coast south of False Point, moving in an almost northerly direction, and at 8 A.M. on the 19th it was not far from Balasore. Pressure had fallen moderately at Balasore and Midnapore, and slowly at the other south-western stations, while elsewhere the slow rise prevailed. The cyclonic winds continued, and gradients were moderately steep both over the province and the Bay, but so far only light rain fell, and temperature remained above the normal over a great part of the province. On the 20th the low pressure area was more shallow, and appeared to be over Chota Nagpur, continuing to move in an almost northerly direction. Rainfall on this day was much more general in all districts, but the fall exceeded 1 inch at a few stations only.

Pressure—Has remained above the normal throughout the week, except in Orissa, where there was a small defect during the passage of the depression. Means are therefore above the normal in all districts by amounts varying from $\cdot 04$ inch in Orissa to $\cdot 08$ inch in North Bengal.

Temperature—Has generally been below the normal in North Bengal and Assam and above in the other districts by about 1° or less, except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where excess was somewhat larger. The mean excess in Orissa is $1^{\circ} \cdot 9$, in Chota Nagpur $1^{\circ} \cdot 5$, in South-West Bengal 1° , in East Bengal $0^{\circ} \cdot 5$, and in Bihar $0^{\circ} \cdot 3$. In North Bengal mean defect is $1^{\circ} \cdot 5$, and in Assam $2^{\circ} \cdot 9$.

Rainfall.—The heavy showers which fell in the west of Assam and North Bengal during the early part of the week, and to a small extent in Bihar, have led to considerable excess in those parts. Though the depression gave rise to general rain in the southern districts at the end of the week amounts were light, and there is again a rather large deficiency in Orissa and Lower Bengal. The fall at Dhubri was more than 15 inches; the mean fall in North Bengal nearly 5 inches, as compared with a normal amount of 2.82 inches, and in Bihar 2.6 inches, which was $\cdot 37$ inch in excess. In Orissa there was defect of $\cdot 87$ inch, in South-West Bengal 1.17 inches, in East Bengal 1.08 inch, and in Chota Nagpur $\cdot 81$ inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 20th of July 1895 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.								RAINFALL.							
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1894.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	96.0	77.2	91.5	79.4	85.5	+1.0	1.29	3.45	-1.17	3.44	3.89	-1.15	4.74	7.36	15.41	20.36
North Bengal	95.3	73.7	87.7	77.7	82.7	-1.5	4.97	3.83	+2.15	4.13	3.23	+0.91	15.64	9.40	33.48	32.34
East Bengal	92.1	75.8	88.1	78.5	83.3	+0.5	3.48	3.61	-1.08	4.17	4.10	+0.07	7.30	10.11	23.52	23.30
Bihar	96.9	73.2	91.6	78.8	85.3	+0.3	2.40	3.23	+0.37	5.16	3.77	+0.41	6.23	7.49	14.23	17.23
Orissa	96.2	76.1	90.8	79.9	85.3	+1.9	2.11	3.98	-0.87	3.48	3.55	-1.09	4.08	7.96	19.91	19.17
Chota Nagpur	94.9	71.4	88.5	75.3	81.9	+1.5	1.90	3.71	-0.81	3.80	3.88	-0.38	7.82	7.97	16.06	17.99
Assam	91.5	73.8	86.4	76.4	81.4	-2.9										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 23rd July 1895.

O. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 14th to 20th July 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
July	14th	29.666	87.7	94.5	13.7	80.8	89.6	83.5	1.067	81.2	77	Nil.
"	15th	29.652	87.9	95.8	15.8	80.0	91.6	84.5	1.090	81.9	74	"
"	16th	29.654	88.1	95.3	14.5	80.8	89.4	82.5	1.017	79.7	78	"
"	17th	29.618	86.3	92.3	12.0	80.3	86.6	82.5	1.059	81.0	84	"
"	18th	29.600	85.1	91.3	12.5	78.8	88.6	81.5	0.981	78.7	73	"
"	19th	29.568	83.6	88.3	9.5	78.8	86.6	81.5	1.009	79.5	80	0.10
"	20th	29.635	84.1	89.9	11.6	78.8	86.1	83.5	1.115	82.6	90	0.86

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... 29.628

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 86.1

The extreme variation of temperature ... 17.5

The maximum temperature ... 95.8

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... 79

The total fall of rain from 14th to 20th July 1895 ... 0.76

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 22nd July 1895,

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 14th to 20th July 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
July	14th	150·3	9·6	29·554	86·4	91·2	10·8	80·4	81·3	1·000	79·2	80	SSW and S ...	119	Nil	Partially cloudy, d.
"	15th	157·5	8·9	·605	87·1	91·8	11·9	79·9	81·1	0·983	78·7	77	S by W and SSW	110	"	Partially cloudy, lr.
"	16th	154·4	3·7	·598	86·5	91·8	11·4	80·4	81·5	1·010	79·5	80	S by W, SSW and SSE.	67	"	Chiefly cloudy, o.
"	17th	163·8	5·3	·591	85·6	90·2	9·7	80·5	81·3	1·010	79·5	83	SSE, ESE and SE	93	"	Partially cloudy o.
"	18th	150·5	8·9	·569	85·0	89·4	10·0	79·4	80·0	0·961	78·0	80	ESE and ENE ...	169	0·19	Partially cloudy p.
"	19th	151·0	3·9	·559	83·2	87·6	8·4	79·2	80·1	·986	78·8	87	E, ESE and SSE	166	0·47	Chiefly o, p.
"	20th	143·8	3·3	·592	82·6	86·8	8·9	77·9	79·8	·981	78·6	88	SSE and SSW ...	82	0·41	Chiefly d, p, t.

The mean pressure of the seven days Inches. 29·595

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 29·513

The total number of hours of bright sunshine 43·6

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 93·3

The mean temperature of the seven days 85·2

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 88·5

The extreme variation of temperature 13·9

The maximum temperature 91·8

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour Miles. 13

The mean relative humidity % 82

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 86

The total fall of rain from 14th to 20th July 1895 Inches. 1·07

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 2·57

The total fall from 1st January to 13th July 1895 18·29

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 22·92

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; p, passing temporary showers; lr, lighting reflection; d, drizzling rain; t, thunder; —, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 22nd July 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,--BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jellinghee and Brahmaputra, for the month of June 1895.

RIVER GANGES.														RIVER BHAGIRATHI. RIVER JELLINGHEE. BRAHMAPUTRA.									
	Mirzapur.	Benares.	Buxar.	Dinapore.	Monghyr.	Sahibganj.	Rampur Boalia.	Goswami.	Borhampore.	Sarupganj.	Gowhaty.												
Distances.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.												
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1st	133	207.55	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
2nd	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
3rd	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
4th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
5th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
6th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
7th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
8th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
9th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
10th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
11th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
12th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
13th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
14th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
15th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
16th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
17th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
18th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
19th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
20th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
21st	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
22nd	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
23rd	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
24th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
25th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
26th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
27th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
28th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
29th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96
30th	125	207.47	100	177	267	331	394	471	501	590	180	190	20.11	4.75	38.49	10.07	19.01	4.75	38.49	9.25	6.53	20.30	103.96

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd July 1895.

O. O. LEEB,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of May 1895, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1895-96.			TOLLAGE, 1894-95.		
	During the month.	To end of the month.		During the month.	To end of the month.	
1	2	3	4	5		
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Taldanda Canal System	0 4 9	4,505 9 0	714 1 3	6,347 11 9		
Kendrapara ditto	7,912 9 8	12,611 4 11	4,123 14 3	4,123 14 3		
High Level Canal, Range I	...	1,045 5 6	...	152 9 6		
Ditto, " II	...	276 8 1	...	8 4 3		
Ditto, " III	...	154 0 0	...	4 1 3		
Jajpur Canal	...	38 5 9	...	9 8 0		
Total Orissa Circle ...	7,912 14 5	18,631 1 3	4,837 15 6	10,646 1 0		
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>						
Midnapore Canal	11,038 9 3	16,680 4 0	10,376 7 0	20,309 8 9		
Hijili Tidal Canal	8,001 13 0	15,810 6 9	7,120 5 6	14,651 3 0		
Total South-Western Circle ...	19,040 6 3	32,490 10 9	17,496 12 6	34,960 11 9		
<i>Sone Circle.</i>						
Patna Canal System	1,844 15 6	5,472 7 9	150 0 0	4,524 15 6		
Arrah ditto	1,775 9 9	3,844 6 6	2,131 6 0	5,780 4 3		
Buxar ditto	971 5 6	2,321 10 6	776 10 3	1,977 1 3		
Total Sone Circle ...	4,591 14 9	11,638 8 9	3,058 0 3	12,282 5 0		
GRAND TOTAL ...	31,545 3 5	62,760 4 9	25,392 12 3	57,889 1 9		

Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1895-96.						TOLLAGE, 1894-95.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total cepta.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total cepta.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total cepta.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total cepta.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	...	...	...	1,468	2,384	1,765 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	264 15 0
Total Orissa Circle ...	...	...	...	1,468	2,384	1,765 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	264 15 0

Total Navigation Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1895-96.			EARNINGS, 1894-95.		
	During the month.	To end of the month.		During the month.	To end of the month.	
1	2	3	4	5		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Orissa Canals	7,912 14 5	20,396 12 6	4,837 15 6	10,911 0 0		
Midnapore Canal	11,038 9 3	16,680 4 0	10,376 7 0	20,309 8 9		
Hijili Tidal Canal	8,001 13 0	15,810 6 9	7,120 5 6	14,651 3 0		
Sone Canals	4,591 14 9	11,638 8 9	3,058 0 3	12,282 5 0		
Total	31,545 3 5	64,526 0 0	25,392 12 3	58,154 0 9		

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd July 1895.

O. O. LEE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of May 1895, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1895-96.		TOLLAGE, 1894-95.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	18,091 2 6	39,598 7 9	14,572 4 6	31,428 6 3
Tolly's Nala ...	6,295 15 9	12,758 12 9	5,157 11 0	10,874 7 6
Total ...	24,387 2 3	52,352 4 6	19,729 15 6	42,302 13 9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	8,332 12 3	16,628 12 9	5,010 15 3	10,029 1 0
Nadia Rivers ...	5,858 11 6	12,120 11 0	4,798 10 0	10,193 15 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	38,578 10 0	81,101 12 3	29,539 8 9	62,525 13 9

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd July 1895.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 20th July 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 20TH JULY 1895.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 21ST JULY 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	491	93,192	1,616	509	51,723	684
Jute ...	17	19,375	251	12	4,550	80
Firewood ...	100	66,400	968	54	29,400	431
Other articles ...	556	1,84,938	2,484	746	1,81,263	2,837
Total ...	1,164	3,63,905	5,319	1,321	2,66,936	3,632

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 13 days of July 1895, on 1,686.39 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	594,830	5,68,029 1 0	56,02,175 30	10,97,809 12 0	34,653 0 0	17,00,551 13 0	144,145	209,305	353,540
Or per mile of railway ...	...	336 13 4	...	651 0 3	20 8 9	1,008 6 4	...	...	...
For previous weeks of half-year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 14 weeks ...	594,830	5,68,029 1 0	56,02,175 30	10,97,809 12 0	34,653 0 0	17,00,551 13 0	144,145	209,305	353,540
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 14 days of previous year ...	669,669	6,04,369 8 6	48,91,352 0	11,37,434 8 8	33,742 10 11	17,76,546 12 1	151,393	223,676	375,069
Or per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	...	363 14 3	...	683 11 5	20 4 6	1,067 14 2	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 2 weeks of previous year ...	669,669	6,04,369 8 6	48,91,352 0	11,37,434 8 8	33,742 10 11	17,76,546 12 1	151,393	223,676	375,069

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 13 days of July 1895, on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	52,888	11,842 4 0	13,870 20	591 7 0	24 0 0	12,457 11 0	2,200	133	2,333
Or per mile of railway ...	...	532 11 5	...	26 9 9	1 1 3	560 6 5	...	...	...
For previous weeks of half-year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 14 weeks ...	52,888	11,842 4 0	13,870 20	591 7 0	24 0 0	12,457 11 0	2,200	133	2,333
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 14 days of previous year ...	47,597	10,770 2 7	16,654 30	661 2 0	23 15 0	11,455 3 7	2,353	111	2,464
Or per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	...	484 7 9	...	29 11 10	1 1 3	515 4 10	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 2 weeks of previous year ...	47,597	10,770 2 7	16,654 30	661 2 0	23 15 0	11,455 3 7	2,353	111	2,464

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 13 days of July 1895, on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	37,678	28,934 0 0	1,55,176 30	18,038 12 0	85 0 0	47,957 12 0	12,940	4,948	17,887
Or per mile of railway ...	...	179 4 4	...	117 5 5	0 8 5	297 2 2	...	...	...
For previous weeks of half-year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 14 weeks ...	37,678	28,934 0 0	1,55,176 30	18,038 12 0	85 0 0	47,957 12 0	12,940	4,948	17,887
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 14 days of previous year ...	42,002	34,576 11 1	1,39,829 10	17,685 9 0	136 9 9	5,506 13 10	11,781	6,395	18,176
Or per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	...	214 2 8	...	110 13 0	0 13 7	325 14 3	...	...	...
Total for corresponding 2 weeks of previous year ...	42,002	34,576 11 1	1,39,829 10	17,685 9 0	136 9 9	5,506 13 10	11,781	6,395	18,176

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th July 1895, on 813 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	182,590	82,610 0 0	5,42,150 0	79,640 0 0	5,230 0 0	1,67,480 0 0	29,500	23,340	52,740
Or per mile of railway ...	224	102 0 0	667 0	98 0 0	1 0 0	201 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	167,710	78,780 0 0	7,10,850 0	78,550 0 0	7,540 0 0	1,64,670 0 0	24,500	21,970	46,470
Total for 2 weeks ...	350,300	1,61,390 0 0	12,53,000 0	1,58,190 0 0	12,770 0 0	3,32,150 0 0	54,000	45,310	99,310
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	168,075	75,347 0 0	5,18,261 0	80,691 0 0	12,558 0 0	1,68,506 0 0	29,101	25,683	54,784
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	204	93 0 0	637 0	99 0 0	2 0 0	194 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	387,054	1,63,913 0 0	11,86,380 0	1,62,726 0 0	24,675 0 0	3,51,314 0 0	58,066	52,042	110,107

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENCAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th July 1895, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	33,480	11,070 0 0	46,530 0	3,640 0 0	70 0 0	14,790 0 0	3,830	1,842	5,672
Or per mile of railway ...	268	88 0 0	372 0	29 0 0	1 0 0	118 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	30,770	10,770 0 0	42,670 0	3,110 0 0	60 0 0	13,940 0 0	3,200	1,723	4,923
Total for 2 weeks ...	64,250	21,840 0 0	89,200 0	6,750 0 0	130 0 0	28,730 0 0	7,030	3,564	10,594
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	29,398	9,569 0 0	44,431 0	3,083 0 0	166 0 0	13,117 0 0	3,830	1,842	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	235	79 0 0	355 0	25 0 0	1 0 0	106 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	67,373	19,673 0 0	79,292 0	5,666 0 0	592 0 0	25,931 0 0	7,618	3,732	11,350

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 13th July 1895, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,530	5,780 0 0	13,140 0	1,210 0 0	90 0 0	7,080 0 0	2,457	797	3,254
Or per mile of railway ...	250	67 0 0	153 0	14 0 0	1 0 0	82 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year ...	21,580	6,090 0 0	12,270 0	1,180 0 0	130 0 0	7,290 0 0	2,184	630	2,814
Total for 2 weeks ...	43,090	11,780 0 0	25,410 0	2,390 0 0	220 0 0	14,340 0 0	4,671	1,373	6,044
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,968	5,539 0 0	11,602 0 0	960 0 0	86 0 0	6,597 0 0	2,063	1,070	3,133
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	209	64 0 0	135 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	76 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	39,296	11,503 0 0	26,150 0 0	2,058 0 0	136 0 0	13,697 0 0	4,236	2,308	6,544

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIBHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 13 days of July 1895 on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
Total traffic for the period (first 13 days of July) on 756 miles open	166,400	Rs. 73,060	Mds. 7,51,220	Rs. 74,750	Rs. 18,290	Rs. (a) 1,06,100	22,971	35,073	58,043
per mile of railway	220.19	96.64	765.63	98.88	24.19	219.71	.....	.....	.....
or previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 14 week	166,400	73,060	5,71,220	74,750	18,290	1,06,100	22,971	35,073	58,043
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period (13 days of previous year on 756 miles open)	218,635	84,200	7,51,700	1,02,088	23,388	2,00,465	26,686	37,729	64,415
per mile of corresponding week of previous year	280.46	111.30	904.32	136.07	29.61	277.07	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	218,635	84,200	7,51,700	1,02,088	23,388	2,00,465	26,686	37,729	64,415

(a) Decrease is due to abnormal wheat traffic from the Punjab in the corresponding period of last year.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the first 13 days of July 1895	20,491	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	20,120	0	0
Increase	371	0	0
Receipts per mile for the first 13 days of July 1895	401	12	7
Corresponding period of 1894	394	8	2
Increase	7	4	5
Receipts from 1st to 13th July 1895	20,491	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	20,120	0	0
Increase	371	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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No. 2189P.

RESOLUTION.

JAILS.

Calcutta, the 26th July 1895.

READ—

- (1) Letter No. 6410, dated the 12th June 1895, from the Inspector-General of Jails, forwarding the Administration Report of the Alipore Reformatory School for the year 1894.
- (2) Letter No. 6049, dated the 13th June 1895, from the Inspector-General of Jails, forwarding the Administration Report of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School for the year 1894.

Read also—

The Reports for the years 1893 and 1892, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

These Reports, which are for the calendar year, have been delayed in submission, and should, in future, be submitted to Government not later than the 15th of March of each year. The Lieutenant-Governor notices an absence of uniformity in the preparation of these reports, and has issued separate instructions providing for uniform statistics and tables, without which no instructive comparison between the working of the two institutions can be made. The remarks of the Inspector-General are in accordance with the practice of past years confined to the Hazaribagh Institution, but it is requested that in future he will submit a report summarising the results of the year's working in both reformatories.

2. The total number of boys in the two schools on the 31st December 1893 was 528, and the number admitted during the year was 143. Of these,

105 were released and 4 died, and there remained at the close of the year 562 boys—224 at Alipore and 338 at Hazaribagh. The daily average number of boys rose from 468 in 1892 and 514 in 1893 to 537 in 1894. Of the 4 deaths, 3 occurred at Alipore and 1 at Hazaribagh, the figures for the preceding year being 4 and 1 respectively. The general health of the boys was good. It is reported that one boy escaped from the Hazaribagh school during the year, but he was soon recaptured, and the warders responsible were punished. No escape occurred in the Alipore school.

3. The number of offences committed in the Alipore school fell from 76 in 1892 and 73 in 1893 to 55 in 1894, while in the Hazaribagh school the number increased from 266 in 1892 and 272 in 1893 to 336 in the past year. It is not easy to account for the great difference in the two sets of figures, and there appears to be a difference in discipline or in the system of recording punishments in the two institutions. For instance, 123 cases of theft occurred at Hazaribagh and none are reported at Alipore, but no explanation is given of this discrepancy. The average number of boys entitled to marks in the two schools was 448 against 445 in 1893, and the weekly average earnings amounted to Rs. 17-10-2 against Rs. 16-10-1 in 1893.

4. Gymnastics were introduced into the Alipore school in 1891 and into the Hazaribagh school in 1893, and many of the boys are said to show proficiency. There is a day and night school in both institutions, but the attendance at the night school between 6 and 8 p.m. is optional. There seems no sufficient reason for this, and the Lieutenant-Governor directs that in future both night and day school shall be compulsory. The educational staff remained the same as in previous years, but there has been a large increase, from Rs. 1,242 to Rs. 1,765, in the amount paid as salary of trade instructors at Alipore, which should have been explained.

5. The usual reports were received from Magistrates regarding the conduct of the boys released. It is said that 133 boys were reported to be well behaved, 2 were viewed with suspicion, 2 bore bad characters, 11 were in jail, 3 had died, and only 4 were following the trades taught in the school. It appears that these reports refer not only to the boys released during 1893, but include the releases of previous years. The attempt to report on all boys released in the past obviously breaks down, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that in future the returns of conduct of boys after discharge shall only be furnished for the preceding year, that is, the particulars regarding boys discharged in 1895 should be furnished in 1896, and so on. After the first year has elapsed, the police need no longer be employed in keeping a record of their whereabouts and their behaviour.

6. The total profits from manufactures in the two schools rose from Rs. 14,713-7-5 in 1893 to Rs. 16,640-12-3 in 1894. The figures of the Alipore school show an increase of Rs. 1,587-2-7, due chiefly to book-binding, and of the Hazaribagh school of Rs. 340-2-3.

7. The following table compares the expenditure under the several heads in the two schools during the past two years:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ALIPORE SCHOOL.				HAZARIBAGH SCHOOL.			
	Total cost.		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Cost per head.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Fixed establishment ...	Rs. 9,764	Rs. 9,770	Rs. A. P. 46 4 5	Rs. A. P. 43 9 10	Rs. 9,135	Rs. 8,875	Rs. A. P. 30 3 3	Rs. A. P. 28 5 5
2. Diet ...	8,157	8,044	28 10 7	26 14 9	7,926	8,089	26 3 4	25 11 9
3. Hospital ...	222	220	1 0 10	0 15 0	80	186	0 4 3	0 6 11
4. Clothing ...	681	391	3 3 7	1 11 11	1,478	1,633	4 14 3	5 3 5
5. Contingencies ...	2,243	2,243	10 11 7	10 0 3	3,595	3,089	11 8 6	6 10 7
6. Construction and repairs.	27	23	0 3 1	0 1 3	1,880	4,602	6 3 1	14 15 3
Total ...	21,114	20,691	100 1 1	93 5 8	24,023	25,461	72 1 5	66 6 0

The Lieutenant-Governor notices that some reduction in the cost of diet per head is said to have been effected by the timely purchase and storage of rice and wheat. The increase under the head of building and repairs at Hazaribagh is due to the provision of additional accommodation for the boys, and further expenditure will have to be incurred during the current year under this head on account of the juvenile offenders from Assam, whom it has been decided to admit in future into the institution.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the Reports, and a copy of the Resolution, be forwarded to the President of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School at Alipore for information, and for communication to the members of the Board.

Ordered also that a copy of the Reports, and a copy of the Resolution, be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for information, and for communication to the Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

• H. J. S. COTTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL RETURNS OF THE WORKING
OF CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES IN BENGAL FOR
THE YEAR 1894.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MEDICAL—No. 3057 Medl.

Calcutta, the 30th July 1895.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual Returns of the working of Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for the year 1894.

Read again—

The Annual Returns of the working of Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for the year 1893, and the Resolution recorded upon them.

This report was due to Government on the 1st May, but was not received until the 25th June, or nearly two months after the proper date. The delay is not justified by the treatment of the subject contained in the brief notes on the various returns, which are meagre and omit to notice many points of importance. These defects are no doubt due to the fact that the present Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals only took charge of the Department towards the close of the year and had not had time to acquaint himself with the details of dispensary management in Bengal.

2. *Number of dispensaries.*—For administrative purposes the hospitals and dispensaries with which this report is concerned are divided into four classes, viz., (I) State institutions maintained from Provincial funds and under Government management; (II) Local Fund institutions administered and maintained wholly or in part by local authorities, such as District or Local Boards and Municipalities; (IIIA) Institutions maintained wholly from private sources; and (IIIB) Institutions maintained partly from private sources and partly from Government or Local Funds. During the year under review, 47 dispensaries were added to the list, 22 of which were new institutions, while 25 were existing dispensaries now for the first time brought under Government supervision. Two dispensaries were burnt down and one was closed, so that in the course of the year the total number rose from 339 to 383, showing a net increase of 44. Of the 25 old dispensaries referred to above, 9 were railway dispensaries and 13 were institutions maintained by wards' estates or the Lady Dufferin Fund, and falling under class IIIA. By the inclusion of these institutions, which was ordered in the Resolution on the Dispensary Returns for 1893, the statistics of medical relief in Bengal have been rendered fairly complete.

The statistics relating to the Dufferin Hospitals at Dinajpur, Bankura, Hooghly and Chittagong were included in the returns of the sadar dispensaries at those places for 1894. This practice makes it impossible to see what progress is being made by these special institutions, and in future the statistics relating to them should be separately shown.

The following statement compares the distribution of dispensaries with regard to population during the last three years. It appears that the Rajshahi, Chittagong and Orissa Divisions are the best provided with medical relief; whilst the Patna, Bhagalpur and the Chota Nagpur Divisions are most backward in this respect, but, as was observed in the Resolution on the last Triennial Report, some time must elapse before these deficiencies can be supplied:—

DIVISION.	Population according to census of 1891.	1892.		1893.		1894.	
		Number of dispensaries.	Number of persons per dispensary.	Number of dispensaries.	Number of persons per dispensary.	Number of dispensaries.	Number of persons per dispensary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan ...	7,688,818	35	219,680	42	183,067	47	163,591
Presidency ...	8,535,126	45	189,669	53	161,040	57	149,739
Rajshahi ...	8,019,187	47	170,621	50	160,383	63	127,288
Dacca ...	9,844,127	36	273,448	42	234,384	49	200,900
Chittagong ...	4,190,081	27	155,188	29	144,485	32	130,938
Patna ...	15,811,014	50	316,220	53	298,821	56	282,389
Bhagalpur ...	8,582,490	24	357,603	29	295,948	31	276,854
Orissa ...	4,047,852	19	213,018	25	161,894	32	126,479
Chota Nagpur	4,628,792	16	289,299	16	289,299	16	289,299
Provincial Total ...	71,346,987	299	238,585	339	210,463	383	212,394

3. *Number of patients treated.*—The following table shows the total number of in-door and out-door patients treated during the last three years, and their ratio to the population of the area concerned, which excludes Calcutta, but includes the Chittagong Hill Tracts:—

YEARS.	PATIENTS.			Population.	Ratio per cent. of total treated to population.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total treated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1892 ...	37,845	1,575,926	1,613,771	70,665,427	2.28
1893 ...	40,589	1,885,939	1,926,528		2.72
1894 ...	43,824	2,241,626	2,285,450		3.23

The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,285,450 or 3.23 per cent. of the population, against 1,926,528 or 2.72 in 1893, being an increase of 358,922. The daily average attendance of patients rose from 15,426 in 1893 to 17,689 in the past year. Comparing only those institutions which were in existence throughout both years, 15 dispensaries showed an increase of more than 3,000 patients; which is ascribed usually to general causes, such as the unhealthiness of the season or the popularity of the dispensary. An increase of 8,195 patients at Bihar in Patna is, however, attributed to the removal of the dispensary from a remote site to the centre of the town; and in the case of Hajiganj in Tippera the presence of a large number of coolies working on the Assam-Chittagong Railway is cited to account for an increase of 3,218 patients. Five dispensaries show a decline of more than two thousand patients, which is accounted for in each case by a general statement that the health of the locality has improved. In commenting on these figures the Inspector-General observes that the popularity of a dispensary depends far more on the medical officer in charge and on the amount of attention given to it by the Civil Surgeon than on the healthiness of the district. The Lieutenant-Governor's experience fully bears out Dr. Ross's remark. Disease and suffering prevail everywhere, too often, unhappily, on a larger scale than the medical resources available can adequately

deal with. But the main difficulty is to induce the people to submit themselves to treatment, and this depends chiefly on the tact and skill of the medical officers concerned and on the confidence which the people repose in them: such confidence is a plant of slow growth and is uprooted by frequent transfers. It is a duty which Government owes to the people to oppose as far as possible such transfers as are desired only for personal reasons.

4. *In-door patients.*—In-door as well as out-door patients were received in 179 dispensaries as compared with 163 in 1893, and the number thus treated rose from 40,589 to 43,824, being an increase of 3,235. The number of beds available increased from 2,511 to 2,852, and the daily average of attendance from 1,693 to 1,773, which is still, however, far below the number of beds provided. Notwithstanding the increase of in-door patients the deaths numbered only 5,051 against 5,059 in the previous year, and the death-rate declined from 12·46 to 11·52 per cent. The pilgrim centres of Puri and Deoghur record high death-rates (44·62 among 632 persons treated and 37·17 among 191), but the Gaya Dispensary, where 1,398 persons were treated, had a death-rate of only 9·72.

5. *Out-door patients.*—The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the steady increase in the number of out-door patients. The figures for the year under report were 2,241,626 against 1,835,939 in the year before, and show an increase of 18·85. They still, however, fall short of the number treated in 1893 in the North-Western Provinces (3,677,835) and the Punjab (3,116,823). It is alleged that the existence of the large number of private dispensaries in the towns of Bengal, where medical advice is given free of charge, tends to affect the attendance in charitable dispensaries, and no doubt there is some reason for believing this to be the case. The daily average attendance was 15,915 as compared with 13,732 in 1893.

6. *Diseases treated.*—The number of cases of malarial fever treated rose from 408,043 to 473,362, the percentage to the total number of cases treated being 20·7 against 21·1 in the previous year. The year was a very unhealthy one, as was shown at length in the Resolution reviewing the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, and it was conspicuous for the prevalence of malarial fever. In the same Resolution reference was made to the fact that the highest death-rates from cholera were recorded in Bihar, and this also is borne out by the dispensary returns. The number of cholera cases treated increased from 8,077 to 12,181 or by 150·8 per cent, and in the Patna Division the cases brought into the dispensaries rose from 586 to 5,064, or 864·1 per cent. Bowel complaints (dysentery and diarrhoea) account for 120,882 admissions, as against 87,243 in 1893. The number of cases of small-pox treated rose from 91 to 107, but although no less than 2,334 deaths from this cause were registered in Orissa, only 7 cases were admitted into the dispensaries of that Division. The number of lepers treated was the same as in 1893, the highest figures being reported from Laheria Serai (292), Kalimpong Mission Dispensary (146), and Darbhanga and Patna (72 each).

7. *Surgical operations.*—The total number of surgical operations, including both major and minor, rose from 92,476 to 105,604. Major operations increased from 9,991 to 11,238; and 3,232 were done by the Superintendents themselves,

Dacca	...	...	...	772
Gaya	...	...	...	599
Bankipore	...	...	...	570
Chapra	...	...	...	558
Monghyr	...	...	...	485
Chittagong	...	...	...	339
Arrah	...	...	...	307
Cuttack	...	...	...	263
Rampore Boalia	...	...	...	209

as against 2,770 in the previous year. The hospitals named in the margin have the largest record of major operations. Taking both kinds of operations together, the Bankipur hospital shows 3,697, Dacca comes second with 3,584, and Monghyr third with 2,642. The following officers performed more than

200 major operations during the year:—

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Macrae (Gaya)	...	...	348
Military Assistant Surgeon I. Burnett (Dacca)	...	...	343
Surgeon-Major T. R. Macdonald (Saran)	...	...	300
Assistant Surgeon Ram Kali Gupta (Bankipore)	...	...	284
Ditto Lolit Mohun Laha (Monghyr)	...	...	266
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Murray (Chittagong)	...	...	247
Assistant Surgeon Nritto Gopal Mitter (Arrah)	...	...	205

Operations for cataract (extraction of the lens) increased from 2,221 to 2,323, and in 80·25 per cent. of these cases the result was successful. The officers named in the margin performed over a hundred of these, and eight other officers performed over fifty apiece. The number of cases of lithotomy fell again from 143 to 132; and litholopaxies also declined from 72 to 69. Out of seven cases of ovariectomy, four recovered and three died; but this proportion, as has been pointed out before, is no true index either of the danger of the operation in itself or of the skill of the operator; for only the worst cases are brought in for operation.

9. *Sex of patients.*—The number of males treated shows an increase of 210,414, while the number of women rose from 299,187 to 362,632 or by 21·20 per cent. The number of children admitted also increased from 508,750 to 593,813. The average daily attendance of women as in-door patients rose from 346 to 367, but was still small in relation to the accommodation available. The increase in the number of women coming to dispensaries for treatment is remarkable; and although in part accounted for by the addition of two Dufferin institutions to the list of dispensaries, nevertheless indicates that substantial progress is being made in the endeavour to induce the women of Bengal to abandon traditional prejudices and subject themselves to rational methods of medical treatment.

10. *Income and expenditure.*—Including the opening balance of Rs. 32,499, the total income of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 7,20,025 against Rs. 6,14,737 in 1893, when the opening balance was Rs. 25,290. The net increase was therefore Rs. 98,079, which is in great measure accounted for by the inclusion of a number of new dispensaries in the returns. The Government contributions rose from Rs. 41,434 to Rs. 76,918, or from 7·35 to 11·33 per cent. The chief item of this increase was Rs. 20,119 under the head of salaries of medical officers, and of this Rs. 18,243 appears in the accounts of ten Government institutions hitherto excluded from the returns. Local funds contributed Rs. 1,44,300 as against Rs. 1,19,155 and the amounts derived from municipalities rose from Rs. 1,89,658 to Rs. 2,04,464. The head "interest on investments" shows a decline from Rs. 36,906 to Rs. 24,699, which is due partly to the reduction of interest on Government securities and partly to certain sums due as interest not having been drawn within the year. The sums subscribed by natives rose from Rs. 1,60,402 to Rs. 1,83,678, and by Europeans from Rs. 16,333 to Rs. 20,382. Of the increase shown under special allowances, Rs. 6,600 represents the Government contribution to the dispensary building at Samastipur, which should have been shown under buildings and repairs on both sides of the account.

The expenditure rose from Rs. 5,86,366 to Rs. 6,96,102, owing in the main to the increases in the number of dispensaries and of patients treated. The chief item of increase was salaries as stated above, but building charges rose Rs. 40,216 to Rs. 62,026; and the cost of European medicines from Rs. 80,940 to Rs. 1,08,070. No reference is made in the notes to the latter item of increase, but it has been ascertained that although the new system of procuring European medicines, described in paragraph 11 of the Resolution on the Report for 1893, came into force in April 1894, many dispensaries had, by that time, obtained their supplies for the year, and only about fifty indents were submitted under the new system. Although the total expenditure on diet rose from Rs. 66,790 to Rs. 68,478, the average cost per patient calculated on the daily average attendance declined from Rs. 39·7·2 to Rs. 38·9·11. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that this is too low, and he would wish the Inspector-General to enquire into the facts and to ascertain whether undue economy in the matter of diet may not be one of the causes which detract from the popularity of the dispensaries.

11. *Inspections.*—The following statement compares the number of inspections of dispensaries made by Civil Surgeons during the past two years:—

Number of times the dispensaries were inspected by Civil Surgeons.			Number of dis- pensaries inspected in 1893.	Number of dispen- saries inspected in 1894.
Inspected once	...	...	38	37
Ditto twice	...	...	73	68
Ditto three times	...	...	56	64
Ditto four	...	...	73	112
Ditto five	...	...	15	12
Ditto six	...	...	4	2
Ditto seven	...	...	1	2
Ditto eight	...	...	3	2
Ditto nine	...	...	1	1
Ditto ten	...	...	1	1
Ditto eleven	...	...	1	1
Ditto twelve	...	...	1	1
Total			267	303
Not inspected at all			18	16

The increase in the total number of dispensaries inspected, and especially in the number inspected three or four times, and the corresponding decrease in the number not inspected at all, or inspected only once or twice, during the year 1894, is satisfactory. The number of institutions visited four times and upwards is shown in the returns to have risen from 158 to 198, but these returns include the dispensaries at the head-quarters of districts which are inspected daily as a matter of course. Excluding these, the total number of dispensaries inspected by Civil Surgeons was 303 against 267 in the previous year. Among those not inspected at all, the majority were opened or brought under Government supervision towards the close of the year, while others are stated to have been difficult of access owing to floods. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that in future sadar dispensaries should be eliminated from the above statement, which should be prepared only for outlying dispensaries. The number of inspections done should invariably be totalled and compared with the record of the previous year. Sir Charles Elliott again notices with satisfaction the number of inspections made by Surgeon-Colonel R. Harvey, late Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, which rose from 28 in 1893 to 38 in the year under report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF CANALS IN BENGAL DURING
THE RABI SEASON, 1894-95.

No. 860L.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 29th July 1895.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Statements Nos. I, II, and III showing Irrigation Operations of Canals in Bengal during the *rabi* season of 1894-95.

OBSERVATIONS.—The area irrigated during the *rabi* season of 1894-95 was 48,501 acres against 79,636 acres in 1893-94, showing a decrease of 60·90 per cent.

2. This large decrease was due almost entirely to the unusually heavy rainfall in November 1894 succeeding a very wet kharif season. The ground was so saturated that very little irrigation was required for the cold weather crops. It is, however, noted that in Orissa, notwithstanding the excessive rainfall, the area irrigated was more than double that of the preceding year. This increase was chiefly in *dahwa* rice, of which 5,208 acres required water as compared with 1,161 acres in 1893-94; and in gram, of which 604 acres were irrigated, against no irrigation of this crop in 1893-94.

3. The principal crops irrigated from the Sone Canals in the *rabi* season are wheat, barley, and other cereals; gram and various pulses; sugarcane; opium; and various crops classed under the head Miscellaneous. The largest falling off during the year was in the cereals of which only 16,753 acres were irrigated against 32,713 acres in 1893-94, in the pulses of which 3,747 acres were watered against double that area in the preceding year, and in the crops classed as Miscellaneous of which the area irrigated was only 1,352 acres as compared with 6,131 acres in 1893-94.

4. From the Eden Canal the only crop irrigated during the season was sugarcane, no water being required for *boro* rice and potatoes which were irrigated during 1893-94, while from the Midnapore Canal *boro* rice was the only crop irrigated. There was no irrigation from the Saran Canals during the year as they were practically closed on the 31st March 1894.

5. The details of the increase or decrease in the irrigation of the *rabi* crops from each canal, during the year 1894-95, compared with those of the previous year, are given in the following statement:—

CANAL.		AREAS IRRIGATED IN <i>rabi</i> SEASON.		More.	Less.
		1894-95.	1893-94.		
1		2	3	4	5
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Orissa	Taldunda Canal	395	113	282	.....
	Kendrapara Canal	3,233	1,866	1,367	.....
	High Level Canal, Ranges I, II				
	and III, and Jajpur Canal	3,235	925	2,310	.....
Midnapore Canal		175	9,562	.....	9,387
Eden Canal		20	138	.....	118
Sone	Patna Canal	7,063	9,873	.....	2,820
	Arrah "	25,702	35,873	.....	10,171
	Buxar "	8,688	20,712	.....	12,024
Saran Canals		.....*	574	.....	574
Total		48,501	79,636	3,959	35,094
Net decrease		.....	.....	.....	31,135

* There was no irrigation during the year.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution and the *rabi* and annual statements Nos. I, II, and III, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that copies of this Resolution and of the statements, be submitted to the Government of India, Public Works Department, for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution and of the statements, be forwarded to the Commissioners of the Orissa, Burdwan, and Patna Divisions; the Collectors of the Cuttack, Balasore, Midnapore, Burdwan, Hooghly, Gaya, Patna, Shahabad, and Saran Districts; the Superintending Engineers of the Orissa, South-Western, and Sone Circles, and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1.—RABI STATEMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE RABI SEASON, 1894-95.

Comparative statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of Bengal.

Division.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		1894-95 AS COMPARED WITH 1893-94.		RAINFALL FOR FOUR MONTHS.												REMARKS.
			1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	November.		December.		January.		February.		Total.				
							1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894-94.	1894-95.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Outlook	Acres. 2,908	Acres. 6,783	Acres. 3,880	...	In. 0-08	In. 3-16	In. 0-00	In. 0-08	In. 0-00	In. 0-08	In. 0-18	In. 0-69	In. 0-26	In. 3-31	Average of rainfall at 11 stations.		
Balesore	1	80	79	...	0-10	2-54	0-00	0-00	0-00	0-00	0-19	0-70	0-29	3-24	Average of rainfall at Bhadrak and Acquapada stations.		
Midnapore	9,563	(a)175	...	9,387	0-09	3-69	0-00	0-00	0-00	0-00	0-21	0-00	0-30	2-69	Rainfall at Midnapore station.		
Burdwan	14	12	...	2	0-09	1-53	0-00	0-00	0-00	1-15	0-57	0-00	0-66	2-73	Rainfall at Railpur station.		
Hooghly	124	8	...	116	0-13	2-14	0-00	0-00	0-00	0-19	0-60	0-00	0-73	2-33	Ditto at Gopalmagar.		
Gaya	4,329	3,107	...	1,222	0-26	1-96	0-00	0-07	0-06	0-66	0-86	0-73	1-17	3-32	Ditto at Daudnagar station.		
Patna	5,544	2,946	...	1,598	0-10	1-06	0-00	0-06	0-00	0-65	1-11	0-71	1-21	2-37	Ditto at Patna do.		
Shahabad	56,536	34,390	...	22,195	0-36	1-58	0-00	0-00	0-60	0-63	1-07	0-50	1-93	2-71	Ditto at Arrah do.		
Saran	574	...	...	574	0-38	1-13	0-00	0-00	0-54	1-20	1-29	0-41	2-51	2-74	Ditto at Siwan do.		
Total	79,636	48,501	3,959	35,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* As per Revenue Report for 1893-94.
† There was no irrigation from the Saran Canals during the Rabi season of 1894-95.
(a) This area is according to the agreements entered into, the area irrigated not being measured.

CALCUTTA.

The 26th July 1895.

O. C. LEES,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. II.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1894-95.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

NATURE OF CROPS.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Burdwan.	Hooghly.	Gaya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Garden and orchards	72
Sugarcane	17,745
Cereals	8,534
Wheat	9,331
Barley	5,463
Rice	3,892
Miscellaneous	2,797
Pulse	1,928
Gram, &c.	60
Miscellaneous	245
Fodder crops	316
Fibres	23
Dyes	1,701
Indigo
Turneric, &c.
Drugs
Opium
Tobacco, &c.
Mustard, &c.
Castor
Oilseeds
Miscellaneous
Hot weather
Total Rabi, 1894-95	6,783	80	175	12	8	3,107	3,946	34,390	...	48,501
Total Rabi, 1893-94	2,908	1	9,562	14	124	4,329	5,544	56,585	574	79,636

* There was no irrigation from the Saran canals during the rabi season of 1894-95.

CALCUTTA, }
The 26th July 1895.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

NAMES OF CROPS.	Taldanda Canal.		Kendrapara Canal.		High Level Canal, Ranges I, II and III, and Jajpur Canal.		Midnapore Canal.		Eden Canal.		Patna Canal.		Arrah Canal.		Buxar Canal.		Saran Canal.		Total.	REMARKS.
	Mahanadi.		Brahmini-Byturni.		Aquapada-Jajpur.		Cosaye.		N. D. and Em-bankment.		Eastern Sone.		Arrah.		Buxar.		Gandak.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Garden and orchards ...	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savarcane
Cereals
Wheat
Barley
Rice
Miscellaneous
Gram, &c.
Miscellaneous
Pulse
Fodder crops
Fibres
Dyes
Drugs
Oilseeds
Miscellaneous
Hot weather
Total Rabi, 1894-95	896	3,233	3,235	175	20	7,053	25,708	8,688	...	49,501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rabi, 1895-96	113	1,866	925	9,562	138	9,873	35,873	20,712	574	79,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* There was no irrigation from the Saran canals during the rabi season of 1894-95.

CALCUTTA,

The 26th July 1895.

O. C. LEES,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. I.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 in Canal Districts of Bengal.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.										RAINFALL.			
			Kharif, 1894-95.			Rabi, 1894-95.			Whole year, 1894-95.				1893-94.		1894-95.	
			Total area.	In comparison with Kharif, 1893-94.		Total area.	In comparison with 1893-94.		Total area.	In comparison with 1893-94.		Percentage of increase or decrease.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
				Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cuttack ...	...	...	105,740	20,919	...	6,783	3,880	...	112,523	24,799	...	123.26 increase	38.87	42.31	38.87	(+) 3.44
Balasore ...	...	...	13,055	...	2,746	80	79	...	13,135	...	2,667	88.12 decrease	36.26	45.56	36.26	(+) 9.30
Midnapore ...	...	...	69,175	...	9,533	175	...	9,358	69,360	...	18,920	78.56 ditto.	33.20	30.24	33.20	(-) 2.96
Burdwan ...	...	...	17,970	7,314	...	12	...	2	17,982	7,312	...	168.52 increase	87.01	36.21	87.01	(-) 50.80
Hooghly ...	...	Information not available.	3,165	1,378	...	8	...	116	3,173	1,262	...	166.03 ditto.	32.51	30.14	32.51	(-) 2.37
Gaya ...	3,015,680	2,356,000	40,166	2,041	...	3,107	...	1,222	43,273	819	...	161.92 ditto.	33.84	47.97	33.84	(+) 14.13
Patna ...	1,329,920	1,039,000	33,603	...	2,827	3,916	...	1,598	37,549	...	4,425	89.45 decrease	36.95	55.09	36.95	(+) 18.14
Shahabad ...	2,806,400	2,192,500	200,964	...	24,779	34,390	...	22,195	235,374	...	46,974	83.36 ditto.	39.58	52.77	39.58	(+) 13.19
Saran ...	1,680,000	1,312,500	...	...	994	...	...	574	...	...	1,568	...	42.07	52.93	42.07	(+) 10.86
Total ...	...	...	433,858	31,652	40,879	48,501	3,959	35,094	532,359	34,192	74,554	93.20 decrease	...	...	...	...
Net decrease ...			...	...	9,227	Net decrease	...	31,136	Net decrease	...	40,362					

CALCUTTA,
The 26th July 1895.

* There was no irrigation from the Saran Canals during the year 1894-95.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NO. II.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

NATURE OF CROPS.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Burdwan.	Hooghly.	Gaya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Total.
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Garden and orchards	45	...	73
Sugarcane	26,447	...	31,769
Wheat	3,261	...	3,634
Barley	7,887	...	9,333
Rice	1,74,718	...	4,68,266
Miscellaneous	3,675	...	3,896
Gram, &c.	2,135	...	2,797
Miscellaneous	1,498	...	1,928
Grass, lucerne	60	...	60
Cotton	246
Indigo	316
Turmeric, &c.	23
Opium	1,701
Tobacco, &c.
Mustard, &c.
Castor
Oilseeds
Miscellaneous
Hot weather
Total, 1894-95	112,523	13,135	69,360	17,982	9,173	43,273	37,549	2,36,374	...	5,32,369
Total, 1893-94	87,724	15,802	38,270	10,670	1,911	42,454	41,974	2,82,348	1,668	6,72,731

* There was no irrigation from the Baran Canals during the year 1894-95.

CALCUTTA,

The 26th July 1895.

O. O. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. III.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

NATURE OF CROPS.		BANKERS.										Total.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Taldanda Canal.	Kendrapara Canal.	High Level Canal, Ranges I, II and III, and Jajpur Canal.	Midnapore Canal.	Eden Canal.	Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Saran Canal.		
		Mahanadi.	Brahmini-Byturni.	Aquasapada-Jajpur.	Cossye.	Northern Drainage and Embankment.	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gandak.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Garden and orchards	...	25	2	...	...	...	...	10	35	...	73
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,302	20,031	6,416	...	31,769
Cereals	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	273	2,686	676	...	8,534
	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	1,446	6,493	1,894	...	9,833
Pulse	Rice	25,214	65,372	33,497	70,115	20,370	68,980	1,11,174	63,644	...	4,58,266	
	Miscellaneous	2	4	...	...	...	211	1,806	1,874	...	3,886
Fodder crops	Gram, &c.	364	604	...	...	...	58	1,079	1,056	...	2,797
	Miscellaneous	...	20	...	...	...	56	1,498	...	...	1,928
Fibres	Grass, lucerne	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60
	Cotton	14	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245
Dyes	Indigo	...	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	816
	Turmeric, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Drugs	Opium	...	...	...	...	...	903	687	...	...	23
	Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,701
Oilseeds	Mustard, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Castor	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hot weather	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1894-95		25,609	66,652	33,497	70,115	20,390	80,322	1,58,443	76,931	•	5,32,359	
Total, 1893-94		12,054	61,259	30,213	89,112	11,739	84,438	1,74,164	1,08,184	1,568	5,72,731	

* There was no irrigation from the Saran Canal during the year 1894-95.

CALCUTTA,

The 26th July 1895.

O. O. LEES,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Government of Bengal,
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON
THE CANALS IN BENGAL

CLASSED AS

MAJOR WORKS AND MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION

For the years 1894-95 and 1893-94.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

MAJO

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Orissa Canal

	DEMANDS.				CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEAR.		NATURE OF CARGO.	1894-95.			1893-94.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.	Collections during the current year.	Balance uncollected.	Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOLLAGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	BOAT TRAFFIC.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Boats (private and Government). Rafts ...	4,982	95,610 2,946	96,219	7,319	1,24,098	1,19,111	1. Cotton, raw and manufactured	272	49	321	1,175	47
CARRYING OPERATIONS.							2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured	...	...	...	...	...
							3. Dyes and tans	4,523	17,444	21,967	9,652	24,094
							4. Rice	3,742	2,144	5,886	5,473	1,931
							5. Other food-grains	49	1,411	1,460	17	1,220
							6. Hides and skins	...	...	...	...	...
							7. Liquors	108	17	125	71	28
							8. Metals	1,948	21	1,969	3,432	7
							9. Oils	544	467	1,011	581	1,053
							10. Oil-seeds	1	2	3	18	...
							11. Provisions	367	1,242	1,609	626	1,216
Boating (Government)	67	18,642	18,571	138	23,999	23,932	12. Salt	6,525	48	6,573	5,789	90
Fines and Sundries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13. Spices	50	1,384	1,334	79	1,031
Total ...	5,049	1,17,198	1,14,790	7,457	1,48,092	1,43,043	14. Sugar	8	85	93	4	158
							15. Tobacco	1,147	1,374	2,521	1,021	2,109
							16. Building materials	2,614	9,954	12,568	2,101	7,446
							17. Miscellaneous goods.	...	...	...	C. ft.	C. ft.
Taldanda Canal.	3,577	18,008	16,023	562	17,942	14,365	18. Timber	4	1,139	1,143	...	462
Kendra para Canal.	1,177	70,530	65,089	6,618	85,082	85,906	19. Firewood	369	315	684	542	1,164
							20. Bamboos	...	55	55	...	41
							21. Coal and coke	22	8	30	120	32
							22. Jute	...	66	66	38	480
							23. Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
High Level Canal, Range I.	212	29,167	29,169	220	38,759	38,543	Total, Boat Traffic.	22,288 C. ft.	37,175 C. ft.	59,463 C. ft.	30,717 C. ft.	42,630 C. ft.
								...	...	...	...	462
High Level Canal, Range II.	66	2,536	2,561	41	3,758	3,691	RAFT TRAFFIC.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
							24. Timber in logs	55,326	118,767	174,093	110,250	174,819
							25. Squared timber	...	...	...	...	...
							26. Sleepers, broad gauge.	...	...	...	...	...
							27. Sleepers, metre gauge.	...	...	...	...	...
High Level Canal, Range III.	5	1,514	1,507	12	2,081	2,026	28. Scantlings	...	...	...	...	...
							29. Poles	...	...	...	...	...
							30. Firewood	...	...	...	...	...
Jajpur Canal	12	443	451	4	520	508	31. Bamboos	...	168,079	168,079	388	204,282
							32. Reeds	No. 19,500	No. 117,652	No. 137,152	No. 10,980	No. 367,500
							Total, Raft Traffic.	C. ft. 55,326 No. 19,500	C. ft. 286,846 No. 117,652	C. ft. 342,172 No. 137,152	C. ft. 110,638 No. 10,980	C. ft. 379,101 No. 367,500
							GRAND TOTAL	Tons. 22,288 C. ft. 55,326 No. 19,500	Tons. 37,175 C. ft. 286,846 No. 117,652	Tons. 59,463 C. ft. 342,172 No. 137,152	Tons. 30,717 C. ft. 110,638 No. 10,980	Tons. 42,630 C. ft. 379,563 No. 367,500
Total ...	5,049	1,17,198	1,14,790	7,457	1,48,092	1,43,043						

CALCUTTA,
The 30th July 1895.

for the years ending 31st March 1895 and 1894.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

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O. C. LINES,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 30th July 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR WORKS.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Hoogle Tidal Canal for the years ending 31st March 1895 and 1894.

Sl. No.	MANDA.		Corresponding Period of Previous Year.		Nature of Cargo.	1894-95.			1893-94.			Tonnage.		Ton-Mileage.		Value of Goods.		Number of Passengers.					
	Balance from previous year	For current year.	Collection during current year.	Balance uncollected.		Demands.	Collections.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
TOLLAGE. Boats (private and Government). Rafts ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.		
	2,089	57,438	56,760	2,003	59,363	57,220	1. Cotton, raw and manufactured. 2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured. 3. Dyes and tans ... 4. Rice ... 5. Other food-grains 6. Hides and skins 7. Liquors 8. Metals 9. Oils 10. Oil-seeds 11. Provisions 12. Salt 13. Spices 14. Sugar 15. Tobacco 16. Building materials. 17. Miscellaneous goods. 18. Timber 19. Firewood 20. Bamboos 21. Coal and coke 22. Jute 23. Treasure	708	1	709	356
		65						178	41,180	41,358	182	34,006	34,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								1	86	86	2	394	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								...	87	87	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									
								...	24	142	142	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								...	...	1,963	1,963	3,227	...	252	282	...	...	...	...	...	...
								...	...	34	34	30	...	383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								...	...	...	...	351	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fines and sundries.		181					...	...	...	5,464	4,789	...	...	4,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								
								
								
								
								
								
								
								
								
							Total, Boat Traffic	17,171	53,935	70,537	17,968	41,940	59,006	1,98,945	1,78,649	84,89,689	84,04,741	44,91,464	42,97,488	34,951	60,081		

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.
MAJOR WORKS.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Hijili Tidal Canal for the years ending 31st March 1895 and 1894.

1	TOLLAGE. Boats (pri- vate and Govern- ment). Rafts ...)	DEMANDS.		Collection during cur- rent year.	Balance uncollected.	CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEAR.		NATURE OF CARGO.	1894-95.			1893-94.			TONNAGE.		TON-MILEAGE.	VALUE OF GOODS.		NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.			
		Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1894-95.	1893-94.		1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.			
								1. Cotton, raw and manufactured.	708	1	709	356	...	...	356	...	...	...	...	...
								2. Woollen goods, raw and manu- factured.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								3. Dyes and tans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								4. Rice	178	41,180	41,358	182	34,066	34,248	...	...	...	...	...	...
								5. Other food-grains	1	85	86	2	394	396	...	...	...	...	...	...
								6. Hides and skins	...	87	87	...	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
								7. Liquors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								8. Metals	118	24	142	22	5	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
								9. Oils	1,963	...	1,963	3,227	...	3,227	...	...	...	...	...	...
								10. Oil-seeds	34	...	34	30	252	252	...	...	...	...	...	...
								11. Provisions	326	...	326	351	32	383	...	...	...	...	...	...
								12. Salt	5,196	268	5,464	4,789	...	4,789	...	...	...	...	...	...
								13. Spices	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								14. Sugar	1,603	...	1,603	1,178	13	1,191	...	...	...	...	...	...
								15. Tobacco	3,672	8	3,680	4,111	12	4,123	...	...	...	...	...	...
								16. Building mate- rials.	960	437	1,447	900	182	1,082	...	...	...	...	...	...
								17. Miscellaneous goods.	248	9,896	10,244	582	6,831	6,913	...	...	...	...	...	...
								18. Timber	276	374	650	165	45	210	...	...	...	...	...	...
								19. Firewood	27	76	103	17	167	184	...	...	...	...	...	...
								20. Bamboos	3	7	10	12	65	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
								21. Coal and coke	1,847	13	1,860	2,039	7	2,046	...	...	...	...	...	...
								22. Jute	4	854	858	4	890	894	...	...	...	...	...	...
								23. Treasure			
								Total, Boat Traffic	17,171	153,966	70,537	17,968	41,940	59,908			

189'08

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O. C. LEES,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 30th July 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

MAJOR

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Sons Canals

	DEMANDS.		Collections during current year.	Balance uncollected.	CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEAR.		NATURE OF CARGO.	1894-95.		
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOLLAGE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	BOAT TRAFFIC.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Boats (private and Gov. ernment).	478	41,332	49,349	429	51,026	50,548	1. Cotton, raw and ma- nufactured.	585	6	591
Rafts		7,968					2. Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	6	29	35
							3. Dyes and tans	...	...	...
							4. Rice	560	3,598	4,158
							5. Other food-grains	341	950	1,291
							6. Hides and skins	...	243	243
							7. Liquors	...	...	...
CARRYING OPERATIONS.							8. Metals	184	24	208
Boating (Government) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9. Oils	101	...	101
							10. Oil-seeds	40	7,234	7,274
							11. Provisions	14	4	18
							12. Salt	4,636	62	4,698
							13. Spices	76	11	87
Fines and sundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14. Sugar	24	508	530
							15. Tobacco	1,347	26	1,373
							16. Building materials	322	3,187	3,509
							17. Miscellaneous goods	3,360	6,819	10,179
							18. Timber	227	38	265
							19. Firewood	37	19	56
							20. Bamboos	1,076	45	1,121
							21. Coal and coke	1,042	118	1,160
							22. Jute	...	...	...
							23. Treasure	...	...	...
Total ...	478	49,300	49,349	429	51,026	50,548	Total, Boat Traffic ...	Tons. 13,978	Tons. 22,919	Tons. 36,897
							RAFT TRAFFIC.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Patna Canal System ...	406	19,668	19,787	282	23,860	22,954	24. Timber in logs	...	19	19
							25. Squared timber	...	17	17
							26. Sleepers, broad gauge	...	621	621
							27. Sleepers, metro gauge	...	...	...
							28. Scantlings	...	3,654	3,654
Arrah Canal System ...	41	19,937	19,769	119	19,917	19,876	29. Poles	6	3,510	3,516
							30. Firewood	...	1,516	1,516
							31. Bamboos	33	10,716	10,749
							32. Reeds	...	...	...
Buxar Canal System ...	31	9,800	9,803	28	7,749	7,718	Total, Raft Traffic ...	Tons. 39	Tons. 19,952	Tons. 19,991
								Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Total ...	478	49,800	49,349	429	51,026	50,548	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,017	42,871	56,888

CALCUTTA,

The 30th July 1895.

Total	370	3,34,907	3,33,665	1,612	3,22,863	3,22,493	RAFT TRAFFIC.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
							24. Timber in logs..	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
							6,767	92	6,859	286	132	418																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

Calcutta, }
The 30th July 1895.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Nadia Rivers for the years ending 31st March 1895 and 1894.

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GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Orissa Coast Canal for the years ending 31st March 1895 and 1894.

TOLLAGE.	DEMANDS.		3	4	5	CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEAR.		8	1894-95.			1893-94.			TONNAGE.		TON- MILEAGE.		VALUE OF GOODS.		NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.				Balance uncollected.	Demands.		Collections.	NATURE OF CARGO.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	
1						6	7		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Boats (private and Govern- ment). Rafts	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Boat Traffic.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	No.
	1,989	{ 61,981 250 }	62,038	1,899	98,271	96,282*		1. Cotton, raw and manufactured. 2. Woollen goods, raw and manu- factured. 3. Dyes and tans... 4. Rice ... 5. Other food-grains 6. Hides and skins 7. Liquors ... 8. Metals ... 9. Oils ... 10. Oil-seeds ... 11. Provisions ... 12. Salt ... 13. Spices ... 14. Sugar ... 15. Tobacco ... 16. Building mate- rials. 17. Miscellaneous goods. 18. Timber ... 19. Firewood ... 20. Bamboos ... 21. Coal and coke ... 22. Jute ... 23. Treasure ...	605 4,241 302 34 2,239 ... 167 3,674 4 879 1,842 361 1,281 101 618 1 859 10 ...	26,150 117 68 ... 22 ... 71 173 63 ... 9 9 160 1,595 1,304 293 2 38 155 1	29,391 419 58 ... 56 2,239 71 340 3,627 4 888 1,861 521 2,876 1,406 911 3 697 166 1	389 1,221 164 19 7,912 674 353 2,704 74 853 1,237 163 1,526 28 507 44 1,310 1 ...	... ... ... 29,179 257 33 ... 5 43 169 201 37 2 11 ... 2,563 366 16 8 41 298 1 ...	389 30,400 421 23 ... 24 7,955 842 664 2,741 76 853 1,287 440 4,089 394 523 52 1,351 299 1 ...	1894-95. 1893-94.	1894-95. 1893-94.	81,27,901 87,67,976	61,386 104,173			
Fines and sundries	...	{ 317 }						Total, Boat Traffic ...	17,118	29,210	46,328	19,168	33,496	52,664	181,448	174,848	4,206,022	5,660,878	91,27,901	87,67,976	61,386 104,173

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Summary of comparative returns of Traffic carried on the Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works and Minor Works and Navigation for the years ending 31st March 1895 and 1894.

CANALS.	Demands.		Collections.		Total tonnage, up and down.		Ton-mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MAJOR WORKS.												
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>												
Talandra Canal System ...	16,585	17,942	16,023	14,365	25,689	39,790½	10,33,551	13,78,144	5,46,497	7,74,603	4,625	24,967
Kendrapara Canal System ...	71,707	85,182	68,089	83,905	1,46,312	1,66,901	62,04,553	95,14,422	38,31,150	53,39,750	78,372	127,141
High Level Canal, Range I ...	29,379	38,769	29,159	38,648	36,023	58,820	9,10,101	14,35,694	4,86,448	5,87,570	14,954	22,164½
Ditto, Range II ...	2,602	3,758	2,361	3,691	15,522	24,814½	1,84,472	2,46,214½	1,40,387	2,51,592	11,551	19,146
Ditto, Range III ...	1,519	2,031	1,607	2,026	37,880	12,454½	1,72,228	2,15,448	38,760	1,06,244	7,078	11,391
Jajpur Canal ...	455	520	451	503	6,174	7,866½	39,234	47,479	1,30,630	1,09,678	3,549	5,092
Total Orissa Circle	1,22,247	1,48,092	1,14,790	1,43,043	2,67,910	3,09,747½	85,44,439	1,28,39,807	51,72,772	71,69,437	1,30,138	2,08,901½
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>												
Midnapore Canal ...	1,37,922	1,24,649	1,31,349	1,17,805	4,20,996	3,69,691	77,10,596	75,59,349	1,26,21,319	1,22,50,436	2,16,626	2,03,653
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	59,763	59,309	66,760	67,320	1,93,345	1,78,649	34,89,639	34,04,741	44,91,464	42,87,488	34,951	60,081
Total South-Western Circle	1,97,685	1,83,958	1,98,109	1,75,025	6,14,341	5,48,340	1,12,00,235	1,09,64,090	1,71,12,783	1,64,87,924	2,51,476	2,63,734
<i>Sone Circle.</i>												
Patna Canal System ...	20,069	23,360	19,787	22,954	29,697	37,256	20,90,256	25,82,963	17,75,142	25,39,302	10,073½	9,582
Arrah Canal System ...	19,878	19,917	19,769	17,876	35,743	42,021	18,81,037	22,86,976	23,32,509	26,65,276	28,015	26,988
Buxar Canal System ...	9,831	7,749	9,803	7,718	20,133	19,274	5,01,067	3,90,513	8,12,813	9,14,710	16,210½	16,092
Total Sone Circle	49,778	51,026	49,349	50,549	85,573	98,551	44,72,360	52,60,452	49,20,464	61,19,288	52,299	52,662
Total Major Works	3,69,710	3,83,076	3,52,248	3,68,616	9,67,824	9,56,632½	2,42,17,034	2,90,63,849	2,72,06,019	2,97,76,649	4,23,913	5,26,297½
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.												
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>												
Circular and Eastern Canals ...	3,36,277	3,22,863	3,33,665	3,22,493	7,68,964	8,51,462	67,45,175	75,36,740	4,70,09,260	4,52,30,341	20,449	31,576
Tolly's Nala ...	94,618	86,412	94,149	83,288	2,86,777	3,39,261	27,46,329	30,34,203	1,40,51,986	1,27,11,493	40,751	37,086
Nadia Rivers ...	1,41,641	1,71,693	1,41,299	1,71,500	6,68,245	7,89,852	...	...	3,13,24,586	3,97,04,550	53,161	50,720
Orissa Coast Canal ...	64,637	98,271	62,638	96,282	1,51,442	1,74,848	42,06,022	56,50,378	31,27,901	37,67,976	61,335	1,04,172
Total Minor Works and Navigation ...	6,36,073	6,79,289	6,31,751	6,76,563	18,75,428	21,55,433	...	...	9,55,13,683	10,14,14,360	1,75,696	2,28,554

Note.—Traffic moving from Calcutta is "up," and that moving towards Calcutta is "down."

CALCUTTA,

O. C. LEES,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 30th July 1895.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 29th July, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·75. Weather cloudy and hot. *Aus* and sugarcane doing fairly well. Transplantation of *aman* very backward on account of want of rain. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 10 to 20 seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·19. Weather cloudy. Prospects of *aus* is at stake for want of rain. Common rice sells from 16 to 22 seers a rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·94. Weather showery with clouds. Prospects fair, but rain wanted. Transplantation of *aman* going on in low lands, but retarded for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	
Sadar	11 to 13	} per rupee.
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	19	
Diamond Harbour	15	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·49. Weather hot and cloudy. *Bhadoi* rice and jute are fair. Prospects of mulberry and sugarcane are favourable. *Aman* is being transplanted in some parts. More rain is urgently wanted in many parts of the district. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 16 seers a rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna 2·10, Bagerhat 1·35, Satkhira 1·86. Weather hot with occasional rain. Transplantation of *aman* still going on. Standing crops require more rain. Price of common rice 16 to 22 seers 2 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 6·45. Weather hot and rainy. Standing crops doing well. Common rice sells at 14 seers a rupee. No complaint for fodder and drinking water. Cattle-disease in Thakurgaon abating.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 3·69. Weather cloudy and cool. Transplanting of *aman* continues. Prospects favourable. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Common rice selling from 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall 1·24. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of crops on high lands good. Common rice sells at Sadar 17 seers per rupee and at Serajganj 13 seers. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall 1·66. Weather cloudy. The sudden rise of the river has done some damage to *aus* and *aman* crops in some parts of the Manikganj, Narainganj and Sadar subdivisions. Cutting of jute has commenced. Common rice sells at 19 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder plentiful.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 7·77. Weather cooler. Cultivation of *aman* still going on. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall 3·34. Transplantation of paddy has commenced. Prospect of *bhadoi* crops favourable. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·25. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops favourable. Transplantation of paddy has commenced. Price of rice at Sadar 14 seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 2·67. Transplantation of *aghani* crop is going on. Standing *bhadoi* crops are good.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·86, Samastipur 4·93, Madhubani 3·26. Transplanting of paddy and *marua* going on. Common rice sells at 16 to 17 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bhagalpur.—Report not received.

Purnea.—Rainfall 3·33. Transplantation of *aghani* in full swing. All crops doing well. Cattle-disease is prevalent to some extent. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 15 to 20 seers a rupee at Sadar.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 3·66. Weather seasonable. *Beali* rice is being weeded. Transplantation of *sarad* rice in progress. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Rice sells from 11 seers 13 chitaks to 25 seers per rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·69. Sufficient rain all over the district. Ordinary monsoon weather. Transplanting of *marua* completed and that of rice in progress. All crops doing well. Fodder ample. Common rice selling at Sadar 12 to 16 seers per rupee and at Giridih 10 to 14 seers.

General Summary.—There was sufficient rain throughout the Province during the week, except in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, where the rainfall is still scanty, and is causing some apprehension. Except in those two Divisions the cultivation of the winter rice crop is progressing favourably, and the prospects of the *aus* and jute crops and of other *bhadoi* crops and also of sugarcane are satisfactory. In parts of North and East Bengal *aus* and jute are being harvested. Cattle-disease has appeared in Purnea and in the Contai subdivision of Midnapore. It has abated in Dinajpur. The price of common rice continues steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 30th July, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 21st to 27th July 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1895.				Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
July	21st	150.5	8.7	29.547	85.1	89.5	9.1	80.4	81.0	1.005	79.4	83	SW, SSW and S by W.	147	ND	Chiefly cloudy, o, lr.
"	22nd	150.8	0.6	487	80.9	86.9	10.3	76.6	78.3	0.936	77.2	89	WSW and SSW...	136	1.64	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p, t.
"	23rd	137.7	0.8	462	81.6	86.3	10.1	76.2	79.0	.957	77.9	88	SW by W and SSW.	128	0.03	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
"	24th	152.4	3.0	448	82.3	87.3	10.4	76.9	79.5	.973	78.4	88	SSW and WSW	63	0.27	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
"	25th	144.6	3.4	487	83.4	87.4	9.1	78.3	80.3	.995	79.1	87	SW and SSW ...	63	0.03	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, lr.
"	26th	145.7	5.7	505	84.3	87.7	8.5	79.2	81.1	1.018	79.8	87	SSE	110	0.11	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
"	27th	150.2	3.3	524	83.9	88.4	8.0	80.4	81.1	1.026	80.0	89	SE, SSE and ESE	78	0.11	Chiefly cloudy, p.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	29.494
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	20.5
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	83.1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	83.1
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	13.3
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	89.5
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	Miles.
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	87
The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th July 1895	...	...	...	Inches.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	2.09
The total fall from 1st January to 27th July 1895	...	...	...	3.38
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	20.38
	...	...	...	32.60

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph. The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; lr, lighting reflection; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder.

N.B.—In the weekly abstract from 9th to 15th June 1895 read 80 for 0 as humidity of the 15th June 1895.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

STATION OBSERVATIONS.

			STATION OBSERVATIONS.													
MEMORIAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	AIR PRESSURE.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 30".	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29.439	29.464	-.024	Sly	89	92.7	22nd July	77.2	24th July	90.2	79.1	84.7	
		Raniganj	Raniganj	29.201	29.481	-.072	Calm	59	92.2	22nd "	76.4	23rd "	89.6	78.4	84.0	
		Birbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bankura	Bankura	29.210	29.466	-.032	Calm	44	91.1	22nd "	76.6	22nd "	88.8	76.2	85.5	
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29.401	29.406	-.011	S	100	91.8	27th "	76.1	22-24 "	90.1	77.3	84.9	
	Presidency	Hooghly
		Howrah
		24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29.623	29.492	-.038	WSW	807	89.7	24th "	78.9	23rd "	86.8	80.6	83.7	
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29.620	29.496	-.026	Sly	104	89.4	22nd "	76.2	23rd "	87.5	78.2	82.9	
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29.404	29.499	-.095	S	130	91.6	22nd "	76.2	24th "	89.5	78.8	84.2	
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29.466	29.481	-.044	SE	18	90.7	22nd "	76.8	24th "	89.0	78.7	83.4	
		Jessore	Jessore	29.519	29.498	-.040	SEly	76	91.5	25th "	76.9	23rd "	89.6	78.9	84.3	
		Khulna
		Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29.464	29.483	-.019	SE	130	89.4	22nd "	76.1	21-24 "	87.0	79.0	83.0	
		Dinaipur	Dinaipur	29.437	29.514	-.077	Ely	154	89.3	25th "	77.2	22, 23 "	87.2	78.6	83.9	
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29.347	29.548	+.003	Ely	73	89.9	25th "	75.6	22nd "	87.2	77.0	82.1	
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	29.533	—	-.025	Calm	60	87.1	27th "	57.7	21-27 "	65.0	57.7	61.4	
		Ghatong	Ghatong	19.312	—	—	NW	94	88.4	27th "	45.1	23rd "	55.9	45.1	59.5	
		Kuch Bihar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29.446	29.583	-.021	ENE	58	89.8	25, 27 "	74.7	22nd "	86.0	78.1	83.1	
	Dacca	Bogra	Bogra	29.405	29.508	-.003	SE	114	90.2	22, 27 "	78.2	23rd "	86.2	79.0	83.6	
		Fabna	Siraganj	29.505	29.504	-.027	SE	48	88.8	27th "	77.2	24th "	87.5	79.3	83.4	
		Dacca	Narayanganj	29.554	29.598	-.032	SE	248	89.1	27th "	77.2	22nd "	87.7	79.3	83.5	
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.624	29.534	-.019	SE	157	88.2	22nd "	78.0	23rd "	86.4	78.6	83.4	
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29.634	29.528	-.012	S, SE	108	88.8	25, 27 "	76.9	24th "	87.4	79.1	83.3	
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong	Backergunge	Barisal	29.671	29.529	+.005	Calm	96	89.3	25th "	77.9	22, 23 "	87.2	79.3	83.2	
		Tippera	Comilla	29.590	29.544	-.009	ESE	190	88.4	27th "	76.8	22nd "	86.7	77.1	81.9	
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29.550	29.540	-.013	ESE	249	88.0	20th "	75.3	22nd "	84.8	77.5	81.2	
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29.530	29.566	-.040	ESE	—	87.2	27th "	75.1	21, 22 "	84.3	76.6	80.5	
		South Lushai Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29.328	29.463	-.034	E, ENE	133	89.5	21, 25 "	75.7	22nd "	86.9	78.8	83.9	
		Gaya	Gaya	29.142	29.489	-.046	Variable	98	91.4	21, 27 "	75.8	23rd "	86.1	78.1	83.1	
		Dehri	Dehri	29.157	29.461	-.016	Variable	159	90.2	21st "	?	?	86.9	?	?	
		Shahabad	Buxar	29.270	29.462	-.013	Variable	117	91.5	21st "	75.3	23rd "	87.0	78.4	83.7	
		Arrah	Arrah	29.326	29.467	-.008	Variable	86	91.4	21, 27 "	76.0	23rd "	87.5	79.4	83.5	
BIHAR.	Bhagalpur	Saran	Chapra	29.327	29.461	-.008	Variable	111	90.8	21st "	75.6	23rd "	87.6	78.9	83.6	
		Champeran	Motihari	29.309	29.460	-.007	ENE	92	91.5	27th "	75.9	22, 23 "	86.7	78.4	83.6	
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29.238	29.468	—	ENE	143	90.7	27th "	76.2	22-24 "	86.5	79.6	83.1	
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29.250	29.478	-.043	ENE & ESE	149	89.8	27th "	77.0	23rd "	86.8	79.2	83.0	
		Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29.350	29.461	-.000	Variable	104	90.7	27th "	76.1	23rd "	88.1	78.9	83.6	
		Purnea	Purnea	29.414	29.462	-.033	S	137	88.7	22, 26 "	77.7	23, 24 "	87.6	79.3	83.4	
		Malda	Malda	?	?	?	SEly	80	88.1	22nd "	78.0	24th "	88.9	79.5	84.2	
		South Parganas	Naya Dumra	29.027	29.469	-.015	Sly	180	91.0	22nd "	74.8	23rd "	87.8	77.4	83.5	
		Cuttack	Cuttack	29.493	29.516	-.013	WSW	302	89.7	21st "	76.2	24th "	87.0	78.2	82.6	
ORISSA.	Orissa	False Point	False Point	29.568	29.591	-.022	WSW	—	89.5	21st "	76.1	24th "	87.7	78.4	83.1	
		Balasore	Balasore	29.493	29.501	+.008	SW	163	88.0	22nd "	76.3	23rd "	86.8	77.9	83.1	
		Puri	Puri	29.573	29.537	—	WSW	312	88.7	22, 27 "	76.8	23rd "	86.6	79.7	83.2	
		Gopalpur	Gopalpur	29.660	29.544	—	SW	363	90.7	20th "	75.6	24th "	87.4	78.5	83.0	
		Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27.038	29.479	-.046	NWly	285	85.2	26th "	71.8	23rd "	81.7	74.2	78.0	
	Chota Nagpur.	Lohardaga	Ranchi	27.432	29.490	-.011	Wly	309	85.2	26th "	71.9	23rd "	81.3	73.2	77.3	
		Palamanu	Daltonganj	28.800	29.490	—	W, SW	148	87.4	22nd "	75.0	23rd "	84.8	77.6	81.2	
		Manbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Singhbhum	Chalbasu	28.767	29.473	-.017	WSW	—	91.4	27th "	76.5	25th "	88.2	77.8	83.0	
		Sibesar	Sibesar	29.200	29.584	-.083	Sly	—	89.7	21, 23 & 24 "	77.0	21, 22, 24, 26 & 27 "	88.0	77.1	83.6	
ARUN.	Cachar	Gopalpara	Dhubri	29.470	29.639	-.007	NEly	—	87.7	26th "	74.8	22nd "	83.6	77.7	80.7	
		Cachar	Silchar	29.537	29.583	-.025	Calm	—	88.0	25th "	76.7	22, 27 "	90.6	77.5	84.1	

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the year. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed in percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The mean of the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question station in the district sending in return divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Saturday, the 27th of July 1895.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.															DISTRICT.	
Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	OF WEEK.				RAINFALL.							
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Since 1st of month.			Since 16th May 1895.				
									Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.		
0	81.7	88	10.0	1.75	3.03	3.05	3.50	3.61	8.46	9.36	-0.90	18.05	20.83	-2.78	Burdwan.	
+0.3	81.9	90	8.4	0.80		3.48	3.38	3.65	9.39	10.60	-1.21	19.48	23.22	-3.74		Birbhum.
+0.1	81.8	87	8.1	4.16	3.07	3.45	4.75	4.87	11.81	11.04	+0.77	21.08	23.91	-2.83		Bankura.
+0.6	82.1	87	4.0	3.07	2.75	3.34	3.35	3.46	5.34	11.78	-6.44	17.29	23.28	-5.99	Midnapore.	
					3.53	3.48	3.38	3.74	5.70	10.72	-4.92	14.76	22.74	-7.98	Huoghly.	
					3.50	3.09	3.56	4.25	5.58	11.31	-5.73	15.05	23.01	-7.96	Howrah.	
0	82.3	88	9.9	3.71	3.16	3.31	3.63	4.23	5.67	11.09	-5.42	18.45	23.97	-5.52	24 Pargannas.	
-0.3	81.4	90	9.1	3.01	2.01	3.68	3.00	4.85	4.96	11.03	-7.55	17.00	23.83	-6.83	Calcutta.	
+0.4	82.0	85	8.7	3.34	3.27	3.29	3.90	3.08	5.38	8.78	-3.40	16.44	22.03	-5.59	Nadia.	
-0.6	80.7	94	9.9	1.49	3.00	3.25	4.09	3.55	7.43	9.29	-1.84	15.00	21.75	-6.75	Murshidabad.	
+0.1	82.3	89	8.4	1.37	1.53	3.45	3.80	3.66	7.03	8.75	-1.72	19.51	23.03	-3.52	Jessore.	
					1.46	3.73	4.00	4.35	6.46	10.86	-4.40	20.42	27.22	-6.80	Khulna.	
-0.5	82.1	90	8.0	3.97	3.70	3.43	3.00	3.34	9.23	10.29	-1.07	21.31	24.03	-2.72	Bajshahi.	
-1.3	80.3	98	9.9	3.51	3.23	3.67	3.20	3.48	15.58	10.87	+4.71	24.89	28.59	-3.69	Manjpur.	
-0.8	80.1	90	9.0	7.42	7.68	4.41	7.00	4.80	48.09	23.68	+24.41	68.83	61.06	+7.77	Jaipalguri.	
-1.0	80.3	98	10.0	3.26	6.53	6.72	6.25	5.27	28.86	30.07	-1.21		67.46		Darjeeling.	
-	81.0	92	8.6	6.94		6.94	6.75	4.31	50.34	17.29	+32.95	72.69	56.77	+15.92		Kuch Bihar.
-1.2	81.0	92	8.9	4.70	4.59	3.53	5.25	3.07	25.31	11.67	+13.64	36.88	39.83	-3.95		Rangpur.
+0.1	81.8	92	8.8	5.34	3.41	3.76	4.25	3.16	13.34	11.00	+2.34		26.29		Bogra.	
+0.3	81.4	92	10.0	0.96	1.99	1.84	4.00	3.03	6.20	8.44	-2.24	17.58	23.39	-5.81	Pabna.	
-0.3	81.7	91	9.0	1.79	1.87	3.02	4.00	4.02	6.09	11.70	-5.61	19.72	23.89	-4.17	Dacca.	
-0.3	81.5	90	7.4	4.61	3.08	3.10	4.80	3.95	16.80	11.25	+5.55		33.77		Mymensingh.	
+0.3	82.9	91	7.4	3.90	3.01	3.06	5.00	4.12	10.11	9.85	+0.26		20.56		Faridpur.	
+0.7	81.8	92	10.0	3.02	3.73	4.04	5.50	5.09	9.67	15.44	-5.77	21.68	38.46	-16.78	Backergunge.	
-0.3	79.7	94	8.7	1.25	1.76	3.14	4.00	4.37	7.64	11.69	-4.05		33.35		Tippura.	
-0.3	80.6	92	8.3	4.80	7.30	4.96	6.50	5.27	16.39	19.55	-3.16	41.32	51.65	-10.33	Noakhali.	
-0.4	79.4	91	9.8	13.74	13.37	6.16	5.50	5.19	23.15	24.89	-1.73	46.10	59.85	-13.75	Chittagong.	
					4.17	4.81	5.00	4.90	11.71	15.74	-4.03	33.85	39.17	-5.32	South Lushai Hills.	
-1.9	81.0	90	10.0	2.34	3.63	3.19	5.75	3.29	9.06	10.03	-0.96	16.00	18.14	-2.14	Patna.	
-1.4	81.8	90	9.3	3.18	4.92	3.00	5.25	3.24	9.30	9.90	-0.60	15.32	17.31	-1.99	Gaya.	
	81.2	91	10.0	9.73												
-1.3	81.6	91	8.6	11.64	9.06	3.07	4.80	3.42	13.44	9.89	+3.55		16.15		Shahabad.	
-1.4	81.4	93	9.4	4.14												
-1.7	80.8	95	10.0	3.27	3.03	3.17	5.00	3.31	10.19	10.86	-0.67		18.50			Saran.
-1.4	82.0	85	6.9	3.96	3.64	3.45	3.50	2.67	16.15	10.53	+5.62	28.40	20.29	+8.11	Champanan.	
-	81.2	94	8.0	6.93	7.56	3.40	6.33	3.09	18.10	10.00	+8.10		19.06		Musaffarpur.	
-1.7	81.0	93	9.0	4.86	4.35	3.20	6.33	3.13	12.22	9.75	+2.47	16.25	19.45	-3.20	Daronganga.	
					7.03	2.85	4.67	3.67	13.14	9.66	+3.48	18.03	18.00	+0.03	Monghyr.	
-2.8	81.7	93	9.4	7.24	6.43	3.23	5.50	3.40	14.73	9.36	+5.37		19.06		Rhagnipur.	
-1.1	81.4	91	9.3	5.79	7.84	3.03	6.00	3.40	28.84	12.21	+16.63		30.10		Parana.	
-0.4	82.3	95	7.0	5.15	4.26	1.90	5.00	3.39	12.42	10.10	+2.32	18.43	24.35	-5.92	Malda.	
-0.3	80.8	87	9.0	4.20	4.64	3.77	4.50	4.05	11.35	10.40	+0.95	18.86	22.16	-3.30	Sonthal Pargannas.	
-1.2	81.1	84	7.7	3.67		3.99		3.53		11.07			22.03		Outback.	
+0.3	82.1	87	8.0	1.37												
0	80.8	81	6.0	3.63		3.29		3.48		11.23			22.51			Halasore.
-	82.6	85	6.1	4.70		3.04		3.39		10.75			21.30		Parl.	
-	82.1	83	3.9	0.35												
-0.7	75.7	83	10.0	3.03		3.46		5.04		11.02			21.68			Hasaribagh.
-0.4	75.2	91	9.3	4.77		3.40		4.73		11.13			21.63		Lohardaga.	
-	80.4	88	6.9	3.19	3.19	3.20	4.00	3.60	7.41	9.00	-1.59	13.00	17.19	-4.19	Palaman.	
					3.34	3.61	4.00	4.19	11.69	10.37	+1.32	10.55	20.10	-9.55	Manbhum.	
+0.5	80.0	87	9.9	3.63	3.66	4.15	3.00	4.10	10.73	12.44	-1.71	21.77	25.47	-3.70	Singbhum.	
-1.9	79.4	96	10.0	6.39											Sibesar.	
-2.8	79.3	94	9.6	3.78											Goalpara.	
+0.3	81.1	90	9.4	3.23											Oschar.	

last ten years. The variations are *negatives* when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positives* when greater. numbers denoting could amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returns received in the district e.g. from total rainfall at the sub-divisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 27th of July 1895.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.			
				Sunday, 21st.	Monday, 22nd.	Tuesday, 23rd.	Wednesday, 24th.	Thursday, 25th.	Friday, 26th.	Saturday, 27th.										
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	0.19	1.85	1.36	0.37	0.05	...	4	3.82	2.47	10.25	8.99	19.98	19.54			
			Burdwan	...	...	0.34	1.43	...	0.08	...	3	1.75	2.18	8.79	9.01	19.86	20.24	
			Katwa	...	0.80	0.35	0.63	0.20	0.15	...	5	1.63	2.43	10.97	8.34	19.46	21.01			
			Baniganj	...	0.25	0.10	0.38	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.06	...	...	...	11.75	12.91	21.49	
			Monour	...	0.39	...	2.54	...	...	0.08	...	2	3.01	...	6.17	17.86	...	
		Birbhum	Suri	...	...	2.50	...	0.13	0.30	0.04	3	2.96	2.34	8.92	10.74	25.03	23.47	
			Retampur	...	0.12	0.10	0.61	0.09	...	0.31	0.07	4	1.23	3.68	7.23	13.36	26.37			
			Rampur Hat	...	0.05	0.08	5.30	0.63	...	0.10	0.05	3	6.11	2.86	10.85	8.88	19.13			
			Bolpur	...	0.61	...	0.48	0.20	0.18	...	...	4	1.67	7.24	...	19.07	21.17	
			Murari	...	0.42	...	1.18	1.05	0.36	...	...	5	3.21	...	10.63	...	17.73	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Bakura	Bakura	Lalpur	...	0.68	3.01	...	0.25	1.35	...	4	5.29	...	11.28	...	24.40	...			
			Bankura	...	0.45	2.03	0.86	...	0.44	0.23	6	4.16	2.70	15.53	10.72	24.55	26.48			
			Vishnupur	...	...	0.33	0.23	0.21	...	0.06	...	3	0.83	3.13	11.14	9.93	20.85	23.04
			Malaiara	...	0.14	...	0.14	...	0.25	0.43	5	1.25	3.61	10.11	11.71	19.89	24.31			
			Khatri	...	1.45	2.98	0.45	0.72	0.46	...	5	6.06	4.38	10.42	11.80	22.06	26.57			
		Gangajalhati	Indas	...	0.40	...	0.52	0.08	...	...	...	3	1.36	...	6.23	...	15.31	...
			Kotalpur	...	0.50	...	3.80	0.70	...	...	...	3	4.00	...	5.37	...	13.34	...
			Onda	...	0.45	...	2.66	0.88	0.23	...	...	3	4.22	...	10.79	...	20.76	...
			Gangajalhati	...	...	0.65	0.13	...	...	0.36	...	4	1.03	...	7.08	...	15.55	...
			Baspur	...	...	0.08	0.35	0.62	0.18	0.15	0.13	6	2.40	...	10.21	...	18.89	...
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Midnapore	Bonemahat	...	...	0.47	...	0.62	0.18	0.15	...	1	0.47	...	6.70	...	15.18	...
			Contal	...	...	...	1.80	0.56	...	0.46	...	3	2.83	3.59	6.94	12.91	19.65	24.08
			Tamluk	...	...	0.68	0.71	1.31	...	...	...	3	4.96	3.20	8.84	10.47	16.98	22.07
			Midnapore	...	0.25	0.61	0.87	0.23	0.13	0.08	...	5	2.19	2.93	6.00	10.93	20.13	21.80		
			Ghatol	...	...	0.19	0.09	0.44	...	0.23	...	3	0.85	3.23	4.26	12.69	18.30	24.69
		Dantoo	Kukrahati	...	...	...	3.85	0.16	...	...	...	3	3.18	...	6.01	...	16.40	...
			Gardhat	1.70	0.16	0.17	...	2	1.86	...	9.90	...	22.42	...	
			Panskura	1.55	1.24	0.11	0.06	...	3	3.85	...	6.70	...	10.95	...
			Dantoo	1.80	1.55	
				
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Hooghly	Hooghly	Berampore	...	...	1.47	2.42	0.04	0.02	...	2	4.01	4.09	7.06	10.96	16.00	22.91	
			Hooghly	...	...	0.34	0.27	1.10	0.55	0.17	...	5	2.43	3.66	4.69	10.79	13.75	22.66
			Jahannabad	...	0.15	...	0.67	0.10	...	...	3	1.13	2.70	3.36	10.44	13.96	22.08	
		Howrah	Howrah	...	...	1.25	...	0.07	0.11	0.02	2	1.45	3.24	3.11	10.69	14.07	22.98	
			Mohearak	...	...	2.05	2.27	1.18	...	0.08	...	3	5.65	2.94	8.04	11.73	16.99	23.10
			Uluberia	...	...	0.95	0.97	...	0.07	...	0.15	3	2.14	...	4.81	...	14.53	...
		M-Pargana	Saugor Island	...	0.03	0.13	1.00	0.23	0.66	0.48	...	5	2.71	4.11	5.80	14.06	20.51	23.71		
			Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	3.06	...	0.92	...	...	2	2.97	3.44	6.48	12.79	20.66	24.55
			Canning Town	...	...	...	1.71	0.40	...	...	...	2	2.11	...	3.63	...	11.99	...
			Alipore (Obay.)	...	0.08	0.26	1.30	0.01	0.30	0.08	0.08	3	3.01	...	3.68	4.08	11.63	17.00		
Barrackpore	...		...	...	1.29	2.81	...	...	...	3	3.99	...	10.37	...	23.42	...		
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Nadia	Nadia	Dum-Dum	...	...	...	0.56	...	...	0.20	0.11	3	0.87	3.40	3.11	10.45	19.99	23.12
			Barasat	...	...	...	0.88	...	...	...	...	1	0.88	2.97	3.70	9.22	13.82	21.65
			Basirhat	...	...	0.09	1.36	0.14	0.17	...	...	4	1.98	2.84	7.26	10.82	19.03	23.02
		Murshidabad	Ranaghat	...	...	0.35	0.35	...	...	...	...	3	1.03	2.66	6.16	9.21	17.15	21.26
			Krishnagar	...	0.04	0.01	1.28	0.95	...	0.23	0.04	3	2.64	2.20	6.89	8.53	16.06	20.07		
			Chudanga	...	...	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.25	...	4	1.50	3.09	4.17	5.56	14.43	22.47
			Mehorpur	...	0.03	0.13	0.33	0.73	...	1.46	...	4	3.18	1.06	7.14	8.07	17.41	21.13		
			Kushitia	...	...	0.04	0.25	0.08	0.44	0.40	1.05	4	2.21	2.28	5.51	9.02	17.13	24.65
		Murshidabad	Kandi	...	0.32	...	1.71	...	...	0.44	...	3	2.47	2.57	8.25	10.43	15.70	22.67
			Berhampore	...	0.07	...	0.61	0.15	0.05	0.35	0.16	4	1.49	1.89	7.74	8.85	15.03	21.48		
Lalbag	...		...	...	0.46	0.21	0.03	0.80	0.04	3	1.25	2.13	8.67	8.64	16.04	20.28		
Asimganj	...		...	0.08	0.12	0.46	0.50	0.23	...	5	1.73	2.35	5.63	8.98	14.86	21.44		
Jangipur	...		...	0.50	1.02	0.67	0.17	...	...	4	2.56	2.53	7.48	9.37	12.13	22.66		
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Jessore	Jessore	Lalgola	...	0.60	0.50	1.20	0.10	0.10	...	...	5	2.50	3.07	7.00	9.43	12.13	22.66
			Akhirganj	...	0.16	...	0.40	0.90	0.65	...	...	4	2.01	...	7.51	...	16.79	...
			Pathabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.40	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dumkal	...	...	...	1.40	0.20	0.73	0.74	0.20	5	3.26	...	7.27	...	...	...
		Jessore	Narail	...	0.05	...	0.18	0.71	0.02	0.04	0.05	3	1.03	1.96	7.33	7.68	16.97	21.50		
			Jessore	...	0.49	0.25	0.16	0.18	0.04	...	0.15	3	1.27	3.27	4.38	9.74	16.21	25.94		
			Jhenidah	...	1.09	...	0.02	...	0.08	0.21	0.03	3	1.93	2.05	7.19	8.43	22.05	24.44		
			Magura	...	0.36	0.15	0.13	0.74	0.57	0.22	0.23	7	2.40	2.42	10.33	8.71	22.45	24.44		
			Bangson	...	...	...	0.94	0.05	0.66	0.08	...	3	1.02	2.64	5.60	9.33	19.47	22.10
			Satkira	...	...	0.63	0.92	...	...	0.31	...	3	1.80	2.44	5.50	10.08	19.01	24.30
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Khulna	Khulna	Bagerhat	...	...	0.69	0.37	0.31	...	...	...	3	1.80	2.44	5.50	10.08	19.01	24.30
			Khulna	...	0.30	0.50	0.35	0.74	0.05	...	...	4	1.35	3.35	8.63	12.36	23.85	29.62
			Nokipur	...	1.81	0.50	0.85	0.70	...	0.74	...	5	2.89	2.40	6.36	9.92	17.80	25.41		
			Rampal	...	0.06	0.40	0.09	1.15	0.02	0.68	...	3	2.40	...	...	...	...	...
			Boalia	...	0.88	...	0.03	0.73	0.35	0.11	0.33	3	3.11	1.91	8.00	10.94	18.76	23.02		
		Rajshahi	Nator	...	0.18	0.14	0.10	0.13	1.40	0.05	0.45	5	2.12	2.21	7.65	10.31	19.31	24.31		
			Naugach	...	...	...	3.23	1.53	0.30	0.26	...	4	5.96	3.16	13.00	10.31	20.17	27.45
			Lalpur	...	...	0.16	0.05	0.33	2.10	...	...	3	2.71	...	9.35	...	20.08	...
			Menda	...	...	3.13	0.14	0.65	0.53	...	...	3	2.71	...	9.35	...	20.08	...
			Mahadebpur	...	0.11	0.68	1.33	0.45	0.10	0.08	0.01	5	4.45	...	14.98	...	19.10	...		
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Dinajpur	Dinajpur	Churaman	...	0.31	1.23	0.48	1.71	0.23	...	...	5	2.85	2.86	12.30	10.30	20.72	26.39
			Baiganj	...	0.62	1.63	0.64	1.50	0.15	...	...	5	4.67	2.44	14.16	10.59	24.00	27.21
			Dinajpur	...	0.05	0.36	1.44	0.81	0.01	0.04	0.63	6	5.17	2.13	19.76	10.11	25.06	27.86		
			Balughat	...	1.24	0.31	...	1.04	0.23	0.17	0.05	4	9.81	2.86	19.61	11.82	31.14	33.30		
			Thakurgaon	...	1.42	5.23	0.13	0.34	...	0.19	0.05	4	3.04	2.58	11.93	11.67	22.46	27.91		
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	...	2.01	3.90	0.19	0.33	0.30	0.39	1.65	6	12.59	...	42.82	...	62.26	...		
			Alipore Doocor	...	...	3.63	...	0.87	...	...	...	7	7.08	4.41	48.09	23.68	68.63	69.95
			Paltacotta	...	0.68	2.18	0.59	...	...	...	...	3	3.96	...	50.96	...	...	...
			Debaganj	...	0.15	3.03	0.15	0.13	0.19	0.31	0.85	4	3.78	...	32.31	...	51.33	...		
			Bhagpur	...	0.60	0.64	0.18	0.43	0.61	0.73	1.86	7	3.71	...	37.44	...	55.17	...		
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	(Nagrakatta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baza	...	3.36	3.49	0.30	0.78	0.36	0.11	0.71									

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 27th of July 1895—contd.

Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1896.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.	
			Sunday, 21st.	Monday, 22nd.	Tuesday, 23rd.	Wednesday, 24th.	Thursday, 25th.	Friday, 26th.	Saturday, 27th.								
Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj...	...	0.23	0.22	0.09	0.21	...	...	3	0.77	3.08	3.40	15.20	16.91	33.23	
		Dacca	...	0.14	0.07	0.78	0.37	0.20	0.04	4	1.06	3.00	5.23	11.20	17.49	28.40	
		Narayanganj	...	0.23	0.08	0.55	0.06	0.12	...	4	2.06	3.71	6.44	12.52	22.78	30.74	
		Manikganj	...	0.23	1.31	0.46	0.30	...	...	5	2.00	3.60	11.57	9.54	21.03	23.12	
	Mymensingh	Jaydebpur	...	0.73	0.03	1.46	0.09	0.21	0.43	...	4	2.88	?	11.78	?	24.03	?
		Kishorganj	...	0.64	0.03	1.20	...	0.55	...	...	4	3.30	2.80	17.11	10.63	31.83	34.50
		Atia (Tangail)	...	0.09	...	0.36	0.45	...	...	2	0.90	2.45	6.38	9.35	15.93	25.72	
		Mymensingh	...	0.16	0.34	1.06	1.00	0.35	1.40	0.31	7	4.01	3.53	31.09	12.26	36.57	37.20
	Faridpur	Jamalpur	...	0.60	...	0.64	0.00	0.30	1.28	...	4	2.87	2.85	12.13	10.21	23.25	20.18
		Netrakona	...	0.48	0.13	1.20	0.73	0.44	0.47	0.34	7	3.73	4.83	26.47	13.79	30.80	40.10
		Subarnachali	...	3.40	3.80	3.80	4.50	1.40	0.10	0.30	7	14.00	?	47.00	?	67.23	?
		Durgapur	...	0.10	0.90	0.57	0.30	0.65	0.61	...	6	3.11	?	18.52	?	20.23	?
Chittagong.	Backergunge	Dinanangaj	...	0.30	...	0.32	0.20	0.22	1.45	...	6	3.11	?	18.52	?	20.23	?
		Madaripur	...	...	...	0.48	0.72	0.22	0.50	...	4	1.02	2.02	0.33	0.33	31.40	27.29
		Faridpur	...	0.17	0.06	0.65	0.00	0.33	0.11	0.08	6	2.90	2.95	12.41	9.07	26.33	26.99
		Gaulundo	...	1.70	1.00	1.10	0.20	...	0.20	...	8	4.20	3.30	8.59	0.92	26.37	25.37
	Noakhali	Patuakhali	...	0.50	0.35	0.35	0.19	0.30	0.20	...	6	2.30	5.08	7.94	18.35	31.56	45.28
		Pirojpur	...	0.74	0.24	2.08	1.78	0.34	0.47	...	6	5.05	3.47	12.91	13.33	24.53	33.16
		Barisal	...	...	1.72	0.48	0.05	0.16	0.14	...	4	2.65	3.61	8.46	13.30	18.00	33.76
		Gournadi	...	0.60	0.43	0.66	1.46	0.30	0.14	...	6	3.70	?	13.40	?	27.18	28.02
	Hill Tippera	Bhola	...	0.26	2.23	0.33	0.13	0.33	0.75	...	6	4.01	4.18	9.74	16.91	22.00	28.02
		Daudkhan	...	...	0.78	0.90	0.22	...	...	...	3	1.09	?	6.78	?	21.03	?
		Bauphal	...	0.04	0.13	...	0.47	0.17	0.37	...	4	1.18	?	7.32	?	30.21	?
		Agartala	...	...	0.41	...	0.40	...	0.23	...	3	1.04	2.34	5.32	9.46	24.50	28.22
Patna.	Tipperr	Comilla	...	0.75	0.07	0.23	0.42	0.04	0.04	3	1.39	4.03	8.31	13.91	25.35	37.40	
		Chandpur	...	...	0.23	0.60	0.72	0.33	0.11	0.27	6	2.14	4.27	4.50	13.53	20.52	33.02
		Brahmanbaria	...	0.14	0.72	0.60	0.02	0.78	...	4	2.26	1.91	8.69	9.51	20.56	20.55	
		Bamchandra- pur.	...	...	...	1.5	...	...	...	4	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	Chittagong	Nasirnagar	...	0.00	0.30	0.20	...	0.06	...	3	1.34	?	?	?	?	?	
		Daudkendi	...	...	0.12	0.50	0.14	...	...	4	0.88	?	8.02	?	27.94	?	
		Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Lokam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	South Lushai Hills.	Noakhali	...	0.34	1.08	0.72	0.42	0.22	0.06	0.20	7	4.50	5.26	11.06	19.63	25.91	40.40
		Fenny	...	0.87	1.45	0.27	1.25	0.30	0.07	0.22	6	9.70	4.08	22.11	19.47	46.93	53.19
		Harishpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Ranganj	...	0.17	1.43	1.04	0.06	...	...	6	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Bihar.	Gaya	Cox's Bazar	...	2.46	2.97	4.05	1.90	0.88	...	5	12.30	7.43	24.90	31.90	47.13	73.04	
		Chittagong	...	4.00	2.60	5.60	1.44	0.44	...	6	14.18	4.86	31.40	17.77	47.00	47.00	
		Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Satkhya	...	0.25	3.00	4.70	1.60	0.15	...	6	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	Patna	Kodalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Fenosa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Mirzai	...	4.25	1.63	1.16	1.77	0.74	0.00	5	9.61	?	20.18	?	40.25	?	
		Chandpur	...	3.30	4.70	6.45	2.04	0.38	0.23	7	7.03	4.81	11.71	15.74	33.79	30.17	
	Shehabad	Bundarban	...	1.25	0.90	4.30	0.64	0.17	0.16	7	7.03	?	11.74	?	35.00	?	
		Patna	...	0.41	1.23	0.42	0.32	0.30	0.45	0.02	6	3.34	3.13	10.83	9.74	19.35	19.70
		Dinapore	...	0.25	0.94	1.19	0.31	0.27	0.20	...	6	3.16	3.60	10.71	9.86	19.04	19.04
		Hihar	...	0.33	2.45	1.75	1.00	...	...	6	3.73	3.32	6.84	10.23	14.37	16.50	
Bham-pur.	Monghyr	Barh	...	0.59	0.30	0.40	0.53	0.30	...	6	3.08	2.81	5.81	10.22	11.30	17.16	
		Bikram	...	0.13	0.94	1.40	...	0.06	0.15	6	3.83	2.81	5.81	10.22	11.30	17.16	
		Hilsa	...	0.63	4.35	0.60	0.08	3.28	0.04	4	8.00	?	12.72	?	19.26	?	
		Gaya	...	2.65	...	1.90	1.70	0.31	0.52	0.43	6	7.61	2.67	18.37	9.90	17.36	17.36
	Shehabad	Gaya	...	0.13	0.85	1.23	0.32	0.21	0.34	...	7	3.18	4.13	8.86	10.84	14.87	18.63
		Nawadah	...	0.24	3.23	1.01	...	0.70	0.10	...	7	5.25	2.85	9.05	9.11	11.85	16.08
		Jahanabad	...	...	1.54	1.70	...	...	0.08	0.20	4	4.12	2.34	9.33	9.73	10.67	16.48
		Aruai	...	2.08	0.94	3.51	0.57	...	0.14	...	5	7.88	?	13.32	?	17.81	?
	Bihar.	Daudnagar	...	0.09	0.01	3.25	0.25	0.01	1.13	0.18	5	4.93	?	13.24	?	21.76	?
		Sherghati	...	0.23	1.40	3.23	...	0.46	...	4	5.45	?	8.71	?	12.00	?	
		Rajauli	...	4.10	1.50	...	1.55	...	...	3	7.15	?	?	?	?	?	
		Pakri Bara- wan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Bham-pur.	Monghyr	Shehabad	...	0.09	0.08	9.11	1.18	0.30	0.06	0.99	4	11.64	3.12	14.76	9.43	19.06	15.31
		Buzar	...	...	...	4.40	1.25	0.06	3.50	0.25	4	9.75	2.60	14.95	9.87	19.34	18.31
		Bhabha	...	...	0.07	2.30	0.24	0.06	6.40	0.06	5	10.50	2.05	13.63	10.88	20.40	18.96
		Basaram	...	0.10	0.05	4.20	0.30	0.30	2.72	0.74	6	8.90	3.44	11.02	9.79	14.08	15.73
	Bihar.	Arna	...	2.06	1.47	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.73	4	4.38	3.16	12.82	9.73	14.08	17.07
		Mokanes	...	0.07	...	4.85	...	5.25	3.29	3.12	4	15.88	?	20.31	?	24.73	?
		Khiri	...	...	1.30	2.40	0.80	1.95	...	1.30	5	8.25	?	10.06	?	13.96	?
		Agasoa	...	...	0.50	2.20	0.40	...	...	...	5	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Bham-pur.	Ramagar	...	...	0.07	3.35	0.34	0.32	...	...	4	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Koath	...	0.77	0.77	3.46	0.12	0.62	0.13	0.32	7	5.08	?	10.31	?	12.69	?
		Sikroni	...	0.14	0.73	3.78	3.11	0.00	0.25	6	7.41	?	10.57	?	?	?	
		Basawan	...	0.13	0.03	6.41	...	0.65	5.32	0.45	6	13.48	?	16.24	?	21.61	?
Bham-pur.	Monghyr	Monaharpur	...	...	0.07	3.37	0.64	0.37	1.77	0.55	5	11.77	?	13.28	?	15.31	?
		Gopalgaon	...	...	0.20	0.90	1.70	0.10	...	...	4	3.65	3.12	9.55	11.61	21.10	19.00
		Siwan	...	...	1.10	1.21	0.20	0.31	...	...	4	2.74	3.16	13.48	10.44	18.79	18.79
		Ekma	...	...	...	2.03	1.70	0.90	0.20	...	4	4.90	?	7.64	?	17.10	?
	Bham-pur.	Chapra	...	0.11	0.13	3.15	0.67	0.50	1.37	0.10	7	5.27	3.24	7.53	10.61	13.08	17.73
		Sereepur	...	0.35	1.46	0.20	0.24	1.72	...	...	5	4.02	?	8.27	?	16.45	?
		Amnour	...	...	2.47	...	0.40	1.23	...	...	5	5.03	?	11.76	?	19.94	?
		Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Bham-pur.	Mothari	...	0.19	1.24	1.27	0.06	...	...	...	3	3.85	2.11	22.11	9.45	23.37	16.03
		Bettiah	...	...	2.30	0.80	0.03	...	...	...	3	4.42	2.78	10.16	11.60	24.08	21.51
		Bagaha	...	0.26	0.76	0.88	0.20	...	...	...	4	2.12	?	?	?	?	?
		Burkharas	...	...	0.73	3.21	0.27	0.08	0.07	...	3	3.13	?	10.04	?	32.08	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 27th of July 1895—*consolid.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
				Sunday, 21st.	Monday, 22nd.	Tuesday, 23rd.	Wednesday, 24th.	Thursday, 25th.	Friday, 26th.	Saturday, 27th.							
BENGAL—continued.	Bengal—continued.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura	2.10	0.63	1.52	...	0.55	0.52	5	5.32	2.71	15.36	10.31	18.31	21.34
			Bangson (Sy. Jabad).	0.08	1.36	1.58	0.72	...	1.40	0.58	5	5.77	?	11.43	?	18.03	?
			Supaul ...	0.54	0.88	0.82	2.45	1.15	0.06	1.18	6	7.23	2.51	18.23	9.49	21.03	21.02
			Pratapganj ...	0.38	0.43	1.12	0.28	...	0.07	3.23	5	5.51	?	23.15	?	20.29	?
			Bhagalpur ...	0.18	1.58	3.73	1.15	0.59	...	0.01	5	7.24	2.58	19.03	8.03	17.88	18.54
			Banka	2.07	0.89	0.47	1.13	0.58	0.12	5	5.50	2.30	11.85	8.67	20.21	18.71
			Colgong ...	0.63	0.45	2.48	2.16	0.18	...	0.07	5	5.97	?	11.70	?	16.23	?
			Bansil ...	2.26	3.4	0.80	0.54	0.30	5	...	?	...	?	...	?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	3.15	3.45	0.54	...	0.06	...	3.05	5	11.15	3.27	37.28	14.43	43.74	30.77
			Araria ...	0.22	0.35	0.11	0.79	0.05	0.42	4.35	6	6.69	3.12	20.32	14.08	30.28	24.84
			Purnea ...	0.75	1.80	0.61	2.08	0.17	0.18	0.30	7	5.79	2.70	19.02	11.25	26.09	29.51
			Gondwara (Korah).	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.43	0.20	0.22	...	6	1.97	?	7.63	?	11.29	?
			Barsoe ...	0.36	2.58	0.21	1.77	7	3.38	?	27.40	?	22.22	?
		Malda ...	Korbaganj ...	0.56	0.08	0.15	0.38	0.18	0.13	1.40	5	6.28	?	22.54	?	37.12	?
			Kaliaganj ...	0.46	0.80	...	0.47	0.55	...	4.00	5	...	?	...	?	...	?
			Malda ...	0.08	1.15	0.38	0.66	0.20	2.64	0.04	5	5.15	1.71	14.30	9.76	19.76	20.24
			Chunchal ...	0.06	1.20	0.24	1.42	0.25	0.10	0.04	5	3.37	2.09	10.53	10.44	17.08	20.28
			Gajul	0.80	...	0.30	0.70	0.25	...	4	2.45	?	12.61	?	17.90	?
Sonthal Parganas.	Sibganj ...	...	0.42	...	1.19	1.39	0.10	...	4	3.10	?	8.42	?	13.40	?	
	Rajmahal ...	0.43	0.31	0.16	0.19	0.08	0.33	0.04	5	1.53	2.42	6.71	10.79	14.09	27.63		
	Godda ...	0.30	0.85	3.75	0.50	...	0.12	...	5	5.52	1.94	10.75	8.61	17.78	20.35		
	Pakaur ...	...	0.08	2.05	0.32	0.85	...	...	3	3.31	2.87	9.23	10.86	17.83	27.22
	Naya Dumka ...	0.10	0.23	3.30	0.10	0.13	0.06	0.23	6	4.20	2.74	12.08	10.68	19.86	24.56		
	Deoghur ...	0.02	5.35	0.17	0.11	0.12	0.02	...	4	5.79	3.12	11.53	10.48	18.58	23.94		
	Jamtara ...	0.06	0.75	0.26	...	0.12	0.03	0.30	4	7.52	3.50	15.77	11.03	26.65	23.80		
	Balabadda ...	...	1.20	1.05	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Nanihal ...	0.04	0.07	2.91	1.09	0.11	...	0.41	4	4.03	?	10.80	?	?	?		
	Assenbani ...	...	...	3.20	...	...	0.37	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
Orissa.	Outlook ...	Katikhund ...	0.01	2.55	2.55	0.07	...	0.08	1.27	3	6.03	?	16.53	?	25.53	?	
		Madhupur	3.77	0.30	...	0.12	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Sarawan	8.70	1.43	...	0.04	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Sarath	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Barkops	?	?	?	?	?	?	
	Balasore ...	Bhagya ...	0.66	1.26	0.42	0.23	4	2.57	?	10.70	?	14.18	?	
		Mahesore	2.35	1.11	0.13	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Barharwa ...	1.75	1.20	1.53	0.04	...	0.10	0.10	4	4.66	?	10.84	?	?	?	
		Sahibganj	0.46	1.45	1.43	0.12	0.04	0.17	5	4.63	?	16.41	?	?	?	
		?	?	?	?	?	?	
Puri ...	Jagatsingpur ...	...	2.11	0.45	0.17	...	...	...	...	3.10	2.42	6.71	10.79	14.09	27.63
	Banki ...	...	1.05	0.28	0.67	0.39	...	...	...	1.02	1.94	10.75	8.61	17.78	20.35
	Outlook ...	0.03	1.64	0.40	0.79	0.09	...	...	...	3.31	2.87	9.23	10.86	17.83	27.22
	False Point ...	0.03	0.27	0.10	0.09	0.31	0.16	0.16	5	1.27	3.40	8.96	12.63	19.86	24.56		
	Kendrapara ...	...	0.34	0.14	0.11	0.31	0.16	0.14	5	1.10	2.94	10.81	10.48	18.58	23.94	
	Jajpur ...	...	0.80	0.25	0.26	0.03	...	...	...	3.40	?	11.93	?	?	?
	Dharmasala ...	1.42	0.20	...	0.43	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Balipore ...	...	0.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
	?	?	?	?	?	?		
Hamirbagh ...	Akhyapada ...	...	0.70	0.26	0.30	0.08	0.09	...	...	3.28	2.42	6.71	10.79	14.09	27.63
	Chandbali ...	...	0.83	0.70	1.05	...	0.10	...	...	2.40	2.40	10.44	9.94	20.28	24.84
	Bhadrak ...	...	1.30	...	1.26	...	0.40	...	...	3.81	3.81	10.61	10.61	20.28	24.84
	Soro ...	0.15	1.00	...	0.54	...	...	...	3	2.09	3.12	12.16	11.58	23.94	27.22
	Balasore ...	0.41	0.02	3.13	0.08	0.31	...	0.04	4	5.12	3.12	12.16	11.58	23.94	27.22		
	Jellapada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.09	3.09	11.38	11.38	20.28	24.84
	Baripada ...	...	...	2.79	1.71	0.20	...	...	3	4.70	2.38	9.36	9.36	20.28	24.84
	Khurda ...	1.35	...	2.06	1.2	0.20	...	...	...	3.83	3.83	11.77	11.77	20.28	24.84
	Bhanpur ...	0.03	...	1.30	0.80	0.03	...	...	...	2.64	2.64	9.85	9.85	20.28	24.84
	Gop ...	1.33	0.90	1.71	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
Lohardaga ...	Nalpara ...	...	0.22	0.34	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Pipli ...	...	1.40	0.08	1.80	0.37	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Nayagarh ...	...	...	0.45	3.09	0.00	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Ranpur ...	...	...	0.70	1.50	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Kurumala ...	...	0.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Pachamba (Giridih).	0.04	0.79	0.80	0.02	0.15	0.22	...	4	2.03	3.00	7.75	10.56	17.99	20.41		
	Hazaribagh ...	0.18	0.24	0.62	0.92	0.33	0.12	0.03	7	3.03	2.78	11.25	10.80	20.24	19.75		
	Semtagurah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.29	3.29	10.66	10.66	20.24	19.75
	Mahudi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.61	3.61	10.80	10.80	20.24	19.75
	Jhumra Hill	...	1.04	0.28	0.97	2.91	0.13	...	5	5.93	4.63	15.17	15.17	20.24	19.75		
Chota Nagpur.	Lohardaga ...	Barhi	1.70	4.50	1.50	1.49	1.06	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Chitra ...	0.30	1.20	0.21	0.81	0.10	4	3.27	?	13.02	?	17.06	?	
		Karagudeha ...	2.45	4	3.45	?	13.75	?	22.36	?	
		Bomgor	0.65	...	0.55	0.60	1.30	0.25	5	3.45	?	13.75	?	22.36	?	
		?	?	?	?	?	?	
	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga	1.38	0.36	1.64	...	0.91	3.28	3.28	11.05	11.05	19.17	20.80	
		Banchi ...	0.13	0.67	0.23	0.70	0.23	0.01	2.40	6	4.57	3.62	14.56	11.58	22.54	22.54	
		Silli ...	0.30	0.40	...	1.55	1.20	...	1.10	5	4.58	?	15.08	?	22.54	?	
		Palkot ...	2.07	0.91	...	1.28	0.80	0.50	...	6	6.06	?	15.13	?	22.54	?	
		Tomar	0.96	...	0.37	0.53	...	1.35	4	3.21	?	9.74	?	?	?	
Chota Nagpur.	Palamau ...	Chetnampur	0.68	0.25	?	?	?	?	?	
		Palamau ...	0.03	0.11	0.75	0.84	0.08	0.03	0.23	4	2.19	2.30	7.41	9.09	13.09	16.19	
		Bulumath ...	0.17	0.45	2.97	1.47	0.14	2.23	0.24	7	8.06	?	15.88	?	27.21	?	
		Huamabad ...	3.42	0.09	2.22	1.20	0.24	?	?	?	?	?	?	
		Garhwa	0.68	2.60	0.18	0.02	0.24	5	4.62	?	10.79	?	14.58	?	
	Manbhum ...	Purulia	1.90	0.36	0.89	0.15	4	3.03	3.49	10.74	10.42	19.63	21.21	
		Gobindpur ...	0.06	1.79	0.09	0.07	0.15	0.31	0.75	4	3.72	2.74	12.43	10.11	19.38	21.21	
		Raghunathpur.	...	4.06	...	0.34	0.07	0.18	0.30	4	4.79	?	8.28	?	15.12	?	
		Barabhum	2.17	0.06	0.10	...	0.10	0.05	2	4.46	?	10.05	?	21.70	?	
		Jhalda ...	0.18	0.90	0.50	0.08	0.71	0.14	0.49	6	3.00	?	9.48	?	18.32	?	
Singbhum ...	Chas ...	...	1.00	...	...	0.25	...	0.42	2	1.87	?	6.38	?	12.97	?
	Pandra ...	0.04	0.40	0.25	0.06	0.05	0.40	0.11	4	10.81	?	17.93	?	26.72	?		
	Chaibassa ...	0.03	1.25	...	0.18	0.04	0.01	2.15	3	3.65	4.15	10.73	12.44	21.77	21.47		
	Chakardharpur.	...	0.63	...	0.26	...	0.38	0.64	4	1.80	?	8.66	?	18.41	?		
	Shatella ...	...	4.55	0.55	0.25	...	...	...	3	5.05	?	10.25	?	20.08	?

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY,
THE 27TH OF JULY 1895.**

At the end of the previous week a low pressure area from the north-west angle of the Bay was moving in a nearly northerly direction over the western districts and was causing moderate rainfall over the whole province. It was filling up rather quickly, and on the 21st, the first day of the week under review, it was shown faintly over the west of Bihar, where pressure was lower than in the surrounding districts and the winds had cyclonic directions. Pressure on this day had fallen briskly in Bihar, North Bengal and Assam, and though the distribution in these parts differed very little from the normal, there was still excess elsewhere of increasing amount towards the south. Rainfall was well distributed except in the south-west of the province, and amounts were large only in the extreme south-east. This appeared to show that the monsoon current was becoming stronger up the eastern side of the province, and it was probably owing to this that heavier rain fell in North Bengal and Bihar during the subsequent days. Temperature was nearly normal, there being a small excess in Orissa and South-West Bengal, and a small defect in the other districts.

The depression which was over Bihar on the 21st continued to exist for several days and moved in an irregular way along a trough of low pressure lying near and parallel to the hills. On the 23rd the centre of the pressure distribution and of the wind circulation was near Bhagalpur, having moved during the previous twenty-four hours eastwards from the west of Bihar; on the 23rd it was over North Bengal. Its eastward movement then ceased, and again going westward, it was over Bihar on the 24th, after which a brisk recovery of pressure led to more normal conditions. During the three days when the depression was over the northern districts, the strongish monsoon current which had been flowing northwards over the extreme eastern districts, was temporarily retarded, and the result was heavy rain in the northern districts, especially on the 22nd and 23rd. On the 24th, when the disturbing effect of the depression was transferred westward, the heavy falls ceased, and ordinary monsoon weather prevailed in the north of the province.

The steady fall of pressure which went on without interruption in Bengal during these days, and especially in the northern districts, led to a considerable reduction of pressure over the province, as compared with the Bay area. Gradients were in consequence steeper than usual at this time of the year. The moist winds from the Bay being now more free to move over Lower Bengal than had been the case for some time, general rainy weather prevailed in all districts on the 23rd and 24th. Temperature fell, more during the day than the night, owing to the cloudy skies, and means were everywhere in defect by amounts increasing towards the north-west.

About the 25th a general change commenced. Pressure rose briskly in the north of the province, and slowly over Lower Bengal, Orissa, and the north of the Bay, while in the south-east of the Bay a slow fall set in. The disturbing influence of the shallow depression being now removed, and the distribution becoming more uniform, rainfall to a large extent ceased. The skies partly cleared, and temperature rose everywhere, the change moving across the province from the east. As the rise of pressure in Bengal and the north of the Bay continued, though more slowly, on the 26th and 27th, and there was again a slow fall in the south-east of the Bay, the distribution became fairly uniform, and the tendency to the formation of a low pressure area appeared over the north of the Bay. The indication, however, was very slight, and the week finished with comparatively fine weather in the south-western districts and ordinary monsoon conditions in East and North Bengal and Bihar.

Pressure.—Owing to the steady fall which continued during the early part of the week, pressure was about a tenth of an inch below the normal in the northern districts and a twentieth in Lower Bengal. The rise on the 25th and 26th removed this defect, but means for the week are below the normal in all districts, by small amounts generally under .03 inch.

Temperature was slightly above the normal in Orissa and South-West Bengal in the early part of the week, but with this exception comparatively cool weather prevailed till the 25th, when there was a small excess in East Bengal and a small defect elsewhere. On the 26th and 27th there was excess in mean temperature over almost the whole province. The mean for the whole week is normal in Lower Bengal, very nearly normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and below in the other districts: by about half a degree in North Bengal and one degree in Bihar and Orissa.

Rainfall has been well distributed, as the means for the large divisions do not generally differ much from the normal. The total average fall in these Divisions varies from 2.29 inches in South-West Bengal to 5.76 inches in Bihar. Heavy rain fell in the northern districts on the 22nd and 23rd, and it was general though not usually heavy in the other districts on the 23rd and 24th. At other times rainfall was more scattered, and became very partial in the west of the province towards the end of the week. There is a small defect in South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, and a small excess in East Bengal. In Bihar excess is 2.93, and in North Bengal 1.54 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 27th of July 1895 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	92.7	76.1	88.9	78.8	83.9	0	8.29	3.88	-0.59	3.46	3.85	-0.39	7.03	10.24	17.70	30.57
North Bengal	90.3	74.7	87.5	78.5	83.0	-0.6	4.36	3.88	+1.54	5.00	3.71	+1.39	32.29	12.31	35.93	44.83
East Bengal	89.3	75.1	86.4	78.2	82.3	0	8.97	3.73	+0.23	4.75	4.46	+0.29	11.17	13.83	30.49	47.03
Bihar	93.1	74.8	87.0	78.8	83.2	-1.2	5.76	3.88	+2.93	5.08	3.43	+1.65	13.98	10.32	20.08	37.65
Orissa	90.7	75.3	87.4	78.8	83.0	-0.3	2.91	3.12	-0.21	3.50	3.43	+0.07	6.09	11.08	22.83	30.35
Chota Nagpur	91.4	71.6	83.7	75.1	79.4	-0.3	3.11	3.35	-0.14	4.43	4.69	-0.16	10.98	11.23	19.18	29.11
Assam	93.0	74.8	87.4	77.4	82.4	-1.4										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 30th July 1895.

O. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 21st to 27th July 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
July	21st	29.538	85.8	91.8	12.0	79.8	89.8	84.8	1.118	82.7	81	0.03
"	22nd	524	83.6	89.3	11.5	77.8	80.1	79.5	1.002	79.8	98	0.72
"	23rd	516	81.7	87.3	11.3	76.0	84.6	81.5	1.038	80.3	87	0.78
"	24th	462	83.7	90.5	13.7	76.8	86.0	81.9	1.038	80.3	84	...
"	25th	509	84.2	89.8	10.8	78.8	85.1	81.0	1.004	79.4	83	0.12
"	26th	533	84.3	89.3	10.1	79.2	86.0	82.0	1.054	80.9	87	0.12
"	27th	558	86.3	91.8	11.0	80.8	85.6	82.5	1.071	81.3	88	0.01

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	84.2
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	15.8
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	91.8
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	...	87
The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th July 1895	...	...	...	1.78
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.				

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 29th July 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.
Areas leased for irrigation up to end of May 1895.

CIRCLE.	District.	Canal.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										Rainfall, 1894-95.		REMARKS.					
			Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Season leases.					Long-term leases.	Total.		GRAND TOTAL.	During end of month.	Up to end of month.		
								Kharif.	Rabi.	Sagarasani.	Shadol.	Hot-weather.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ORISSA	OUTRICK	Talanda, 1st reach	1,243	1,243	1,243	17	18	9,342	Acres.	100	2,119	944	Acres.	100	2,119	944	Acres.	100	2,119	944
		Ditto, 2nd "	666	666	666	419	297	14,878	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Machgon	776	776	776	7	4	47,896	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Kendrapara	1,067	1,067	1,067	7	4	47,896	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Gobri	572-82	572-82	572-82	76	53	1,898	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Do. Extension	646	646	646	5	5	348	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Pesamundi	885	885	885	1,147	406	8,188	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		High Level, Range I	698	698	698	470	406	13,065	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Do. II	787-16	787-16	787-16	77	77	544	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Jajpur Canal	700	700	700	809	809	2,378	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
SOUTH-WESTERN	BALASORE	High Level, Range III	787-16	787-16	787-16	2,141	1,945	9,764	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Midnapore	1,411	1,411	1,411	86	...	68,251	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Panchkura	523	523	523	3	...	47,419	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Total Ranches, Ranges I & II	...	...	...	...	...	4,554	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	799	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	32,702	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Western Main	4,242	4,242	4,242	55	...	88,966	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Buxar	1,225	1,225	1,225	60	...	11,993	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
SONS	SHAHABAD	Arrah	2,060	2,060	2,060	477	...	40,433	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Eastern Main	1,466	1,466	1,466	393	...	10,377	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Patna	...	...	...	53	...	99,333	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Gaya	...	...	...	1,774	...	1,434	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	86,995	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	13,671	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Grand total	...	...	...	...	...	205,640	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	370,063	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Grand total	...	...	...	...	...	14,145	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	15,616	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944	Acres.	2,119	944	944

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

Calcutta,
The 26th July 1895.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 27th July 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 27TH JULY 1895.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 28TH JULY 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	425	71,750	1,290	369	50,838	500
Jute ...	12	3,325	43	21	6,600	86
Firewood ...	54	29,475	422	86	58,400	822
Other articles ...	694	1,63,675	2,242	554	1,33,562	1,762
Total ...	1,185	2,68,225	3,947	1,030	2,39,400	3,160

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th July 1895, on 1,686.39 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	293,418	3,31,337 2 0	27,58,034 30	5,49,618 9 0	18,311 7 0	3,89,337 2 0	77,354	106,946	184,300
Or per mile of railway ...	190 8 8	190 8 8	16 3 4	325 14 7	10 13 9	527 5 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	594,539	5,03,039 1 0	36,09,175 30	10,97,869 12 0	34,653 0 0	17,00,551 12 0	144,145	209,805	353,950
Total for 24 weeks ...	888,357	8,34,356 3 0	63,64,210 20	16,47,488 5 0	52,964 7 0	25,89,898 15 0	221,499	317,041	538,540
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	295,312	2,91,550 8 11	22,40,251 20	5,51,667 2 4	16,095 8 0	3,49,313 8 3	78,335	106,059	184,394
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	190 8 10	169 8 10	13 3 4	331 9 9	9 10 10	510 8 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 3 weeks of previous year ...	864,981	8,86,920 1 5	71,31,603 20	18,69,161 11 0	49,538 2 11	26,23,869 15 4	227,728	329,687	557,415

* The increase is chiefly in outward traffic principally from stations on Dinapore district.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th July 1895, on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,612	4,463 1 0	6,219 0	264 6 0	13 0 0	4,739 7 0	1,119	86	1,205
Or per mile of railway ...	836 4 3	200 13 3	280 0 0	11 14 3	0 8 8	213 3 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	52,833	11,842 4 0	13,970 20	591 7 0	24 0 0	12,457 11 0	2,800	123	2,923
Total for 24 weeks ...	71,500	16,305 5 0	20,189 20	855 13 0	38 0 0	17,197 2 0	3,919	218	4,137
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	22,129	5,297 1 9	8,983 20	227 15 0	6 1 6	5,631 2 3	1,141	47	1,188
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	1000 0 0	236 4 7	400 0 0	14 12 0	0 4 5	253 5 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 3 weeks of previous year ...	70,790	16,967 4 4	25,463 20	939 1 0	20 0 6	17,096 5 10	3,494	158	3,652

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 20th July 1895, on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,313	16,307 3 0	88,048 10	10,005 2 0	44 0 0	26,856 4 0	6,280	3,076	9,356
Or per mile of railway ...	100 6 8		535 11 4	62 11 4	0 4 4	166 6 4			
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	37,678	28,934 0 0	1,55,176 30	18,088 12 0	85 0 0	47,957 12 0	12,940	4,048	17,987
Total for 3 weeks ...	60,890	45,141 2 0	2,44,126 0	28,543 14 0	129 0 0	74,816 0 0	19,220	8,024	27,233
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	51,142†	16,040 7 2	86,339 0	7,778 15 0	49 12 0	23,878 2 2	5,932	3,041	8,973
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	313	99 7 0	535 11 4	62 11 4	0 4 11	147 15 1			
Total for corresponding 3 weeks of previous year ...	63,683	50,026 2 2	1,98,168 10	25,664 8 0	186 5 9	70,477 0 0	17,713	9,436	27,149

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th July 1895, on 813 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	183,910	81,000 0 0	708,430 0	87,100 0 0	7,080 0 0	1,75,180 0 0	30,265	21,486	51,751
Or per mile of railway ...	225	100 0 0	871 0	107 0 0	8 0 0	209 0 0			
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	350,930	1,61,300 0 0	12,53,000 0	1,08,190 0 0	12,770 0 0	3,32,350 0 0	54,000	45,210	99,210
Total for 3 weeks ...	533,140	2,42,300 0 0	19,61,430 0	2,45,290 0 0	19,850 0 0	5,07,480 0 0	84,265	66,696	150,961
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	164,666	74,937 0 0	6,54,808 0	1,06,633 0 0	14,279 0 0	1,97,840 0 0	39,980	34,279	54,259
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	203	92 0 0	805 0	134 0 0	4 0 0	230 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	551,733	2,38,851 0 0	18,41,183 0	2,71,359 0 0	38,053 0 0	5,49,163 0 0	85,045	76,321	161,366

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th July 1895, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,080	9,930 0 0	53,530 0	3,630 0 0	170 0 0	13,730 0 0	3,706	1,906	5,612
Or per mile of railway ...	241	80 0 0	430 0	29 0 0	1 0 0	110 0 0			
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	64,260	21,840 0 0	89,200 0	8,750 0 0	130 0 0	28,730 0 0	7,030	3,664	10,694
Total for 3 weeks ...	94,330	31,770 0 0	1,42,730 0	10,380 0 0	200 0 0	42,460 0 0	10,736	5,570	16,306
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	29,201	9,607 0 0	50,007 0	3,770 0 0	522 0 0	13,908 0 0	3,706	1,906	5,612
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	234	77 0 0	400 0	30 0 0	4 0 0	111 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	94,074	29,341 0 0	1,39,209 0	9,445 0 0	1,113 0 0	39,899 0 0	11,316	5,696	17,012

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 20th July 1895, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,720	5,300 0 0	12,000 0	970 0 0	190 0 0	6,500 0 0	2,467	737	3,204
Or per mile of railway ...	216	62 0 0	146 0	11 0 0	2 0 0	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	43,090	11,780 0 0	25,410 0	3,340 0 0	230 0 0	14,340 0 0	4,671	1,873	6,544
Total for 3 weeks ...	61,810	17,180 0 0	39,000 0	5,310 0 0	400 0 0	20,840 0 0	7,138	2,110	9,248
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,403	5,567 0 0	12,840 0	1,975 0 0	112 0 0	6,944 0 0	2,174	1,070	3,244
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	202	66 0 0	161 0	15 0 0	1 0 0	81 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	55,006	17,070 0 0	39,900 0	3,331 0 0	261 0 0	20,663 0 0	6,416	2,278	9,694

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 20th July 1895 on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ...	95,950	41,030	3,07,600	(a) 36,700	19,340	(a) 55,560	14,074	15,576	29,650
Or per mile of railway ...	126.92	55.08	406.96	48.54	25.55	73.50	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	166,460	73,060	5,71,230	74,750	18,200	1,08,100	22,071	26,073	48,144
Total for 34 weeks ...	262,410	1,14,090	8,78,830	1,11,450	29,530	2,54,660	37,045	50,649	87,694
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open ...	101,786	37,495	3,63,191	46,131	7,650	61,676	13,604	17,410	31,014
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	134.56	49.60	480.41	61.03	10.38	81.50	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	230,561	1,21,704	11,14,900	1,46,900	30,336	2,00,941	40,330	55,130	95,460

(a) Decrease is due to abnormal wheat traffic in the corresponding season of last year.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 20th July, 1895.

Present:

The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES ALFRED ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.

The HON'BLE SIR GRIFFITH EVANS, K.C.I.E., *Offg. Advocate-General*.

The HON'BLE H. J. S. COTTON, C.S.I.

The HON'BLE D. R. LYALL, C.S.I.

The HON'BLE J. A. BOURDILLON.

The HON'BLE C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.

The HON'BLE H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.

The HON'BLE R. C. DUTT, C.I.E.

The HON'BLE RAI DURGA GATI, BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.

The HON'BLE SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

The HON'BLE MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH ROY OF NATOR.

The HON'BLE MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF, KHAN BAHADUR.

The HON'BLE C. E. SMYTH.

The HON'BLE A. M. BOSE.

The HON'BLE RAI ESHAN CHUNDER MITTRA BAHADUR.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDER MITTRA BAHADUR took his seat in Council.

PROSPECTS OF BENGALI INSPECTORS OF THE CALCUTTA POLICE FORCE TO PROMOTION AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THAT FORCE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Will the Government state how many Superintendents there are attached to the Calcutta Police Force, and how many of them are Bengalis. Is it true that the claims of Bengali Inspectors attached to the Calcutta Police Force have, in many cases, been overlooked in favour of juniors who have been appointed Superintendents in preference to them? Do the orders of Government appointing two natives of India as Assistant Superintendents every three years apply to Indian Inspectors employed in the Calcutta Police? If not, will the Government be pleased to state what prospects of promotion are held out to them?

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON replied :—

"There are eight Superintendents attached to the Calcutta Police, of whom at present two are Bengalis. One of these holds the post of senior Superintendent on Rs. 500 a month, and the other is an Inspector who is officiating as a Superintendent.

"The Lieutenant-Governor is informed by the Commissioner of Police that it is not the case that the claims of Bengali Inspectors have been overlooked in favour of juniors who have been appointed Superintendents in preference to them.

"The Calcutta Police is treated as a separate service from the Bengal Police, and the orders referred to do not apply to Inspectors in the Calcutta Police. Those officers have prospects of promotion in their own service."

REPEAL OF ACT X OF 1859 (THE OLD RENT LAW).

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Will the Government be pleased to state why it is not proposed to repeal Act X of 1859 (the old Rent Law), which is now in force in the Western Duars, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Division to that effect? Seeing that a Bill has been introduced to repeal Act XVI of 1869, with a view to bring within the cognisance of the Civil Courts all suits belonging to immoveable property, &c., arising in the Duars, will the Government consider the propriety of further extending the scope of the legislation now undertaken by repealing Act X of 1859 and extending to the Duars the provisions of the ordinary Rent Law which is in force in other parts of Bengal?

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND replied :—

"It is not proposed to repeal Act X of 1859, because it is not in force in the Western Duars, and the Commissioner of the Division, presumably knowing that it is not in force there, has not recommended its repeal.

"The Government cannot consider the propriety of repealing an Act which is not in force in the Western Duars. It has been decided, if Act XVI of 1869 is repealed, to extend to the Western Duars, the Rent Law which is in force in the rest of the Jalpaiguri district, viz., Act X of 1859. It is not considered desirable to have different portions of a district subject to different Rent Acts. The provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act are not considered suitable to the tenures existing in the Jalpaiguri district."

ALLEGED BANISHMENT OF ALL SANSKRIT GRAMMAR FROM
THE CURRICULUM OF STUDIES IN THE GOVERNMENT
SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH ROY OF NATOR asked—

Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the paragraph in the *Indian Nation* of the 15th instant dwelling upon the alleged banishment of all standard Sanskrit Grammars from the curriculum of studies in the Government Sanskrit College by the introduction of a book of much inferior merit compiled by the present Principal of the College? If so, will the Government be pleased to make an enquiry into the matter?

And if on enquiry the allegations be found true, is the Government prepared to take such steps as would remove this stumbling block in the way of acquiring a real knowledge of Sanskrit language and literature?

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND replied :—

“The Lieutenant-Governor learns that the paragraph in the *Indian Nation* is not correct in asserting that ‘Sanskrit Grammar has been practically banished from the curriculum of studies in the Government Sanskrit College.’ It appears that four different works on Sanskrit Grammar were in use in different classes of the college and school, three of which are still in use unchanged. The fourth book, the *Magdhabodha*, to which reference is made in the question, was used in the first-year college class and in the second to the seventh school classes. The Principal has now substituted for the *Magdhabodha* in the college class a work of standard excellence by Pandit Vidyasagar. The *Magdhabodha* is still used in the second and third school classes. In the fourth to the seventh school class the Principal has introduced a work of his own, called *Mani Manjari*, written in Sanskrit, not in Bengali, which is said to be easier and more suited to junior students than the *Magdhabodha*, a work of admitted obscurity. This substitution has not yet been approved of by the Director of Public Instruction, and is still under his consideration.”

EDEN HINDU HOSTEL, CALCUTTA.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH ROY OF NATOR asked—

Is the Government aware that the Eden Hindu Hostel of Calcutta, originally established for the convenience of the mufassal students who come to Calcutta to prosecute their studies at the University, has recently been reserved exclusively for the students of the Presidency College? and if so, will the Government be pleased to take steps to restore the Hostel to its former status?

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND replied :—

“The Eden Hindu Hostel was originally established for the convenience of mufassal students prosecuting their studies at the University, but was not reserved, either by trust deed or by practice, for the students of any particular College, though, as a matter of fact, from the commencement the great majority of the residents in the hostel have been students attending at the Presidency College.

“The Lieutenant-Governor has decided that he will build a boarding-house, in which residence should be compulsory for mufassal students of the Presidency College, who do not live with their parents or guardians.

“It was at first proposed to make this boarding-house independent of the Eden Hindu Hostel.

“On the 8th April last the Board of Trustees met and proposed the following Resolution :—

1. *Resolved*.—That as the Government of Bengal has decided to build a hostel for students of the Presidency College, and as such students form the great majority of the residents of the Eden Hindu Hostel, the result of the Government decision, of which the Trustees fully approve, will be to seriously reduce the number of resident students and render

it difficult, if not impossible, for the Trustees to carry on the hostel. In these circumstances, the Trustees are of opinion that the best course for them to adopt, in the interests of the students, and with the object of carrying out completely the purposes for which they have been appointed, will be to hand over the building and land now occupied by the Eden Hindu Hostel to the Government for the purposes of the projected hostel upon such conditions as may be determined.

2. That these conditions be the following:—

- (1) that the hostel be retained as a hostel for Hindu students;
- (2) that Government pay off the existing liabilities of the hostel, amounting to about Rs. 3,000 more or less, in consideration of the furniture and library of the hostel which the trustees are prepared to hand over to Government on that understanding.

“The conditions were accepted by Government, and an additional block is being constructed alongside of the original building which will nearly double the accommodation.

“Any students belonging to other colleges who are now resident in the Eden Hostel will be permitted to remain; but in future a preferential claim to the accommodation in the Hostel will vest in students of the Presidency College and the two Entrance schools attached thereto. If any space is left unoccupied by them, students from other colleges will be admitted. No change has taken place in the object for which the hostel was originally designed, and no condition was contained in the trust deed antagonistic to the limitation now imposed.”

ALLEGED MURDER AT CHITTAGONG.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

I should be glad to know if the Government are now in a position to afford me the information promised in answer to the question I put in Council on the 6th July regarding an alleged murder case in Chittagong.

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON REPLIED:—

“The Magistrate of Chittagong has now fully reported upon the case referred to in the Hon'ble Member's question. The facts appear to be as follows:—

“On the 15th July, 1894, the servant of the Chaplain, the Revd. Mr. Salkeld, who lived in the dák bungalow, reported to a head-constable that a murder had been committed by Babu Kanti Chunder Ghose in a house adjoining the dák bungalow. This information was entered in the station diary at 11-20 p.m., and a police officer was sent to enquire, who returned saying he could find nothing in the house to corroborate the information. Next day on the 16th July, 1894, the Sub-Inspector of the town station in Chittagong reported to the Magistrate of the district that a false charge had been made by a servant in the employ of the Revd. Mr. Salkeld that a murder had been committed by Babu Kanti Chunder Ghose, a railway contractor, and requested that Mr. Salkeld's servant might be prosecuted for laying a false information. It appeared to the Magistrate, Mr. Anderson, that the charge was assumed to be false on incomplete grounds, and he directed Mr. Daly, the Officiating District Superintendent of Police, to enquire into the matter personally.

“After this, anonymous petitions were received, charging Babu Kanti Chunder (without any such further specification as Roy or Ghose), the railway contractor, with the murder. There was no doubt whatever as to who the person was at whom the petitions were aimed.

“On the 21st July Mr. Daly arrested Babu Kanti Chunder Ghose on suspicion and brought him before the Magistrate, who passed the following order:—

‘Kanti Chunder Ghose has been brought before me, and I direct that he be kept in *hajal* under section 167, Criminal Procedure Code, for a period of 15 days or less in case a final report be received. There is strong suspicion that on the night of Sunday, the 15th instant, he so severely assaulted his servant that the man died, and there is some evidence to show that the body (that of a stranger) has been concealed. Accused is himself a stranger and is said to be leaving Chittagong by to-morrow's steamer.’

“On the 23rd July an application to release the accused on bail was made. The Magistrate called upon the District Superintendent to show cause why

Babu Kanti Chunder Ghose should not be released on bail. On the 24th July Mr. Daly produced eight witnesses whose statements were fully recorded by the Magistrate. This evidence has been laid before Government, and it appears from it that Mr. Salkeld's servants declared that they had seen the accused severely beating a man who was lying on the ground, and that Mr. Salkeld and his mother-in-law, who lived with him, deposed to having heard blows and groans. On the 25th July the Magistrate passed the following order refusing bail:—

'The District Superintendent of Police has shown cause by sending up some witnesses whose statements I have recorded. There seems to be no reason to doubt that some one was cruelly beaten on the night of the 15th July: that the only servant now in the employment of the accused person was not the person who was beaten (I have examined him, and he has no bruises or other marks). There is evidence that accused immediately called in the assistance of a Police Inspector (Officiating Inspector Rajani Kanta Chaudhuri), and that whatever occurred was at once hushed up. I mention all this to show that there is, at least, the gravest cause for suspecting that the accused's servant succumbed to a very severe beating, and that the body was smuggled away. Then I must remember that the accused person is not only a man with much local influence, but also a foreigner, a man who could easily make his escape into hiding outside the district. As the offence with which he is charged is non-bailable, I think there is more than enough evidence to justify the detention of the accused in custody.'

"Two or three days after this Mr. Daly was transferred to another district, and Mr. Anderson went away on leave. On the 6th August an application was made by the police to Mr. Allen, who was officiating as Magistrate, for a second remand of ten days, and this was granted by him in the following order:—

'I have very carefully considered the special diaries, statements recorded, and all the proceedings of this enquiry. I am of opinion that the enquiry is not yet complete, inasmuch as further investigation is necessary to ascertain the whereabouts of the man who is alleged to have been murdered. This man is reported to be missing, and until his whereabouts are ascertained, or a reasonable opportunity for enquiry has been granted, the case cannot be closed. All the reasons recorded by Mr. Anderson on the 25th July last therefore still apply, and I therefore under section 167, Criminal Procedure Code, remand the accused to *hajat* for a further period of ten days, or until such date within that period as the enquiry may be completed.'

"On the 11th August an application was made to the Sessions Judge for the release of the accused on bail, but Mr. Caspersz declined to interfere.

"On the 15th August another application for a third remand was made to the Magistrate by the police; but, as it was clear by this time that further evidence was not likely to be found, Mr. Allen directed the release of Babu Kanti Chunder Ghose on bail in the following order:—

'A further application has been made by the police for remand in *hajat* for seven days, the grounds mentioned being general only. I do not think I should be justified in granting a further remand in *hajat*, unless the nature of the evidence which is likely to be obtained were in some way specified, and unless it was explained why this evidence has not been forthcoming earlier. This has not been done, and I am not justified therefore in remanding the accused to *hajat*. There is, however, evidence to implicate him in the murder, and I therefore order him to find bail as follows, viz., his own recognizances in the sum of Rs. 1,000, and four sureties in the sum of Rs. 250 each, to appear before this Court on the 22nd instant, or at any earlier date upon which he is called upon to appear.'

"On the 22nd of August Mr. Allen declared that there was no further reason for detaining the accused, and directed that he be discharged from bail and recognizances.

"With reference to the Hon'ble Member's question whether the man who was supposed to be murdered was found living in the Backergunge district, I have to say that it is the case that enquiry was made in Backergunge about a man named Jotendro Mohun Bose, who was asserted to have been once in Babu Kanti Chunder's service, and that this man was ascertained to be alive in that district; but there was no evidence to prove that he ever was in the service of the accused or was in any way connected with this case.

"The Lieutenant-Governor has examined the records submitted by the Magistrate, and, while he is satisfied that there was ample room for suspicion and enquiry, he does not consider that there is any reason for thinking that the Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police showed any want of discretion in their treatment of the case."

THE BENGAL SANITARY DRAINAGE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. LYALL moved that the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate the construction of drainage works for improving the sanitary condition of local areas be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

He said:—"I do not propose to detain the Council now with any general remarks, but would defer to a later stage any such remarks which I might have to make."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that for clause (c) in sub-section (2) of section 6, the following be substituted:—

"An estimate showing, as the District Board may direct, (a) the rate bearing the definite proportion to the Road Cess payable direct to Government, or (b) the assessment on each village within the affected area, the amount being raised by levying at the discretion of the District Board a tax upon persons occupying holdings within such tract according to their circumstances and property, or by levying a rate on the annual value of holdings situated within such tract:

"Provided that the amount specified in the estimate shall provide for the payment with interest in the course of thirty years of (b) and the capitalized value of (c), excluding the portion to be incurred in respect of the municipal area, if any."

He said:—"I desire first to say a word or two with reference to a feeling of alarm which may be created in the minds of hon'ble members at the sight of the formidable array of amendments standing in my name. I wish to point out that several of these amendments hang together, and that they depend upon the success of the amendment which I have now the honour to move. For instance, amendments Nos. 1, 4, 7 and 9 are practically part and parcel of one and the same amendment. They relate to the financial clauses of the Bill. If amendment No. 1 be accepted, then it will follow as a matter of course that the other amendments to which I have referred must also be adopted with such modifications as the wisdom of the Council may dictate; but if this amendment be lost, the others must also fall with it. As far as the other amendments are concerned, it will not be necessary for me to speak at any length.

"I feel it my duty to congratulate the Government on the thorough discussion which has been accorded to this Bill. Whatever may be the defects of the Bill—and these are neither few nor insignificant—it will be conceded on all hands that the measure has received the most careful consideration at the hands of the Select Committee, and I venture to add of the public at large. It was twice referred to two different Select Committees. It were much to be wished that some of the new members of this Council were on the Select Committee recently appointed. It was twice published in the official Gazette. On two separate occasions the opinions of public bodies and of the high officers of Government were invited. As the result of this exhaustive enquiry, we have this Bill before us. As might have been anticipated, the Bill which now awaits the consideration of the Council is a very different measure from the Bill which was introduced in 1894. The Bill recognizes the principle of local option. Under the Bill as originally introduced the Magistrate or the District Board could initiate any drainage project. Under the Bill, now before us, the initiative rests with the District Board, and the District Board alone. The District Board may initiate, may approve, may modify, or may reject any proposal. Nor is this all. The representatives of the landed interest have a voice in the deliberations connected with any drainage scheme. Hon'ble members who have carefully studied the Bill will not have failed to note the responsible functions which the Drainage Commissioners are required to perform under the Bill. Their decision will be final except when the District Board at a special meeting called for the purpose should, by a majority of two-thirds of the members present, decide to set it aside. These, so far as they go, afford sufficient guarantees that public opinion will be consulted and will not be disregarded. I desire once more to affirm that the Government in introducing this measure has been actuated by the purest and the loftiest

motives. I do not care to discuss the question whether malarial fever is due to poverty or to obstructed drainage. There is a large body of medical evidence—the evidence of experts whose opinions are entitled to the highest weight and consideration—which places this matter beyond the pale of doubt and controversy. It is admitted beyond dispute that obstructed drainage is the chief, if not the only factor in producing malarious fever, and that poverty accentuates the conditions which produce the disease.

“But the difficulties of the Bill lie in respect of its financial clauses. I should rejoice if the Government could see its way to enact this Bill into law without imposing any cess or rate upon any section of the community. I would go further and observe that the public had a right to expect immunity from taxation for the purposes of this Bill. Let me briefly remind the Council of the circumstances connected with the passing of the Road Cess and the Public Works Cess Acts. The Duke of Argyll was then Secretary of State; he indited a despatch—it is a memorable document—in which he distinctly laid down the principle that the Road Cess which was to be levied on villages should be primarily devoted to the sanitary improvement of those villages. Has that been done? No. If this had been done, there would have been no necessity for a measure of the kind now before the Council. Nor is this all. The Road Cess has been charged with works which used to be carried out either from Imperial or from Provincial funds. Then again, when the Public Works Cess Bill was introduced into this Council, Mr. Herbert Reynolds (a name held in honour by all ranks in this Province), who was in charge of the Bill, distinctly declared from his place in Council that the proceeds of the Public Works Cess were to be devoted to meeting famine charges and certain other extraordinary Public Works charges which he specified. But after defraying those charges we have an annual surplus balance of nearly 11 lakhs of rupees, as was shown by the Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon in his financial statement this year. What becomes of this balance? It is devoted to the carrying out of ordinary public works. If that balance were available, would it be necessary to impose any rate or cess under the Bill now before the Council? I submit not. Under the circumstances I trust I shall not be deemed an irreconcilable if I venture to record my respectful but firm protest against any tax or rate being levied upon any section of the community for the purposes of this Bill. The proceeds of the Road Cess and of the Public Works Cess ought to suffice to meet the expense of the drainage schemes that may be carried out under this Bill. In proposing this amendment, it must not be supposed that I acquiesce in any system of taxation contemplated under the Bill. As taxation is, however, inevitable, my amendment proposes alternate schemes which are less open to objection.

“It is proposed under the Bill to meet the charges of drainage works by the addition of a definite proportion to the Road Cess. On whom would such a tax fall? On the landed interest alone. But who would be benefited by these works? Not only the landed interest, but all interests; the artizan, the shopkeeper, the trader, the zamindar, the raiyat, would equally benefit from the sanitary works proposed to be carried out under this Bill. Manifestly, therefore, it is inequitable to tax a particular section of the community for blessings which would be shared by all. The object of my amendment is to rectify this anomaly. I propose that, subject to the discretion of the District Board, the charges for drainage works should be met by an addition to the road cess or by a tax upon persons occupying holdings according to their circumstances and property, or by a rate on the annual value of the holdings situated within the local area. The last two forms of taxation would include everybody benefited by the drainage scheme. But I have been told by hon'ble members of the Select Committee and by the members of the Government, that my schemes are impracticable; and a morning paper, which amuses and instructs us from day to day, has improved upon the situation by observing that, being born and bred in Calcutta, I ought to hold my tongue when a measure is introduced in this Council affecting mufassal interests. Well, Sir, I have not yet learned to hold my tongue. That may be a defect in my education, but I am too old to unlearn. I may be an ignoramus in regard to mufassal affairs, but there are others who are differently situated—experts intimately acquainted with the

mufassal and with the working of Local Self-Government in the mufassal, both within municipalities and local areas. I have taken the precaution of consulting some of these gentlemen, men of light and leading in the mufassal, and I have got their replies. I do not want to read those replies to the Council in full, but I will read one or two extracts from them with a view to show that, in the opinion of gentlemen who are conversant with the working of the system of Local Self-Government in rural tracts, the scheme which I have ventured to formulate is a scheme which is workable. The Vice-Chairman of the Hooghly District Board, Babu Lalit Mohan Singh, says—'In reply I beg to say that I do not think the two schemes to be impracticable. I would have given my reasons if my answer had been otherwise.' Therefore, in the opinion of this gentleman, intimately acquainted with the working of the District Board and of Local Self-Government in the mufassal, the scheme which I propose is feasible. Another letter is from a very distinguished Municipal Commissioner, a gentleman who at this moment is contesting the Dacca Division for representation in this Council, Babu Guru Proshad Sen. He says—'I do not think (b) and (c) would involve any impracticable scheme. As you point out, the chaukidari assessments are made under that system.' Then there is a letter from Rai Jadunath Mukerjee Bahadur, Government Pleader of Hazaribagh, who says: '(b) and (c) follow the municipal law, and it is quite fair that one or other of these methods should be adopted in the matter. The assessments may be made in the manner they are made in the municipalities and by the adoption of one of those methods. Those who would otherwise escape assessment will come in under the law.' Babu Pyari Lal Roy, who for many years was a member of the District Board of Barisal, says:—'I like your (b) scheme, and I would make it compulsory and not leave the matter to the discretion of the District Board.' And, lastly, I have a letter from Baboo Baikantonath Sen, late Chairman of the Berhampore Municipality and the leader of the Berhampore Bar. He says:—'In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I have at the outset to express my approval of your suggestion regarding the imposition of a tax as contemplated in (b) and (c). The panchayat agency might also be used for the assessment and collection of the tax, and I think efficiency and economy would both be secured. * * * I cannot understand why the imposition of the tax contemplated in (b) cannot be satisfactorily effected. Village Unions have come into existence in some places, and whenever available their services also might be utilised.'

"Here we have the opinion of a body of experts, and I think the Council should attach some little weight to that opinion. But why should the scheme be held impracticable? I think it very unfair to pronounce judgment before trial. Have you tried it, and have you found it to be impracticable? You have not; therefore you are precluded from expressing an authoritative opinion upon the matter. Many schemes which are held to be impracticable at the outset have been found to be quite feasible in their working. Therefore, I say we ought to give it a fair trial before we pronounce judgment against it. The panchayat may be used for the purpose, or an assessor may be appointed, or any other agency the Magistrate thinks fit may be employed. I am free to admit that the appointment of an assessor would involve a little more expense, but then the system of taxation I propose will be a little more remunerative, as it will embrace a wider circle of the population.

"Then it is to be borne in mind that my amendment proposes alternate schemes. It is not obligatory on the District Board to adopt the forms of taxation I have put forward. They may make their choice. If they find them to be impracticable, they will not adopt them; and if the majority of the District Boards come to the same conclusion, my scheme will die a natural death. No one will regret it, not even the unworthy individual who now stands sponsor to it. Thus it is evident that the Government will lose nothing by the acceptance of the alternate schemes which I have put forward.

"Nor is this all. It would be a source of great moral strength to the Government to be able to convince the people by the adoption of the alternate schemes which I have suggested that the Government did what lay in its power to avoid an inequitable system of taxation. If you have three alternate projects on the statute-book, and the addition to the Road Cess is uniformly

accepted in preference to the other methods of taxation, those who pay it will be reconciled to it; they will regard it as the only practicable scheme; they will submit to the inevitable. Is it not a distinct advantage to the Government to be able to carry the people with them in any legislative project, and especially one which involves the imposition of a new tax? I desire to press this consideration upon the attention of the Government. I feel that by accepting these alternate schemes the Government will have taken an important step towards conciliating popular opinion, removing a felt grievance, and making less unpopular a measure which is admitted to be highly unpopular."

The Hon'ble Mr. LYALL said—"The hon'ble member who has just moved this amendment has commended it to the Council on the principle of its being a very little amendment, but I hope I shall be able to convince the Council that the amendment will be practically unworkable. The Council will observe that the foundation of the cess or rate which it is proposed to lay on the people under this Bill is a thirty-years' term. If it is necessary for a rate to be levied for thirty years, it should have some stable foundation. What my hon'ble friend has proposed is in the form practically of an income-tax, a tax on the circumstances of the people, which will vary every year. There will be no stability; one man goes away, another dies, a third fails in his business. Again, we should have the whole oppressive system of the machinery of the income-tax applied for the assessment of the tax. We all hope that this rate wherever it is imposed will be a light one, but if it is imposed in the way in which my hon'ble friend proposes, we should impose the greatest possible amount of tax on the people, and do the greatest possible injury to them. This fact was very forcibly brought forward some six years ago in this Council. Speaking of the assessment of the chaukidari tax by assessors, the Hon'ble Mr. ANUNDO MOHUN BOSE spoke of 'the evil of the tax-gatherer going from hovel to hovel and collecting from each his quota, and perhaps, not unfrequently, a good deal more. A great deal had been heard in this country in connection with the fiscal measures of the Government of the evils of direct taxation, not necessarily attendant on the system, but under the circumstances of the country; but when an unsympathetic Government tax-gatherer, with all the powers proposed to be conferred on him and who must render his account at a certain time, went from house to house to collect the tax, it must necessarily open the door to a great deal of oppression and create discontent among the masses.' I say that that fear is shared all over the country. We know that even in the case of the income-tax which is assessed on the people with infinitely more care, we do not get it fairly assessed, although we employ persons of a considerably higher status than would be employed for the assessment of a petty tax such as this. And I go further and say that the hon'ble member has given us nothing that will work; he has not provided for the pay of the assessor and for including it in the estimate. I will not detain the Council by quoting from Mr. Munro's report on the working of the Chaukidari Act; the Council know how it was there stated that the rich and the Brahmans were exempted from taxation, and the poor alone were assessed. The punchayet would in the same way use the power which the amendment proposed to confer upon them for their own benefit. Then my hon'ble friend does not propose to give the Collector the assistance of an assessor or a punchayet until he comes to the last stage. Under his 6th amendment he proposes that the Collector shall make the assessment how he may: he gives him no machinery. The Collector has no machinery fit to revise the estimates; he would have to employ men, and where were the men to come from? The hon'ble member does not object to the proposal of the Select Committee; but he would weld his own proposals with it. I venture to say that the proposal of the Select Committee will really do justice. In this country it is known as a fact that almost every man is a landholder. I will read an extract from the *Amrita Basar Patrika* of 28th February last. This paper objected to the Bill 'as throwing an additional tax upon the landholding and agricultural communities, that is to say, on the whole Province of Bengal, for there are few men in Bengal who do not hold land in some way or other.' This newspaper therefore admitted that the imposition of this tax on the land was fair. I will go further and say that the land is stable; the land is there, and we shall be as sure to get our tax thirty years hence as on this day, and I know no other way of having such surety. I have already said that under the

hon'ble member's proposal there would be no certainty that the amount of the tax would be the same from year to year; the Collector would have to vary the rate of tax, and that would be undesirable. For these reasons I venture to submit that the proposal of the Select Committee is the cheapest and best possible of all. There is the machinery ready and at hand, and it will cost nothing to extend it to this small extent. The landholder will not have to employ a single extra gumashta, nor will the Collector have to add to his staff of peons and amla. We have the machinery ready for use. I venture to say that although the proposal of the hon'ble member sounds well, it is so only seemingly, but in practice it will be found unworkable; and I therefore ask the Council to reject it."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MAHOMED YUSUF said:—"I submit that this amendment should not be accepted. The question raised in the amendment was fully discussed in the Select Committee, and the conclusions of that Committee were arrived at after due deliberation and after a careful and mature consideration of the various courses suggested by the members of the committee: the result was that the only feasible and practicable course that could be found was that embodied in the Bill: other ways were suggested, but on examination they were found impossible. As far as the speech of the hon'ble mover of the amendment goes, the matter remains now where it stood in the Council, and no attempt has been made even now to show how the suggestions overruled by the majority of the Select Committee would be practically carried out. Therefore the objections raised in the Select Committee to what is contained in the amendment, not having been met, the question remains in the same state. One view was suggested in the Select Committee, and the same is foreshadowed, if not expressly put forward, in the speech of the hon'ble member, viz., 'If the scheme is not feasible, I do not put it forward as a compulsory scheme, let it remain as an alternative scheme open to the District Board; if they think the scheme not to be feasible, they need not adopt it.' In reply to all this I say that if it is not possible at the present moment for any hon'ble member to point out the practicability of the scheme proposed or suggested, it is not consistent with reason that the statute should provide that scheme to be one open to the District Board to adopt. And we should not forget that if this scheme is to find a place in the Bill even as an alternative measure, it will go forth to the public as a scheme which this Council held as a possible scheme; the scheme will thus be stamped indirectly with the sanction of this Council in regard to its feasibility, and it will be urged hereafter that if the scheme had not been feasible, then the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor would not have allowed it to find a place in the Bill; the intentions of the Council would thus be liable to misconstruction, and in practice feasibility would be forced on the scheme. I therefore think that this amendment will work incalculable mischief, without resulting in the smallest good to the community.

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDER MITTRA BAHADUR said:—"This is the first time I appear before this Council, and therefore I shall be excused if I do not exactly conform to the rules and the procedure of this Council. My ideas on the subject before the Council are these—Any proposal to tax a community according to their circumstances and property would lead to the levying of a tax in the shape of an income-tax, and if such a proposal is adopted, the result will be that enquiry must be made into the circumstances of each person who lives within the local area, both as to his income from personal property and from his real property. And I may be permitted to observe that such a tax would operate as a second income-tax. The amendment proposed is, no doubt, equitable in principle, but it would be difficult, as I said before, unless it is allowed to work as an income-tax, to ascertain what is the position of particular individuals in order to fix the assessment upon them. Then again a certain income has to be calculated upon for thirty years, but the circumstances and property of individuals might vary within that period, and how is the fixed income which is needed to be then obtained? Moreover, I think, from what I know of the mufassal, that such a provision would hardly be liked by the people. I find that under this Bill landholders will have to take upon themselves the liability of paying and also partly recovering from the cultivating raiyats the sanitation

cess, but the question is whether any tax can be appropriately levied in matters like these, unless we tax the land. The land has already been taxed heavily; landholders have to pay land revenue, they have to pay the road cess, they have to pay the public works cess, and also other cesses, but it is said that there is no feasible way of realising the money which would be spent in making any improvement, unless we can tax the land itself. I may be permitted to observe that there are only two modes of taxation in matters like these—first, in regard to a man's position and occupation, and secondly, regarding him as a holder of property; and if we go to assess him upon his means and his property, we have to enquire into particulars to ascertain what the assessment should be. I submit that a tax like the one contemplated under this Bill ought to be as small as it possibly could be. If land is to be taxed I can only say, with regard to the section which refers to the realisation of dues under process issued under the Road Cess Act, that instead of realising half from the zamindar and the other half from the patni-holder and the raiyats, we should divide that liability into smaller component parts—say one-fourth from the zamindars, one-fourth from the patni tenure holders, and the other half from the raiyats who would be mostly benefited by the improvement both in regard to their health and the condition of their lands. The liability of zamindars and tenure-holders, many of whom are non-resident, should be reduced, and the raiyats should bear a greater portion of the burden, because they are the persons who will be mostly benefited. In that case the tax would not operate with that degree of hardship to which my hon'ble friend, the mover of the amendment, has objected. I have not been able to consider whether such a scheme is feasible, but I hazard this proposal because I think that in order to make the tax acceptable to landholders it should be reduced. I commend this proposal to the consideration of the Council, because landholders will not be paying this tax for their own benefit, but for the benefit of their tenants, the raiyats, and they ought not to be taxed to the same extent as those who will be actually benefited. All I need say is that I consider the rate which is to be paid by landholders and tenure-holders to be rather high; they would not be benefited as much as the actual occupiers of the villages, and I submit that the Council should agree to a compromise by reducing the liability of landholders and tenure-holders, and putting the rest of the expenditure upon the occupiers of the land and upon the contributions from Government and the District Board. It may be said that the raiyats are poor; still they are the most benefited, and under those circumstances they ought to pay comparatively more than landholders and tenure-holders who are mostly non-resident."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose said—"Not having had an opportunity of fully studying the question which has been before the Council now for more than a year, I had not intended to take part in this discussion; but after the reference which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has done me the honour of making to a previous utterance of mine in this Council, I think it necessary to state shortly my reasons for voting in favour of this amendment. But in the first place I wish to associate myself with the expressions of regret and protest which have been given utterance to in this Council at the birth of the new form of taxation which will come into existence on the passing of this measure; and all the more so as the forms of taxation already in existence were intended in the main to provide for necessities of the kind which it is in contemplation to meet by this Bill. But I take it that it is too late to enter with profit into any discussion of that kind at the stage which the Bill has now reached. Leaving that question aside, I submit that there is a great deal to commend, if not the exact form of the amendment, at any rate the principle which underlies it.

"It has been pointed out, and it has not been denied, that the object of the Bill is to benefit in the matter of health and sanitation all the residents of certain areas which may be brought under its operation. Therefore it is only right and equitable that every one to the extent of his means, and so far as may be practicable and reasonable, should bear the burden of the taxation rendered necessary for such purpose. We all know that it is not a particularly agreeable feeling which one entertains when one is subjected to the pressure of a new tax,

to the operation of a 'new scheme of drainage' on the purse; and that feeling will not be improved if it is found that others who enjoy the benefit will be exempt from the necessity of paying for it. As a matter of fact there is in connection with this Bill that feeling, that sense of unfair treatment and irritation, amongst the representatives of the landed interest. And in a question of this description I think from considerations of justice and fairness, and also, I venture to appeal to the Council, from considerations of political wisdom and expediency, it is desirable, if it can be done, to remove that feeling of unfairness and to allay that sense of irritation. Only yesterday I received a letter from one of the most honoured representatives of the zamindari interest—unfortunately I have not brought that letter with me—stating that the feeling is growing among landholders that whenever there is any reform to be carried out which would confer benefit, real or fancied, on the community generally, those connected with the land are singled out for taxation, because the machinery for subjecting them to that operation is ready at hand.

"Though speaking generally, and in the main, it may be truly said that in the rural areas those engaged in trade are also interested in land, yet there are exceptions, and marked exceptions, to the rule. I myself know of tracts in which there are flourishing marts or bazars containing a large number of well-to-do members of the trading and mercantile classes, foreigners to the district and having no interest in any land in or about the locality, who would be exempted from the operation of the Bill, if those places happened to be within the affected area.

"But the objection which has been taken is not to the principle of the amendment, which is admitted to be just and fair, but to its being impracticable in working. I need hardly say I feel highly honoured by the reference to my previous statement in connection with the Chaukidari Bill; but in the present case there are two or three considerations of an important character which I beg leave to point out, and which distinguish this scheme from the case then under consideration. In the first place there is an important question of principle involved in the present case which did not then exist. And I may observe that as regards the imperfections of the mechanism proposed, I am confident the Select Committee, should the matter be referred back to them, will be able to find a practical means by which justice to all classes will be secured; and the incidence of taxation will be made co-extensive with the necessities of the situation. Proceeding further, not only is the principle one which requires taxation of a somewhat more extensive kind than that contemplated in the Bill, but in the second place there is ample and unfettered discretion left in the hands of members of the District Board as to the particular form of taxation to be adopted in any individual case, having regard to the actual facts or requirements of that case. I submit that will make a very important difference in the character of the measure, considering that the members of the District Board will be representatives of the inhabitants of the district. Even if there be any fear of difficulty in the working of some of the alternative schemes, any feeling of that kind will be more than counterbalanced by the advantage to be derived from a strict adherence to fairness and justice, and the remedy as regards such difficulty will be in the hands of the Board. They will be most qualified to determine whether such fears in any case are real, and they will further have the means ready at hand to remedy that defect by adopting the scheme now contained in the Bill, and which will, of course, be retained. If on the other hand no attempt to apply any of the alternative schemes is made by any District Board, those who represent the raiyats and zamindars will have no ground to complain, a sense of injustice will not be rankling in their minds, because they will find that although the legislature had armed the District Boards with the power of extending taxation, the practical difficulties in the way made that extension extremely undesirable. And in the third place, as regards the feasibility of working the alternative schemes (b) and (c), if indeed it be, as pointed out by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, that provisions of this kind would be practically a tax on incomes, I would observe that just as there is at present the road cess procedure for realising the tax now in contemplation, in the same way there is, fortunately or unfortunately, a very extensive machinery for the working of the income tax. Here also it may be feasible to combine one machinery with the other.

"On these grounds, I submit that having regard to the importance of the principle involved and of giving every legitimate relief to the landed interest, all that can be done to meet their just grievances in a matter of this kind should be done. In giving my vote in favour of the amendment, I will only add one observation. I do not identify myself with any remarks which have been made in favour of a practical addition to what is now known as the *chaukidari* tax being accepted as a substitute for the road cess. Having some acquaintance with villages in the *mufassal*, I am bound to say that in my experience among the poor agricultural classes there is not unfrequently a great deal of hardship in the realisation of that tax, and I should be very reluctant to support this amendment if I thought it would bring about an addition to the *chaukidari* tax. I was going to say it would be a calamity to add any taxation to what is already borne by those who are living on the smallest of earnings and the scantiest of means. But believing as I do that the District Boards might so work the matter as to deprive the operation of the optional clauses, the alternative schemes of taxation, of any semblance of injustice or hardship to the poor, having their own experience and local feeling to guide them; believing that considerations of strict fairness to all classes should not be altogether lost sight of in searching for smoothness and ease of machinery; and without associating myself with all the details of the amendment—I shall yet vote for it, should it be pressed to a division, as a protest against the laying of fresh burdens on only one class, the *raiyyat* and the landlord, for the conferring of benefits which will be shared by not them alone."

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY said:—"I have only two or three words to add to the ample, and I venture to think effective, criticisms which have been passed on this amendment, and those two or three points have not been fully dealt with in the speeches which we have heard so far. In the first place, I understand, we are dealing wholly with a question of mechanism and not with the question of principle. The principle is admitted that a tax upon the land is proposed, and not a tax upon the incomes of the people. The only point is what is the best means of giving effect to that tax. We have the choice of two machineries or perhaps three, one of which, the machinery of the road cess, is unquestionably a good machinery, and it is proposed besides this machinery, which I am inclined to think the best, to give the District Board the use of two alternative kinds of machinery. One of these is the annual value tax which has not been referred to in the debate and which will hardly be possible in any rural area: it has been found impracticable in small municipalities, and it will therefore be quite unworkable in rural areas. Therefore the only alternative which really remains is the tax according to the circumstances and property of the person to be taxed. That tax has a tolerably ancient history. I believe it has existed from the time of the *Chaukidari* Tax of 1856, and I am not sure that it does not go back to an older Regulation of 1819, which introduced the *Chaukidari* Tax on a small scale for, I think, the municipalities of Dacca, Berhampore, Calcutta, and Cuttack. The *Chaukidari* Tax from the very commencement always had a maximum limit, and anybody who examines the matter can satisfy himself that that is the principle upon which the tax is based. In all the discussions, the discussions on the Municipal Bills of 1856 and of 1864 and of later years, it has always been recognised that the tax itself is a sort of rough-and-ready means of taxation, and is only to be accepted as a *pis-aller*, because you cannot put anything else in its place. What made the tax tolerable was this maximum limit, but it is not clear to me from the terms of the amendment whether the hon'ble member proposes to make his alternative scheme subject to a maximum or not. If he proceeds here on the lines of a circumstance and property tax, then practically he is bound to provide some maximum limit. The new *Chaukidari* Act, VI of 1870, fixes a maximum of one rupee a month. Either the amendment proposes ultimately to take cognizance of this, or it does not. If it does, the principle of proportional benefit which forms the principle of this Bill is clearly thrown out. Under the road cess procedure everybody pays strictly in proportion to the land he holds, but if you proceed on the basis of the *Chaukidari* Tax, everybody's liability will cease when the maximum limit of one rupee is reached, and then

there will be a substantial difficulty in levying the amount required, and in no case will people pay in proportion to their income or the amount of land they hold. The tax will be absolutely inequitable all through.

"Then there is the second point. It is alleged that the proposal to assess the tax according to circumstances and property is intended to lay the burden on classes who under the Bill would escape from taxation. I submit that it is extremely doubtful whether that statement can be made out. The assumption is that in rural areas there are large numbers of people who have no interests in land, and who will therefore escape a machinery which adjusts the tax according to interest in land. I use the figures prepared in connection with the cadastral survey of Muzaffarpur, which show that in an area of three thousand square miles there is a population of 2,711,000. We may assume half of these to be females; there remains 1,355,000. We may further assume that one-third of these are children. We are then left with a total number of 900,000, and of these no less than 200,000 are proprietors and shareholders in land. The number of tenures is one million. The excess of tenures over population is due to the fact that a certain number of people hold more than one tenure. But even these figures do not exhaust the subject; they make no mention of mortgagees of property and of tenant rights, all of whom, I understand, are to be numbered as having interests in land. So that in this Muzaffarpur area everybody, except the small class of labourers, has some interest in land, and certainly it would not be proposed to assess them. I shall give another instance. It is a statement in connection with a pargana in the Tippera district, from which it appears that no less than 94 per cent. of the population are agriculturists. Further, I find a statement in a very admirable report by Munshi Nandji. It is a statement in connection with pargana Mallarpur in Birbhum, which gives statistics of the population classified according to professions who also hold cultivable lands. They are merchants, oil-pressers, oil-sellers, potters, black-smiths and coolies. I have no doubt that further statistics which may be prepared in connection with these statements will absolutely demonstrate this point. And further, it is a matter of experience in this country, as in other countries, that the trading classes, directly they have made money, the first thing they do is to acquire rights in land. They take mortgages of rights either as middlemen or as landholders, and it is absolutely beyond doubt that the whole of these people will be assessed under the road-cess machinery and will be rightly so assessed, and therefore there is no necessity for introducing any alternative form of taxation whatever.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"I wish to say a very few words, particularly on the question of the machinery for the assessment of the proposed alternative system of taxation: I should rather say the entire absence of any machinery for this alternative proposal. I am not going to discuss the question whether equitably all property of all kinds should not contribute equally in a proper scheme of taxation for local improvements. That is a question which has been much discussed in England, but the practical difficulties have never been overcome. What we have to do now is to vote on a certain amendment, namely, that District Boards should be able to recommend certain alternative forms of raising this money, and on their making that recommendation the Collector should make certain estimates, and then there follow amendments which purport to indicate the way of carrying out such recommendations. The proposal is simple no doubt to a degree, and the only objection is that it is too simple, and that it provides no machinery at all for working it out. The proposal is to have a tax on persons in the local area according to the circumstances and the property of each person. How is the tax to be levied? My hon'ble friend, Mr. ANUNDO MOHUN BOSE, who has backed up the adoption of this amendment, has himself said that it would be perfectly out of the question to utilise the agency for the assessment of the chaukidari tax for the purpose of levying this taxation. Obviously it is so. Then what is the other scheme? It is the machinery employed by mufassal municipalities. It is a most elaborate machinery. It provides that there should be an assessment list as regards the property and the circumstances of individuals, and a valuation list as regards the rateable value of holdings. These assessment and valuation

lists are to be published; there is a machinery for appeals of an elaborate character, and a proviso for a maximum of eighty-four rupees. But these provisions are not incorporated in the Bill or in the amendment, and would not work if they were so incorporated. In the present case, we are simply told that the District Board is to recommend a principle of assessment, and that the Collector is to make out an estimate. It has been pointed out that it will be impossible for the Collector to do so, as he has no agency for the purpose. But suppose he does make an estimate, then by section 24A, if the District Board has decided to raise the cost of carrying out a drainage scheme by means of a tax on persons or on the annual value of holdings within a local area as provided by section 15A, they would require the Collector to assess persons occupying holdings within that local area according to their circumstances and property, or by a rate upon the annual value of holdings within such area, and then the assessment is to be made either through a paid assessor or by means of the village punchayats or through any other agency the Collector may think fit to comply. That section gives no idea of the way in which objections are to be dealt with, on the assessment made, nor does it prescribe a limit or any proportion between the supposed income and the amount to be levied as a tax or provide any means of valuing mufassal holdings or limit the percentage to be paid on the value. It is left entirely for the Collector to do what he pleases. I do not know what is meant by such a section. I assume it to mean that persons are to be assessed at whatever the Collector fixes, and thereupon this tax—I cannot discover when or on what action by the Collector it becomes payable—is to be recoverable as a public demand. It has been said that the Select Committee will be able to find the means of carrying out this principle of taxation. The question before the Council is not to refer the Bill back to the Select Committee and ask them to give effect to certain principles, but whether we should adopt the amendment now before us, which to my mind it is impossible to do with any regard for our reputation as an assembly of practical men."

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON said:—"It appears to me that the general merits and demerits of the proposal before the Council have already been sufficiently discussed, and I have no desire to add another stone to that heap: I only wish to refer to one point which has not been noticed by any of the speakers who have preceded me. The hon'ble mover of the amendment has told us more than once that he bases his amendment upon the broad principle that all who benefit by an improvement under this Bill should be equally taxed. But if I read his amendment rightly, it seems to me to carry its own condemnation with it, and to be so worded as exactly to frustrate the hon'ble member's intention. It proposes that the tax shall be an assessment upon persons occupying holdings, but the bill nowhere defines a 'holding,' and the hon'ble member has omitted to provide any definition of the term. We must therefore turn to some other place for a definition, and as we are talking of rural areas, the natural reference is to the Road Cess Act, which has to a great extent been made the basis of the Bill before the Council. In that Act (section 4) 'holding' means the land held by a cultivating raiyat. If that definition is accepted in default of any other, the practical result would be that the tax will be levied from none but cultivating raiyats within the local area, whereas the intention of the amendment is to levy it from all alike."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I have a few observations to offer in reply to the remarks which have been made on my amendment. The chief objection is, firstly, one of principle and, secondly, as regards the practical machinery for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the amendment. It has been observed by more than one speaker that my proposals involve a rough kind of income-tax. It is undoubtedly a rough kind of income-tax that I propose, but that ought to be no objection to them. It is somewhat late in the day to urge any objection of that kind, having regard to the fact that the bulk of the taxation in the mufassal is a rough kind of income-tax. The chaukidari tax, the tax levied in a large number of mufassal municipalities, are all so many forms of income-tax. Not only that, but it seems to me that by accepting this kind of taxation you move

along the line of least resistance. As the hon'ble MR. RISLEY has remarked, the people of Bengal have been accustomed to the chaukidari tax since the year 1819; and to the municipal tax according to the circumstances and property for a long time; therefore they are familiar with this tax, and those who have to levy it are also familiar with it. Consequently, as far as the question of principle is concerned, my scheme is not open to any objection, as it enables us to move along lines to which the people have long been accustomed. But we have been treated by the learned Advocate-General to a criticism upon the defects of the machinery for the imposition and realization of the tax. It strikes me that if the Government accepts this amendment, there ought to be no real difficulty in the way of framing a suitable machinery for the purpose of carrying it out. It is provided in section 24A, which I propose to move as an amendment later on. The tax may be assessed and collected either by the income-tax assessor or by any other assessor the Collector may appoint, or by means of any other agency the Collector may consider desirable. Then under Chapter II the Government is vested with the power to frame rules generally for carrying out the provisions of this Act. Surely, if the principle of the amendment is accepted, there ought to be no difficulty in the way of framing rules to give effect to it. I take my stand on the high ground of principle. You are going to enact a law which is admitted to be unpopular; why handicap it with a system of taxation which is likely to cause a great deal of dissatisfaction? The zamindars will complain, the raiyats will complain. They will say, here is a benefit to be shared by the community at large, but why should we alone be taxed for it? I do not think the Government should face difficulties of that kind when my amendment provides a means of escape. I propose alternative schemes, and if some of them are found impracticable, the District Boards will not accept them. Why do you object to them? The mere fact of their being on the statute-book will testify to the anxiety of the Government to avoid an unfair and inequitable system of taxation. I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that by accepting these alternative systems of taxation the Government will have taken a very long step towards conciliating public opinion."

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said:—"I had hoped that the hon'ble mover of the amendment in winding up the debate would have told us that while still unconvinced as to the principle involved, he was prepared to withdraw his amendment in view of the fact that the majority of the Council is decidedly against it, and that a blow has been struck at his armour which has made serious dents in it, and which, to a great extent, destroys the effective power of that armour. I should like in the first place to say that though the hon'ble member, in proposing his amendment, began with expressing a fear lest that he should be considered obstructive, neither I myself, nor I think any officer attached to the Government, is inclined to think that the hon'ble member has been obstructive in the way in which he has treated this Bill, either in the Council or in the Select Committee. On the contrary, I wish to say that we owe a great deal to him in respect of the origin of this Bill, of the improvements which have been made in it during its incubation, and of the way it has been received by the country at large. And though I cannot accept this amendment, I am not the less grateful and glad to acknowledge the great help the hon'ble member has rendered in preparing the Bill and supporting its main principles.

"As regards this amendment, I admit that the object is wholly laudable. From the beginning we have sought for some other way of imposing a rate than on landed interests only, and if we could have found a way of taxing people who will benefit by these drainage schemes, and who do not come within the scope of the rate which has been adopted, we should have been glad to accept it. We have searched high and low, but we have not been able to find it. I think that the object of the amendment is a right and a sound one, and if it had been a practicable measure, I would accept it with great satisfaction. But the main difficulty in our way from the time when the first draft of this Bill was brought out is the practical difficulty of the introduction of a new system of taxation; how we should assess, how we should value, how we should bring notices home to the people, how we should treat the objections which people might make, and how we should provide for

appeals after objections had been made and had been overruled. That weighed upon me very much, and it was with a great deal of relief that I received a suggestion from Mr. Duke, the Collector of Hooghly, who has had great experience in working the Agricultural Drainage Act, and whose assistance has been invaluable in framing the provisions of the Sanitary Drainage Bill. It is his proposal which we have adopted in making use of a machinery which exists and which is working fairly well, namely, the machinery of the Road Cess Act. It would be a most retrograde step now to leave this machinery which exists and to go to a new machinery, which we should have to create, and I am sure no practical man, who has thought over the difficulties which lie in the way of this Bill as I have done, would dream of going back from a machinery which is existing and which we can adopt, to propose a new machinery which has to be worked out.

"The idea of utilising the machinery of the Chaukidari Act has not been supported by a single member, except the hon'ble member himself, and that not very strongly. The idea of utilising the machinery of the Income-tax Act has hardly been discussed, and I will dismiss it with the simple remark that I am satisfied that the Government of India would not sanction our utilising a machinery which is for the collection of an Imperial tax in order to tack on to it a small provincial tax. They would say that they require the free power of dealing with the income-tax as the sheet-anchor of Imperial finance. They may, at any time, desire to raise the percentage at which the income-tax is now collected, and it would be fatal to their own financial position if, at the same time as they had to enhance their own assessments, a small provincial leech is attached to it which would suck at the same source and deprive them of part of the extra amount which they wish to raise.

"I therefore hope the Council will agree with me that neither the machinery of the chaukidari-tax nor of the income-tax can be applied to the object of taxation under this Bill, and that the idea of inventing new machinery for it is not to be tolerated. And even if it were to be tolerated, as the learned Advocate-General and other hon'ble members have pointed out, we have not the details of the machinery placed before us. As Mr. Risley has pointed out, the amendment will not achieve the end aimed at by the hon'ble member, but the very reverse. To pass this amendment would be to wreck the Bill. It would be necessary to send the Bill back to the Select Committee to consider this and the subsequent amendments bearing upon it so as to see how they could be worked. The Council could not pass the Bill in the state in which it would stand if this amendment were passed. Therefore on all grounds, both theoretical and practical, I think that this amendment must be resisted, and I should wish, for the sake of the unanimity of the Council in carrying this Bill through, that the hon'ble member would see how desirable it is that we should have a unanimous vote on this important subject."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MR. LYALL moved that the following words be added to section 2—

'The words 'cultivating raiyat,' 'estate,' 'holder of an estate,' and 'tenure' shall have the meanings attached to them in the Road Cess Act, IX (B.C.) of 1880.'

He said—"The reason for asking leave to add these definitions is this. At one time when the Bill was in Select Committee, it was decided that the cess to be raised under this Act should be levied under the machinery of the Road Cess Act; some objection was raised, and finally sections 23 and 24 were inserted in the Bill. These definitions existed in the early draft of the Bill, but were omitted subsequently, and it was only yesterday pointed out to me by my hon'ble friend, MR. R. C. DURR, that it would be advisable to insert these definitions. The Advocate-General was consulted, and he agreed that their insertion is necessary."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. LYALL moved the following amendment in section 9—that in place of the words "at a special meeting" at the end of the section, the following be substituted—"at a meeting specially called for the purpose."

He said:—When the Select Committee were drafting the Bill, they failed to note that in the present Local Self-Government Act there is no provision for a special meeting of the District Board. The object to be attained is exactly the same. Instead of 'a special meeting,' we propose that the District Board shall take the preliminary scheme into consideration at a meeting to be called for the purpose. The words 'special meeting' had a particular meaning in the old District Board Act, but they have been entirely omitted in the Local Self-Government Act. The amendment therefore stands thus, that in section 9 the last words 'at a special meeting' be struck out and the words "at a meeting especially called for the purpose" be substituted for them; and that in the first line of section 11 the word "special" be struck out.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that for the first sentence in section 11, the following be substituted:—

'If at a meeting specially called for the purpose, a majority of the members present, acting on the advice of the Commissioners, or with the approval of a majority of not less than two-thirds of such members (such meeting to consist of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of the Board) acting against the advice of the Commissioners, adopt the preliminary scheme, they shall revise it in the following manner.'

He said:—"This section deals with the procedure which the District Board has to follow when it has to consider the report of the Drainage Commissioners. The report is to be considered at a meeting to be specially convened for the purpose. If the report is adopted by the District Board, it will be adopted by a majority, but if the report is rejected, a further safeguard is provided. It must be rejected by a majority of two-thirds of the members present. I have not the smallest objection to a majority of the meeting adopting any scheme on the advice of the Drainage Commissioners, but I contend that when the report is rejected it should be rejected at a very full meeting of the District Board; and therefore I beg to submit for the consideration of the Council that the decision of the Drainage Commissioners should not be rejected except at a meeting where at least two-thirds of the entire number of members of the District Board are present. My amendment is in the nature of a compromise. In the Bill first revised by the Select Committee, the section provided that if the scheme of the Drainage Commissioners was to be rejected, it should be rejected at a meeting of two-thirds of the total number of the District Board. When I called attention in Select Committee to section 10 of the Bill as revised by the first Select Committee, which laid down the provision to which I have just referred, I was met with the remark that it would be impracticable, that you would never get two-thirds of the whole number of the District Board to be present at a meeting. However that may be, my present proposal cannot be regarded as impracticable, for it is supported by the high authority of a Magistrate of the district, who is also Chairman of the District Board. The Magistrate of Faridpur, writes:—"I should prefer a majority of two-thirds of the members present at a meeting specially convened for the purpose of considering the scheme, such meeting to consist of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of the Board."

"We may be sure that a District Magistrate would not make a recommendation of this kind unless it involved a perfectly feasible proposal."

The Hon'ble MR. LYALL said:—"I cannot recommend the Council to accept the present motion. The question was very fully considered by the Select Committee, and the reason which induced them to make the recommendation is that the District Boards are large bodies, consisting of men residing in all parts of the district, and it is almost impossible for them all, or even a large majority, to attend meetings. From the statistics I find that the number of members who attended meetings in the year 1893-94 was only 46·9 of the total number. You cannot expect attendance at meetings in the mufassal such as you expect in municipalities and other bodies where the members live close to each other. Taking these facts into consideration, the Select Committee were of opinion that the wording of the Bill is sufficient, but I am quite willing, if the hon'ble member will reduce the number to one-half, to accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"If that is the sense of the Council, I shall be glad to get a minimum of one-half of the members of the District Board if I cannot get two-thirds."

The amendment was then put in the following amended form, and the motion was agreed to:—

'If at a meeting specially called for the purpose, a majority of the members present acting on the advice of the Commissioners, or with the approval of a majority of not less than two-thirds of such members (such meeting to consist of not less than one-half of the total number of the members of the Board) acting against the advice of the Commissioners, adopt the preliminary scheme, they shall revise it in the following manner.'

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the following proviso be added to section 14:—

'Provided that it shall always be obligatory on the Local Government to contribute a fixed proportion, to be determined by the Local Government, of the cost incurred in carrying out such scheme.'

He said—"As I read section 14, it is optional with the Government to contribute to the construction of any drainage project or not, just as it pleases. I take it that, having regard to the great interest which the present Lieutenant-Governor has taken in this Bill—and I am sure that it is an interest which will be perpetuated by his successors in office—such contributions will be frequently made, and in the vast majority of cases will be generously made. Therefore I think it would be wise on the part of the Government to recognise this duty as a statutory obligation. It would act as an incentive to the District Boards to initiate such schemes. It would act as a stimulus to generous and philanthropic individuals who would emulate the generosity of the Government. Further, if Government contributes it will take care to see that no bogus schemes are started, and that the money is well-spent. I have heard the remark made that the Government may nullify the provision by contributing very little, but I have abundant confidence in the generosity of the Government in this matter. I hope that under these circumstances the Government will make the concession I ask for, and that it will recognise its duty to make such contributions as a statutory obligation."

The Hon'ble MR. LYALL said:—"I do not wish to take up the time of the Council by saying anything further than that this amendment cannot be accepted by the Government."

The Hon'ble MR. R. C. DUTT said:—"I think this amendment, if it were accepted, would be entirely futile. On the one hand, the Bill confers upon the Government the power of accepting or rejecting a scheme. That being so, if we lay it down, at the same time, that the Government in accepting a scheme shall always contribute a certain proportion of the cost, it may come to this that where the Government is prepared to contribute one-fourth of the cost of a particular scheme which it approves, and the Legislature has fixed the proportion of one-third, the Government may be induced for that reason to reject the scheme. On the other hand, there may be schemes which the Government may consider so important that it may desire to contribute more than the proportion laid down in the Act, and in such cases the amendment would have the effect of restricting the generosity of the Government, which I am sure my hon'ble friend does not intend. I have just now before me a scheme of this nature which has been laid before the Government. It is a scheme for opening out the Kausiki khal in Hooghly. The northern part of the khal is now silted up, and is mostly cultivated to the extent of two or three miles; the rest of the channel is absolutely stagnant, and the water in it is never renewed. There are about fifty villages situated in that area, the whole of which suffer from the effects of malaria, and in recent years they have suffered from cholera also. There were at least two hundred deaths from this disease last year. A scheme was prepared for sending a current of fresh water into this khal from the Kana Nadi, so as to benefit all the villages on its banks, and restore it as a water course. It was proposed to provide a sluice gate at the lower

end by which the water could be let out into the Rajapur Bil; and having thus opened out both ends of the khal, it was proposed to get as much water into it as can be spared from the Kana Nadi, which may be about four or five flushes during the year. It took some time to mature the scheme, and I had the greatest pleasure, as acting Commissioner of Burdwan, to forward it to the Government for favourable consideration. A few months ago I received a reply from the Government, in which they stated that the scheme would be carried out in the Irrigation Department, provided that half the estimated cost of the work was contributed by the District Board. Therefore, if we accept this amendment and fix the proportion to be contributed by the Government, which would probably not be more than one-fourth or one-third, it may have the effect of restricting the contribution to something less than what the Government may otherwise be willing to give."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, said:—"My hon'ble friend Mr. R. C. DUTT labours under some misapprehension. According to the terms of my amendment there is to be no hard and fast rule of proportion which is to govern all cases. The proportion of the contribution to be made by Government will vary in each case, and will be determined by the Government itself, having regard to all the circumstances of the case. There will be nothing to prevent the Government from paying one-half of the cost in any case in which it may think fit to do so. All that I want is that the Government should recognize by law that it is bound to make a contribution."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY, said:—"In that case I should like to enquire how the proposal, as it has just been explained, differs from that which is already comprised in section 14, which provides that the Local Government shall consider the scheme, and 'if it approve or modify the scheme, it shall thereupon return it so approved or modified to the District Board through the Commissioner of the Division, with an intimation of the amount which the Local Government will contribute towards the scheme.' I conclude that the amount so contributed will bear some proportion to the cost to be incurred in carrying out the scheme."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE observed:—"If it is understood that the liability of the Government to contribute is recognised in the Bill I withdraw this amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"I do not think the Government was bound by section 14 to make any contribution. It ordinarily would do so no doubt, but there is no statutory obligation, and I do not see why there should be a statutory obligation."

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think the answer to the hon'ble member's amendment is that it does create a statutory obligation on the Government to contribute to the cost of an approved scheme, which section 14 as it stands in the Bill does not create. But the statutory obligation would be satisfied by the Government contributing a single rupee, and therefore it would have no practical effect. Under these circumstances, perhaps, the hon'ble member will withdraw the amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that for sections 23 and 24, the following be substituted:—

'Every holder of an estate or tenure liable to pay the rate under section 22 shall pay to the Collector half the rate due in respect of such estate or tenure, the other half being paid to the Collector, or any other officer who may be appointed in this behalf, by the cultivating raiyats holding lands within the local area, the amount due from holders of estates and tenures and cultivating raiyats being recoverable under the law for the time being in force for the recovery of public demands.'

He said:—"Under the Bill as it is, the whole of the drainage cess will be recovered from the owner of the estate or tenure, and he will have

to recover half the amount from the cultivating raiyat. The object of my amendment is to make each person responsible for his own dues. The zamindar will pay his share of the cess, and will not be held responsible for the dues of the cultivating raiyats which he is not always able to realise, and at the same time the raiyat will be protected against the exactions of an unscrupulous zamindar, who may take more than he is entitled to do. This is the principle which has been adopted in the most recent enactment which has been passed by this Council. Sections 30 and 31 of the Record of Rights Act, provide as follows:—

‘30. The amount due from proprietors shall be paid together with such instalment of land revenue as the Local Government may direct, and
Payment of expenses by proprietors. arrears shall be recoverable under the law for the time being in force for the recovery of public demands.

‘31. The amount due from tenants and rent-free owners and occupiers shall, subject to any orders passed by the Local Government under section 28,
Payment of expenses by tenants and rent-free owners and occupiers. be paid by them to the Settlement Officer, on tender of such extract from the record of rights as they may be entitled to receive. Arrears shall be recoverable under the law for the time being in force for the recovery of public demands.’

“This is what we have done in connection with the most recent piece of legislation which has passed through this Council, and I beg that the same principle may be adopted in this Bill. It is a new law which we are enacting, and it will be an unpopular law, and it strikes me that zamindars and raiyats will be partly conciliated if the principle for which I contend is accepted. The British Indian Association have made a representation on this point; they complain of the principle contained in this section, and they have recorded a strong protest against it.”

The Hon'ble MR. LYALL said:—“I am compelled to ask the Council to reject this amendment. The hon'ble member says it is on the lines of the latest legislation, but the latest legislation has nothing to do with the subject before us now. The object of the Select Committee was that the rate should be collected in the easiest way by the existing machinery of the road cess, but the hon'ble member wants us to create an entirely new machinery in the Collector's office to realise the rate from all cultivating raiyats. That would be an expensive machinery, and I venture to doubt whether the raiyats would prefer it. I do not think they would object so much to pay an anna or so more than their existing road cess as to a number of peons being let loose with certificates all over the country for the collection of these petty sums. The sums realisable under this Act will be exceedingly small, and a large number of peons with certificates in their hands would have to be sent out for the collection of very small amounts. I venture to think that the poor raiyats would have to pay a great deal more under the proposal of the hon'ble member than under the procedure prescribed by the Select Committee. I cannot therefore recommend the Council to accept this amendment.”

The Hon'ble MR. ANUNDO MOHUN BOSE, said:—“While sympathising to a great extent with the object which the hon'ble member for the Corporation has in view, I will point out that this amendment can hardly be placed before the Council, or considered by it, until section 22 of the Bill is amended. That section provides that ‘the rate so determined shall be published as provided in section 40, Bengal Act IX of 1880, and shall be paid together with the road cess payable by those liable to pay such cess;’ therefore that section lays it down that the whole of the rate under this Bill shall be paid in the first instance by the persons who are liable to pay the road cess. If we leave that section intact, and my hon'ble friend does not propose to alter it, it will not be possible to accept this amendment.”

The Hon'ble BABU ESHAN CHUNDER MITTRA said:—“I do not know whether the proposal of the hon'ble member would be advantageous in any way. I think it would be more convenient if the zamindars and tenure-holders were called upon to pay the rate and realise their quota from the raiyats.”

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked leave to withdraw the amendment.

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before allowing the amendment to be withdrawn, I desire to explain the reason why an important distinction exists between the case before us now and the case to which the hon'ble mover of the amendment referred in the Record of Rights Act. It has rather a curious history. When Sir Antony MacDonnell was acting for me, the question came before him first of all, and he contemplated that their share of the cost of the settlement operations should be paid by the raiyats, not once for all, but through a number of successive years, and he therefore thought the cost should be collected in the way in which the road cess is collected; but when I came to consider the matter, I found that the amount would be so small that it would be better not to collect it, by instalments, with the road cess, which might give the impression that it was to be more or less a permanent imposition, but to collect it once for all from the raiyats. If you want to collect a due once for all, you should collect it directly from the person from whom it is due, but if you are going to collect an amount year after year by all means collect it by a machinery which exists for the collection of an annual rate or cess."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the following proviso be added to section 22:—

'Provided that if the Collector or other officer shall so direct, a notice under this Act may be sent by post in a letter addressed to the person named therein at his last known residence, address, or place of business, and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act of 1866, or any similar enactment for the time being in force, and service of it may be proved by the production of the addressee's receipt.'

He said—"Section 40 of the Road Cess Act does not make any provision for personal service by post. In the Bill as revised by the first Select Committee we had a section precisely the same as that which I now propose. It was a proviso to section 34 of that Bill, and it laid down that if the Collector or other officer should so direct, a notice should be sent by post in a registered cover. The proviso which I now submit for the acceptance of the Council does not impose any duty on the Collector, except such as he may take upon himself in the exercise of his discretion. It is entirely a matter of discretion whether he should serve a personal notice of this description, and I do not see any possible objection to the acceptance of a proviso like this. There may be cases of hardship in which the Collector may be convinced that service of personal notice is necessary. What possible objection can there be to his serving personal notice in such cases? It is not an obligation imposed upon the Collector, but we give him a discretion, and he may be trusted to use his discretion in a manner which will not encumber him with unnecessary work.'

The Hon'ble MR. LYALL said:—"There is no possible objection to this amendment, except that it already exists in the law, and to insert this proviso would be to enact the same provision twice. Section 22 of the Bill provides for the service of notice in the manner provided by section 40 of Bengal Act IX of 1880, and in section 96, clause (2) of that Act, it is enacted that the notice may be served 'by sending a registered letter containing such notice directed to the said person at his usual place of abode or to the place where he may be known to reside,' and that makes exactly the same provision which the hon'ble member desires. The provision exists in the law, and is therefore unnecessary."

The Hon'ble MR. R. C. DUTT said:—"The reason why this provision occurred in the Bill as before amended by the Select Committee was that it was then intended to realise this cess as a separate tax. It is now provided in section 24 that it is to be levied with the road cess, and it will be a rate proportionate to the road cess. The provisions of the Road Cess Act have therefore been

made applicable to the recovery of sums due under this Act. Practically what the hon'ble mover of the amendment wants is provided for."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MR. LYALL moved that the following clause be substituted for clause (2) of section 35 :—

- (2) "The Local Government shall, before making, altering or repealing rules under this section, publish a draft of the proposed rules, alterations and repeals in three consecutive numbers of the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall specify a date not less than one month from the date of publication at or after which such draft will be taken into consideration.
- (3) The Local Government shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to such draft before the date so specified.
- (4) Every rule so made or altered and every repeal of any such rule under this section shall be thereafter published in the *Calcutta Gazette*."

He said :—"This clause has been redrafted by the Secretary. It is more full than the clause which the Select Committee drafted, and it is in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the General Clauses Act."

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said :—"As this amendment is upon a question of wording, and has not been considered as carefully as is desirable, it will perhaps be better to defer the consideration of it to the next meeting of the Council. Although we have disposed of all the amendments proposed to this Bill, I shall recommend to the Council that we should not pass the Bill on this occasion, but should defer it to the last meeting of the Council, which will probably be held on this day fortnight. It often happens in regard to Bills of this kind that suggestions are made at a later date, corrections and improvements are proposed, and it is always well to have a *locus penitentie* in a matter of this kind. Another reason for deferring the final passing of the Bill is that we leave an opportunity for two mufassal members of the Council who have not yet been elected to give us the benefit of their experience in the matter. There have been delays in the election of the representative members of the Bhagalpur and Dacca Divisions, but we hope by this day fortnight to see those members among us; therefore I propose that the final passing of this Bill be deferred till the last meeting of the Council."

THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate and regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes in Calcutta.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 27th July 1895.

CALCUTTA;
The 6th August, 1895.

C. E. GREY,
Offg. Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 27th July, 1895.

Present:

The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES ALFRED ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
 The HON'BLE H. J. S. COTTON, C.S.I.
 The HON'BLE D. R. LYALL, C.S.I.
 The HON'BLE J. A. BOURDILLON.
 The HON'BLE C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
 The HON'BLE H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.
 The HON'BLE R. C. DUTT, C.I.E.
 The HON'BLE RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEE BAHADUR, C.I.E.,
 The HON'BLE SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.
 The HON'BLE MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH ROY OF NATOR.
 The HON'BLE MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR.
 The HON'BLE C. E. SMYTH.
 The HON'BLE A. M. BOSE.
 The HON'BLE RAI ESHAN CHUNDER MITTRA BAHADUR.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS' ACT.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Is there any truth in the statement which has appeared in the *Indian Daily News* that a new set of rules in connection with the Official Secrets' Act is under the consideration of Government; if so, will the Government publish the rules in the Official Gazette before final adoption, so as to enable the Press to discuss them?

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON replied:—

"No rules under the Official Secrets Act have been framed by Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor is not aware that the preparation of any set of rules in connection with that Act is under contemplation."

THE MONGHYR ELECTION.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Is it true as stated in the newspapers that Mr. Phillips, Magistrate of Monghyr, before he went on leave sent a circular to all the members of the District Board, in which he discussed the merits of the various candidates for election to the Bengal Council, and suggested that members should vote for Mr. Hennessy? Is it the case that the Maharaja of Sonbarsa has drawn the attention of Government to this circular, and has petitioned for the avoidance of the Monghyr election on the ground of the use of official pressure? Is it the case that Mr. Stack, the Inspector of Schools for Bihar, wrote to the Sub-Inspector of Schools at Monghyr, who is a member of the District Board, requesting him to vote for Mr. Hennessy; and is it the case that two new members of the District Board, both Europeans, were appointed by telegram, so as to be in time, to vote for the first election?

Does the Government approve of these proceedings; if not, will the Government be pleased to state what action it proposes to take in this connection?

The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton replied:—

"The answer to the first two parts of the Hon'ble Member's question is in the affirmative, except that Mr. Phillips did not recommend that the members of the Monghyr Board should vote for any one candidate: he suggested two names as those of persons who had in his opinion preferential claims on the support of the District Board, viz., those of Mr. Hennessy and Rai Dhiraj Karan Bahadur. Mr. Phillips explains that he recorded his note because several members of the Board had asked him for his views and wishes. He probably thought that as he was leaving the district his advice was sought rather as an experienced friend than as an official, but still his conduct was indiscreet and opposed to the principle laid down by Government for the guidance of its servants.

"The Lieutenant-Governor does not think it necessary to make any enquiry as to whether Mr. Stack, the Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle, wrote to a Sub-Inspector of Schools requesting him to vote for any particular candidate, but he considers that any such letter, if written, would have been an indiscretion.

"It is the case that the appointment of two European members of the Monghyr District Board, which had been unduly delayed by slackness in the local offices and in the Secretariat, was made by a telegram, so as to enable them to vote at the elections. It was thought desirable that the Board should be of its full strength on so important occasion."

THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Cotton moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate and regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes in Calcutta be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

He said:—"I propose, with Your Honour's permission, to trouble the Council with an explanation of some of the more important changes introduced by the Select Committee in the drafting of this Bill. In section 3, which relates to the granting of licenses, it will be observed that a clause has been added declaring that the grant of a license to supply electricity within any local area shall not in any way hinder or restrict the grant of a license to any other person or company within the same area. This clause has been taken from the English amending Act of 1888. It was introduced in England after full discussion and consideration of the question whether an undertaker within any particular area should be allowed an absolute monopoly or not. There was nothing in the law of 1882 which authorised a monopoly; nothing was said on the subject, and it was entirely in the discretion of the Board of Trade to grant a second order or a second license in any particular area or not. So far, therefore, the amending Act of 1888 did not affect the procedure which the Board of Trade was competent to follow. But it was thought advisable when the law was under reconsideration to lay it down specifically, that a monopoly was not contemplated by the law. As I understand it one of the main reasons for such a provision was that the roads, streets, thoroughfares, &c., may not be unnecessarily interfered with. If two rival undertakers were to work at the same time, there would be a double set of operations, and the public would be subjected to unnecessary inconvenience. This I believe to be the main reason why local authorities in England have been in favour of monopolies, and in practice the Board of Trade has not allowed two companies to work together in one area. Special cases may arise in which it is desirable that a second license should be granted, and to meet such cases the law was modified in England in 1888, and we have thought it desirable to follow the example of the Legislature in England and to introduce a similar clause in the Bill now before you.

"Section 4 of the Bill relates to the making of rules. If you examine this section, you will see that the rules to which it relates apply exclusively to rules

regarding applications for licenses; they have no reference to the general public any further than this, that any member of the general public may of course become an applicant for a license. They apply specifically to any intending undertaker, laying down the exact form in which an application for a license should be made, and provide for any enquiries and so on in connection with the grant of such licenses. We have provided that any proposed rules made under this section or any modifications or repeal of such rules should be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and should not be taken into consideration by the Local Government until after the expiration of two months from the date of the original notification. It is thought that the period of two months is ample time to allow any person who is interested in the subject of the rules to take objection or to make suggestions with regard to such rules. I propose, with Your Honour's permission, to introduce a mere verbal modification which will clear up a point which is at present somewhat obscure in the wording of this section.

"Section 5 relates to the conditions to be inserted in the license. As I have said before this is the most important section in the whole law, and it is the conditions inserted in the license which will really control the working of this law when it is passed. We have added to those conditions a proviso taken from the English Act in order to afford greater security to the safety of the public. Among the conditions to be introduced, there is a clause (a) which relates to the safety of the public from personal injury or from fire or otherwise. The Board of Trade have found some practical inconvenience in inserting provisions under that clause which will meet cases as they arise, and it has been declared by the law in England that the Board of Trade shall have power to enact regulations for the same object,—that is the object of securing the safety of the public—which when passed should have the same force and validity as though they had been inserted in the license, and those regulations may be modified from time to time. Experience has shown that this elastic arrangement is better than the insertion of any definite conditions on the subject in the license itself. We have followed the English procedure exactly in this respect, and under this proviso, if carried, it will be competent to the Local Government to enforce such regulations as they deem expedient for ensuring the safety of the public from personal injury or from fire or otherwise, and such regulations when passed shall bind the undertakers exactly in the same way as though they had been inserted as conditions in the license. Such regulations will not affect the general public any more than the conditions in licenses. They will affect undertakers only.

"Under section 16 we have agreed unanimously to omit the proviso which was suggested for our consideration by the Trades Association, and which declares that no lamps or electrical fittings shall be added without due notice given to the undertakers. This section 16, as I have already stated to the Council, gives effect to one of the main principles of the Bill, namely, that undertakers are authorised to supply electricity, or, as explained in the licenses or provisional orders granted under the Act, to supply electrical energy. That is the term used throughout the provisional order or license; and although this electrical energy is in the vast majority of cases devoted to the purpose of lighting, it is not intended by this Act, any more than by the corresponding English Act, that it should be devoted to lighting only. Section 16, which is reproduced from the English law, lays down that the undertakers shall not be entitled to lay down any special form of lamp or burner to be used by any company or person, or in any way to control or interfere with the manner in which electricity supplied by them under this Act, or by reason of any license, shall be used. The first proviso to that section was inserted on the recommendation of experts in England when the law was under consideration. Sir Frederic Bramwell and Dr. Siemens, probably the most competent authorities on the subject, gave it as their opinion that some restrictions should be imposed on consumers to prevent the misuse of electricity. I have perused their evidence, and find that they were unable to define the character of the misuse to which they thought electricity might be subjected. But they gave an illustration, the object being to prevent injury by any action reacting unfavourably upon the source of supply. The illustration they gave was this. If a

person were to use the gas supplied to him by turning it on and off 100 times in a minute, it would produce vibrations in the supply pipe which would be very objectionable. In the same way if a man was constantly trying reckless experiments with his electric lighting, he would endanger the supply to other consumers; his action might even endanger life and would tend to vilify the undertakers and their undertaking. And so in the model provisional order there is a special proviso which authorises undertakers to refuse to supply electric energy, unless they are reasonably satisfied that it will not be misused, and if it is misused to cut off the supply. The further proviso to this section of the law which the Select Committee decided unanimously to omit imposed further restrictions which the English law did not contemplate and which we deemed it unnecessary to impose in India.

"Section 27 of the Bill before you has been redrafted by the Select Committee, but as the language of the draft appears to admit of improvement, I propose, with Your Honour's permission, to suggest a revised form of this section which should take the place of that now before the Council.

"Only one point I think remains, and that is that the Select Committee thought it desirable that power should be given to the Local Government by notification in the Gazette to extend the provisions of this Act to any municipality. As now drafted the Bill applies to Calcutta, but power is taken in the last section to extend it to any municipality, including Howrah and any other large municipality, where the demand for electric lighting may arise and where the Government may deem it expedient to extend the provisions of this Bill. We have an example in this matter in the Hackney Carriage Act, which was originally brought in for the town and suburbs of Calcutta alone, but which has in a large number of cases been extended to other places by the special authority given to the Local Government by the Act."

The Hon'ble MR. SMYTH said:—"I have only a very few words to say regarding this Bill; but I think it will be satisfactory to the hon'ble mover of the measure for me to say that the interests I represent in this Council cordially approve of the introduction of this Bill, and I congratulate my hon'ble friend for having initiated a measure which will be welcome as supplying a long-felt want.

"The development of electric science in its application to the practical needs of human life may be considered to date from the time of Faraday, whose career ended about the middle of the present century. In the past 40 years or so this science has advanced by leaps and bounds unequalled by any other knowledge since the commencement of the world's history. In 1880 the future of domestic electric lighting was secured by the introduction of the incandescent lamp. In 1882 the London Electric Lighting Bill was passed.

"And though the advances during the past 13 years have been great, still we know that greater achievements are in store for the present and for coming generations, as experience teaches us that the knowledge of to-day is as nothing compared with that of to-morrow. One can only then wonder that Calcutta—which prides herself on being in the front rank of cities of the world as regards importance,—has been so long without this improved light, more especially as she enjoys undisputed and unenvied the honour of being one of the hottest cities of the world.

"The introduction then of artificial light should be a boon to her citizens who have now to be content with the heat generating properties of gas and oil:—The reason why Calcutta has not followed the lead of nearly all the important cities of Europe in this matter is to my mind not far to seek. The absence of any law on the subject has been a bar to enterprise. Now that this Council is about to needfully legislate, I have little hesitation in saying that a stimulus to electric lighting will be given, and I fully believe and expect capital will not be wanting, and schemes will be put forward for supplying electricity over many of the most important areas of the town.

"With regard to the Bill itself I venture to consider it a fair and workable measure; for the Select Committee, while on the one hand being careful to guard the public interests have, on the other hand endeavoured to avoid making stringent regulations that will act as a deterrent to intending suppliers of electricity, and so defeat the intention of the Bill. I would now as briefly as

possible draw your attention to some of the more important clauses of the Bill before you which have had the attention of the Select Committee. I would, in the first place, particularly draw your attention to the title of the Bill. It is a Bill to facilitate and regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes. This follows exactly the wording of the English Act of 1882. What I wish to emphasize is that the Bill is not being initiated for the sole purpose of electric lighting only, but it is to facilitate and regulate the supply of electricity for other purposes as well. I may here say that the Bill would not have been half so welcome had it been a Bill to facilitate and regulate the supply of electricity for lighting only.

"It does not lie within my province to say what those other purposes may be, but the uses of electricity are boundless, limited only by the want of intelligence in producing fitting apparatus for its application. The demand for such apparatus is limited only by the want of intelligence on the part of the public to know how to use it properly.

"So rapid, indeed, has been the development of the electric industry that few have been able to keep trace of its achievements, and fewer still have sounded its possibilities for the purpose of giving direction to its growth.

"Electric power has produced, and will still produce, more changes in the mechanical servants and conveniences of civilized life than have ever been caused by the use of any other method or force which has been subjected to the service of man.

"In section 3, sub-section (2), you will notice the license shall be for any period not exceeding 21 years. In the original draft of the Bill this period of time was limited to seven years, but the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in their report on the Bill pointed out that the installation of the electric light on a large scale was a most costly undertaking, and that 21 years was the least period of time adequate to secure to the undertakers a reasonable return on their investment, and this suggestion was, I am glad to say, at once accepted as reasonable by my hon'ble friend Mr. COTTON.

"You will notice in section 3, sub-section (5), that the grant of a license to supply electricity within any area shall not hinder the granting of a license to any other undertaker within the same area. This point was duly considered by the Select Committee, and though at first sight it appears to press somewhat hardly on the holder of the first license, still the Select Committee in following the English Act thought it might be a useful clause in the case of unsatisfactory undertakers.

"Section 24, sub-section (2)—Any difference which arises between the telegraph authority and the undertakers or their agents, &c.

"The attention of the hon'ble mover was drawn to this, and it was pointed out that it conflicted with the very proper provision for arbitration in sections 15 and 16. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce thought a good deal of dissatisfaction would or might be caused by vesting such power in the Local Government; and they could see no reason why a dispute between undertakers or their agents, and a Department, should be absolutely left for disposal to the Local Government, and the Chamber suggested the section should be brought into conformity with sections 15 and 16.

"The hon'ble mover met this line of argument by saying, the section was worded in conformity with the wishes of the Government of India who in their letter of the 12th of March last wrote:—

"'That they considered it would weaken the safeguards of the Imperial Telegraph system, if questions affecting the safety of that system were left to be determined by arbitration.'

"In conclusion, I would merely say, as the hon'ble mover said when introducing the measure, that this Bill after all is only the 'dry bones,' the license (which is to be granted to those who we trust will come forward to supply electricity for lighting and other purposes) is the real 'flesh and blood.'

"The object then of the Select Committee has been to prepare the 'dry bones,' in the best possible manner for the application of the 'flesh and blood,' in the shape of the license.

"This license, you are aware, is entirely an executive measure with which we have nothing to do; but I would merely point out that in my opinion the

success of the scheme depends as much upon the wording of the license as upon the drafting of this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose said:—"I have one observation to make in connection with a point arising out of section 12. Section 6 lays down that the undertakers under superintendence may open and break up streets, railways, tramways, and bridges, and also the sewers, drains, or tunnels within or under such streets, railways, tramways, and bridges. Then section 12 requires, except in certain cases, the consent of the local authority, company, or person by whom such street, railway, or tramway is repairable before these can be broken up. But in that section there is no reference to bridges, sewers, &c. That is to say, under the provision as it now stands the consent of the local authority is necessary to break up streets, railways, and tramways, but to break up bridges, &c., which is even a more serious operation than opening up streets, such consent is not necessary. I shall be glad to learn whether the matter has been considered by the Select Committee, and whether there is any special reason for which consent is rendered unnecessary in the case of bridges. If there is no special reason, I hope the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill will take the matter into consideration and introduce a provision in section 12 by which breaking up of bridges, &c., will be subject to the same limitations and safeguards as the opening up of streets, railways, and tramways."

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said:—"The remarks made by the hon'ble gentleman are hardly applicable to the question before the House at the present moment. He refers to imperfections in a particular section, but he does not himself bring forward an amendment. It would have been more convenient if the hon'ble member had considered the subject in proper time and had drafted an amendment to meet the difficulty which occurred to him. The subject will not, however, be lost sight of, and I shall ask my hon'ble friend, the Chief Secretary, in charge of the Bill to refer to this matter before the House is closed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. COTTON said:—"With the permission of the PRESIDENT, I will move a verbal amendment in section 4, sub-section (2), clause (a). It is enacted by that clause that the Local Government shall, before making, altering, or repealing rules under this section, publish a draft of the proposed rules, alterations, and repeals. The expression "draft of the proposed rules and alterations" is no doubt appropriate, but the publication of a draft repeal is ambiguous. In order to remove that ambiguity I move that before the word "repeals" the words "a notification of any proposed" be inserted. Clause (a) will then run thus:—"Publish a draft of the proposed rules and alterations and a notification of any proposed repeals in the *Calcutta Gazette*." Similarly, I move that in clause (b) of the same sub-section the words "or notification" be inserted after the words "such draft."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that in section 13 for the words "Local Government" the words "Local Authority" be substituted. He said:—"Section 13 provides that the undertakers may construct electric lines above ground, subject to the sanction of the Local Government. I desire to relieve the Government of any responsibility in this matter. It is a responsibility which it seems to me will be more efficiently discharged by the local authorities, who will be more conversant with local affairs than the Local Government can be. My amendment imports the substance of the English Act. Under the English Act the Board of Trade issues licenses; the local authority gives the sanction contemplated under this section. There seems no reason why we should make a departure from the English law in this respect. If it could be shown that any local authority vested with jurisdiction had misused the powers entrusted to them, then some ground would exist for taking away this power from them and vesting it in the Local Government. On the contrary, facts point to an exactly opposite conclusion. There is nothing at present to prevent the Calcutta Municipality from giving sanction for

overhead wires along the Harrison Road. Several times proposals to that effect were put forward, and on every occasion the Corporation resisted the application. Therefore there seems to me no ground for a modification of the English Statute. In moving this amendment, I am supported by the high authority of the Chamber of Commerce. They say as regards section 12, which is section 13 now, that under the English Act the Board of Trade gives licenses, but the local authority has the power to authorise above-ground works. This is what they say:—

‘As regards section 12, they note that in the English Act the Board of Trade gives the license, but that the “local authority” has the power to authorise restrictions as to above-ground works. By section 12 of the Bill, the Local Government is invested with this power, as with the power under section 3 to grant a license. The Committee think it would be more in accordance with the spirit of the English Act, and conduce in a larger degree to efficiency of working, if under section 12, instead of “Local Government,” “Local Authority” was substituted.’

“I hope my hon’ble friend the member in charge of the Bill will see his way to accept the amendment I have the honour to propose. I pressed this amendment in Select Committee, and as I think there is an important principle at stake, I hope the hon’ble member will see his way to give effect to the popular feeling in regard to this matter.”

The Hon’ble MR. COTTELL said:—“I am afraid I must oppose this proposal. I am not aware that there is any popular feeling in respect of the matter; but as far as popular feeling has expressed itself, it is opposed to any overhanging wires at all. The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce said that the only criticism they had to offer was that overhanging wires should be absolutely prohibited. But be that as it may, the question of overhead wires was, as I explained in some detail when I introduced this Bill, a very difficult and technical matter, a matter which has given rise to more dispute and friction probably than any other section of the law has in England. The risks are no doubt very considerable; they may or may not be exaggerated, but they are certainly very considerable. On the other hand, the difficulties to be contended against in laying underground lines in a soil as damp as that of Calcutta may or may not be serious; so that there is a good deal to be said on both sides. The question is one of great importance to the public and to electric lighting in Calcutta. It was decided by the Government that the power of decision should be taken away from the hands of the local authority who have no experience in matters of this nature, and that it should rest in the hands of the Local Government who would not be influenced by any personal interest, and would always be guided by the advice of experts. This is a provision of the Bill which I cannot advise the Council to modify.”

The Hon’ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF said:—“I am unable to support the amendment, and I think it will be much better to allow the section to remain as it is. In regard to the matters contemplated by the section in question, there is no reason to suppose that the result of the deliberations of the Calcutta Corporation will inspire the public with greater confidence.

The Hon’ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said in reply:—“I must say I have not been convinced by the arguments which have been adduced against my amendment. I am not prepared to admit that in a purely local matter affecting local interests the deliberations of the Local Government, who have so many interests to attend to, will inspire greater confidence than the deliberations of a local body, the scope of whose jurisdiction is far more restricted. It is said that local authorities have no experience in these matters. That is perfectly true, but when you entrust them with authority in respect of any matter, is it not likely that they will gain experience? When called upon to exercise their authority in such matters they will consult experts, and that is precisely what the Corporation did in regard to the system of electric lighting in Harrison Road. In the next place it is insinuated that popular feeling, if there is any, is opposed to overhead wires. We do not say whether there are to be overhead wires or not. The whole question, if my amendment be accepted, will be left to the decision of the local authority; they will decide whether in any particular area there should or should not be overhead wires.

and it seems to me that this being a purely local question, it ought to be left to the decision of the local authority. It may be that they have not experience, but in regard to many matters entrusted to them, have they not in the first instance to gather information and experience? What experience had the Calcutta Corporation about gas, when they entered into a contract with the Oriental Gas Company? But they gained experience in time. No case, not the shadow of a justification, has been made out to authorize a deviation from the provisions of the English law in this respect. In the preparation of this Bill we have carefully followed the English Statute, and we can have no better guide; the English Statute entrusts this jurisdiction to the local authority, and why should we not follow the English Statute?"

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said:—"I am bound to say that the Government holds a very decided view on this subject, and calls upon those who share that view and who are influenced by their arguments to oppose the amendment now brought forward. In the first draft of the Bill which was drafted under my original orders, and which contained a provision equivalent to that which the hon'ble member desires to see reintroduced, we followed the English Act completely. The Government of India, however, drew our attention to the great importance of avoiding the danger to life which might ensue from a mistaken procedure and the serious interests that are involved. I sympathise entirely with the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE in his picture of the Calcutta Corporation yearning to acquire more knowledge on every possible subject, and their desire to 'follow knowledge like a sinking star beyond the farthest bounds of human thought.' I would only ask the hon'ble member and those acting with him to restrain that desire when it involves or might involve the lives of his fellow creatures. The experience of England and of continental countries has shown the extreme danger of overhead wires, and it would be very disastrous if the Corporation of Calcutta were not to accept the experience of Eupore, but should wish to acquire that knowledge and experience at the expense, possibly, of the lives of some of the hon'ble members whom I see around me. Whatever we may think of the Calcutta Corporation, which is by far the most enlightened body we have to deal with, I would remind you that it is proposed to extend the Bill to any municipality throughout Bengal, and it may certainly be said, without derogation to the Municipal Commissioners of many of those places, that we should be very sorry to put the chance of mortal injury to ourselves or to our friends in their hands, even though we have so much confidence in the Corporation of Calcutta that we are prepared to accept that risk as far as they are concerned. I must therefore express the hope that the Council will not accept this amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that the following proviso be added to section 14:—

"Provided that when a local authority considers it necessary to alter the position of any street or of the underground pipes and drains and other works, or to put down new pipes, drains, or other works, such local authority may require the undertakers to shift their electric lines at the expense of the undertakers."

He said:—"I move this amendment at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Corporation. In a letter, dated 18th June, 1895, addressed to the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, Mr. Ritchie suggested the proposal which is embodied in the amendment I have the honour to move. The amendment embodies the relations which exist at the present moment between the Corporation and the Oriental Gas Company. When they shift their pipes at the instance of the Corporation owing to a change in the position of any street, pipe, or drain, they do so at their own cost, and I have just received a letter from the Manager of the Gas Company to say that although it is not a legal obligation upon them to shift their pipes in such cases at their own cost, they do so willingly, and practically they have charged nothing for it for a number of years. It seems to me that undertakers under this Bill ought to make a concession of this kind to a public body and for the public benefit as a return for the concessions which they receive from it; under the circumstances, I hope the hon'ble member will accept my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. COTTON said:—"I am afraid the hon'ble member has not read section 14 of the Bill, to which he proposes to add this proviso, with the attention it deserves. The proviso, if carried out, would have the effect of repealing one half of section 14 of the Bill as it stands. Now section 14 is an exact reproduction of the English law on the subject. The section is a little intricate perhaps, but I think I shall be able to make its meaning clear. It empowers the undertakers to alter the position of any pipes or wires under any street or place authorised to be broken up by them on previously making or securing such compensation to the owners of such pipes or wires, and on complying with such conditions as to the mode of making such alterations as may be agreed upon between the undertakers and owners of such pipes or wires, and in case of difference of opinion then the matter may be determined in the manner prescribed by the license authorising the undertakers to supply electricity, or when no such manner is prescribed, then the matter is referable to arbitration. Then the latter part (clause 2) of the same section reserves the arrangements between the parties. It lays down that any local authority may in like manner alter the position of any electric lines or works of the undertakers subject to the identical provisions, conditions, and restrictions which are made applicable to any changes or alterations made by the undertakers. Therefore the law as we have it before us, and which as I have said is the English law on the subject, provides the procedure under which a local authority should act when it desires to alter the position of underground electric works. The section goes into considerable detail; it contemplates the payment of compensation and imposes various other conditions, and I may add that the model order, which is practically the form of license which will be adopted in Calcutta, subject to such modifications as local requirements may suggest, gives further details, such as the length of time for which notice has to be given and other things which the undertakers have to do when they require gas or other pipes to be removed. Exactly the same procedure is contemplated when the local authority such as a municipality, when altering its own sewers or pipes or for any other reason, has occasion to remove the works of the undertakers. And reflection will show that similar provisions should apply in both cases. The suggestion of the hon'ble mover of the amendment is there should be an entirely one-sided provision, and that the undertakers should bear the expense in both cases. This is just one of those proposals which is calculated to discourage the extension of electric energy in Calcutta. It will impose restrictions in Calcutta which have not been found necessary anywhere else, and will be viewed by undertakers as evidence of the wish of the authorities to put obstruction in the way of such undertakings. I attach no weight to the analogy put forward by the hon'ble member of the case of the Oriental Gas Company. The arrangement referred to is probably done under contract with the Gas Company, but Electric Companies should be protected by special provisions to be laid down in the Act. If you accept this amendment, you will practically be repealing the whole of the last portion of section 14 of the Bill. I trust, therefore, you will see the wisdom of leaving the Bill as it has been drafted by the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE in reply said:—"I must confess that I have not been able to follow the hon'ble member in the line of argument he has thought fit to adopt in reply to my proposal. When I move an amendment on the lines of the English Statute, I am told that the peculiar circumstances of the case are such that the English law must be departed from. When again I move an amendment adapted to the particular circumstances of the case, I am told that the English Statute must be followed. We are fairly landed in a bewildering maze when we are confronted with an argument of this kind. The point on which the hon'ble member has laid considerable stress is that my amendment, if adopted, is calculated to discourage the growth of enterprise. If that be so, I admit that my amendment should not be adopted. But is it calculated to discourage enterprise? It certainly has not discouraged the Gas Company in carrying out extensive works in Calcutta. Undertakers will make their terms accordingly; they will recoup themselves by the terms they will impose when they find there is a proviso of this kind laid down by the Legislature. The Gas Company in their dealings with the Corporation make no charge for shifting their pipes at the request of the Corporation. It is not a part of their contract to do so, but as a matter

of fact they do not charge anything when they shift their pipes at the instance of the Commissioners. Therefore, having regard to all these circumstances, I hope this amendment, which is made at the instance of the Chairman of the Corporation, will be considered as being reasonable and will be accepted by the Government. Local authorities represent the public, and this is a concession which they might fairly be expected to make for the public benefit, and I do not think undertakers ought to object to such a condition as this."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. CORRON said:—"With Your Honour's permission I will ask leave to move an amendment of section 27 to which I referred in my opening remarks to-day. The language of that section as it stands is, it must be admitted, obscure. The meaning, however, is plain enough. The meaning is that a person who commits an offence under this Act may also be prosecuted under any other Act for the time being in force for any offence which he may have committed under such Act, provided that he shall not be punished twice for the same offence. This is an obvious principle of law which it is perhaps not necessary to have inserted in this Act at all, and so we hesitated in Select Committee whether any section on the point should find a place in the Act. Ultimately, it was decided that for the edification of the general public, who might not be aware of the common law on the subject, statutory provision should be made as I have indicated. But I admit that the wording of the section does not convey the meaning as clearly as it might have done, and therefore move that the following words be substituted for section 27 as amended by the Select Committee:—

'Nothing in this Act shall exempt a person from any liability for any offence which is also made punishable under any other Act or law for the time being in force.'

These words, I think, convey the meaning of the Select Committee, and are not open to the exception to which the words contained in the draft Bill are open."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. CORRON said:—"With your permission I do not propose to move to-day that this Bill be passed, but to suggest that it should stand over until the meeting of this Council next week so as to enable the Secretary in the Legislative Department and myself to examine the Bill once more with reference to minute details of drafting, and also to enable me to consider the suggestion thrown out by the Hon'ble Mr. ANUNDO MOHUN BOSE in regard to the procedure to which he referred under sections 6 and 12 of the Bill. Section 12 is a reproduction of the English Act on the subject, and I am not in a position, until I have examined the reasons which led to the English Act being drafted as it is, to explain why there is no reference to bridges in that section."

The motion that the Bill be passed was postponed to the next sitting of the Council.

THE CALCUTTA PORT ACT, 1890, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. RISLEY presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.

THE BHUTAN DUARS REPEALING BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. BUCKLAND presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal the Bhutan Duars Act, XVI of 1869.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 3rd August, 1895.

C. E. GREY,

CALCUTTA;

The 6th August, 1895.

Offg. Assistant Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 5th August, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·68. Weather cloudy. Slight rain fell. Transplantation of *aman* is very backward for want of rain. *Aus* and sugarcane are doing fairly well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Commonest sort of rice sells at 20 seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·73. Heavy showers this week and the previous week have done a great deal of good, but more rain is wanted all over the district, especially in parts of Contai and Ghatal. Paddy in the vicinity of the town seems to be doing well. Transplantation is said to be retarded for want of rain. Common rice is selling from 16 to 22 seers per rupee. Fodder and water plentiful.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·90. Transplantation of *aman* is going on in low lands, but is retarded for want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

			Srs.	
Sadar 11 to 13 0	} per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	... 15 0
Basirhat	...	...	... 18 13
Diamond Harbour	...	...	... 15 0

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·97. Transplantation of *aman* continues, but rain is much wanted. Harvesting of *bhadoi* has commenced. Indigo, sugarcane and mulberry are doing well. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna 1·96, Bagerhat 2·12, Satkhira 3·20. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* still going on. More rain is wanted. Price of common rice 16 to 22 seers 2 chitaks a rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 1·36. Weather cloudy and hot. More rain is wanted for transplantation of *haimanti* rice. Common rice sells at 14 seers a rupee. No outbreak of cattle-disease nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 1·68. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* continues. Prospects fair. Fodder available. Rice sells from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall 1·79. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospect of standing crops on high lands continues good. Common rice sells at Sadar 17 seers per rupee and at Serajganj 14 seers. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall 1·73. Weather hot with rain at intervals. The sudden rise of the river has done some damage to *aus* and *aman* crops in some parts of Manikganj, to *aus* in Narayanganj and to *aman* in Sadar. Cutting of jute commenced. Price of common rice 12 to 19 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder plentiful.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1·30. Weather hot. Cultivation of *aman* progressing, but more rain is wanted. Water and fodder abundant. Sporadic cattle-disease continues. Common rice sells from 14 to 18 seers a rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·01. *Bhadoi* doing well. More rain wanted for transplantation of paddy on high lands in Bihar. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 16 to 18½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·34. *Bhadoi* crops doing well. Paddy being transplanted. Price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers per rupee, which is cheaper than average.

Champanan.—Rainfall at Motihari ·59. Transplantation of *aghani* crop going on. Standing *bhadoi* crops good: 16 annas outturn expected.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall 1·09 at Sadar, 2·97 at Samastipur, ·70 at Madhubani. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops continue favourable. Rain still wanted for transplanting purposes. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall 1·30 at Sadar, ·50 at Banka, 1·42 at Madhipura, 2·89 at Supaul. Weather hot and sunny with occasional and insufficient rainfall for this part of the year. State of the standing crops in the Madhipura and Supaul subdivisions is fair. Rain is badly wanted in the Sadar and Banka subdivisions. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at Sadar 17 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.

Purnea.—Rainfall 1·50. Transplantation of *aghani* going on. All other crops doing well. Cattle-disease nearly disappeared. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 15 to 20 seers a rupee at Sadar.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 4·23. Weather seasonable. Weeding and transplanting of rice crops continue. *Beali* rice in ear in places. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·25. Sufficient rain throughout the district. Transplantation of paddy in full swing and well advanced in places. All crops promise well. Fodder abundant. Common rice selling at head-quarters 13 to 16 seers per rupee and at Giridih 10 to 14 seers.

General Summary.—There was rain all over the Province during the week, but in the greater part it was below the average of the time of year. More rain is needed in many districts, and in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions the transplantation and cultivation of the winter rice crop are still very backward. Reports of the *aus* and jute crops are generally fair. These crops are being harvested in some districts, and new jute has begun to arrive in Calcutta. In Bihar and Chota Nagpur the prospects of the *bhadoi* crops are favourable. Cattle-disease has nearly disappeared in Purnea. There was no cattle-disease in any other district. The price of common rice continues almost stationary.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
The 6th August, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 5th August, 1895.

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	Srs.			} per rupee.
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By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The 6th August, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																								
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (Sorghum Vulgare.)												
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
BENGAL.																											
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan	17 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	9 4	15 12	18 6	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum	15 12	16 12	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	18 8	10 8	19 8	17 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Bankura	15 8	16 8	13 5	...	...	...	16 0	15 12	11 14	20 0	20 8	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Midnapore	18 0	19 0	14 8	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	11 4	19 0	19 0	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Hooghly	18 0	18 0	14 6	20 0	20 0	20 8	5 7	5 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRESDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta	12 4	12 8	13 5	16 6	16 13	20 0	8 3	8 4	7 7	12 8	12 12	9 11	17 12	17 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	Nadia	16 0	16 8	18 0	...	24 9	22 8	7 0	8 0	6 8	15 8	16 0	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	15 8	15 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Jessore	12 8	13 0	10 0	16 0	...	13 8	14 0	13 0	9 8	18 8	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 2	18 0	18 0	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJSHAH DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi	17 4	17 4	15 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	13 8	14 4	10 2	15 0	15 12	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur	15 4	15 10	13 3	16 0	16 0	...	12 0	11 0	9 0	15 10	16 10	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri	12 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17	Ranepur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 13	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18	Bogra	15 0	15 12	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	9 9	15 0	17 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.	19	Pabna	19 8	19 8	17 4	22 8	22 8	21 12	6 6	6 6	6 2	18 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20	Dacca	12 8	12 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	...	12 12	12 12	8 0	17 0	17 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21	Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	9 8	20 0	21 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kaina 10 seers, Katwa 11 seers 6 chitaks, and Raniganj 11 seers.
 B At Pimpur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
 C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
 D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10 seers, Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks, Tamluk not reported.
 E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 11½ seers and Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks.
 F In the mufassal parts the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chota 11½ seers, Barasat 10 seers 10 chitaks, Magra hat 10 seers 11 chitaks and Baturia 10½ seers.
 G In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhal) 10½ seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 12 seers and Ranaghat 10 seers.
 H In the Jangipur and Kandi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
 I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhanda 10 seers, Magura 9 seers 9 chitaks, Narail 9½ seers, and Bangaon 10 seers 10 chitaks.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhoidum.</i>)			MARUA OR RAUL (<i>Eleusine Corocana</i>)			KANGNI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Seta ria italica.</i>)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA. (<i>Vicia arisetinum.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	18 0	18 0	18 0
...	18 0	18 0	12 12
...	16 0	16 0	15 0
...	17 0	17 0	16 0
...	15 0	16 0	16 0
...
...	16 0	16 0	18 0
14 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 5	10 0	15 9	15 8	18 4
...	20 0	20 0	18 8
...	20 0	20 0	18 0
...	16 0	16 0	16 0
...	11 8	11 8	11 8
...	21 0	20 4	18 0
...	17 12	17 12	15 10
...	16 0	16 0	15 0
...	18 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0
...	17 8	16 0	16 0
...	15 0	15 0	10 14
...	12 0	12 0	17 0
...	12 8	12 8	13 0
...	12 8	12 8	12 8
...	16 0	16	10 8
...	14 0	13 0	13 4

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (<i>Zea Mays.</i>)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (<i>Cajanus Indicus.</i>)			FIREWOOD.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	16 0	17 8	17 0	110 0	180 0	60 0
...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
...	12 0	12 0	12 8	300 0	320 0	320 0
...	18 0	17 0	17 12	240 0	240 0	180 0
...	18 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
...	11 0	11 0	13 0	105 0	105 0	100 0
...	18 0	12 0	18 0	95 0	95 0	100 0
16 6	16 18	20 0	14 8	14 14	16 4	91 6	91 6	85 0
...	17 8	17 8	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0
...	18 0	18 0	17 0	190 0	190 0	200 0
...	18 0	20 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0
...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
...	20 9	20 9	19 0	240 0	240 0	240 0
...	16 0	...	...	110 0	120 0	120 0
...	10 0	10 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
18 0	16 0	20 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
...	10 0	8 0	8 0	44 0	48 0	72 0
...	80 0	90 0	90 0
...	18 12	18 12	17 4	200 0	200 0	200 0
...	11 12	11 12	...	120 0	120 0	140 0
...	18 0	18 0	18 0	110 0	110 0	120 0
...	16 0	15 0	...	120 0	120 0	120 0
...	60 0	60 0	60 0

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st July, 1895.

			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.													
SALT.			SALT.			UNSKILLED LABOUR— ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			STON OR HOUSE- KEEPER.			SKILLED LABOUR— COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.							
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	
																		BENGAL.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
11 4	11 0	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	7 8	7 0	9 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	11 0	12 3				Burdwan.	1
B						6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	15 0	15 0	16 14				Birbhum.	2
10 8	10 8	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0				Bankura.	3
C						5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0				Midnapore.	4
11 2	11 2	10 5	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to				Hooghly.	5
D						6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0				Howrah.	6
11 0	11 0	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8					
E						12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0					
11 0	11 0	10 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	8 0	7 0	9 6	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	12 0					
						7 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	15 0	15 0					
11 0	11 0	9 4	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	to	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	15 0	12 0					
F						8 0						20 0	20 0	20 0					
11 4	11 4	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0				24-Parganas.	7
						10 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	15 0					
11 8	11 6	12 1	3 9 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	16 0				Calcutta.	8
G						7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	16 0				Nadia.	9
11 6	11 6	10 4	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0					
H						10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0				Murshidabad.	10
11 0	11 0	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 9 0	5 0	3 12	3 12	5 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	15 0	12 0					
I						10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0				Jessore.	11
10 4	10 14	10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	20 0					
J						7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0				Khulna.	12
9 12	9 12	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 0	9 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	30 0					
K						5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0					
9 9	9 9	9 9	3 10 8	3 10 8	4 0 0	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to				Rajahm.	13
						7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0					
10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0				Dinajpur.	14
L						8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0					
10 0	10 0	9 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0				Jalpaiguri.	15
M						7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0					
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	30 0				Darjeeling.	16
N						8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	15 0	15 0					
9 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	30 0	30 0				Rangpur.	17
						5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0					
8 4	9 12	9 12	4 5 4	4 0 0	3 13 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0				Bogra.	18
O						7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0					
9 12	9 12	9 12	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 9 3	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0				Pabna.	19
P						7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0					
10 8	10 8	9 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	7 0				Dacca.	20
Q						7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	15 0					
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0				Mymensingh.	21
R						15 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0					
10 10	10 10	10 2	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0				Faridpur.	22
S						8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	13 8					
10 8	10 0	10 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	7 0	9 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	18 0	15 0				Backergunge.	23
						15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0					
																		DAKKA DIVISION.	

• Besides food.

J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 10 seers.

K In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Nator 9 seers and Naugon 9 seers 9 chitaks.

L At Alipur the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

M At Siliguri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

N In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kurigram 8 seers, Nilphamari 9 seers, Gaibanda not reported.

O At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.

P In the mufussal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madanganj 10 seers 10 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadim hat 10 seers 10 chitaks, Munshirhat 10 seers 10 chitaks.

Q In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishorganj 9 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, Kagrami 10 seers, and Netrokopa 10 seers.

R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madaripur 11½ seers and Goalundo 11 seers.

S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN															
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (Sorghum Vulgare.)			
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL —concluded.																	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippera	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 0	18 5	18 5	11 8	...	...
	25	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	10 8	...	...
	26	Chittagong	...	9 12	9 12	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	10 12	14 0	14 0	12 4	...	...
BIHAR.																	
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	...	18 0 15 0	Red. White. 18 0 15 0	17 8 16 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	17 14	17 14	14 8	21 0	21 0
	28	Gaya	...	13 4	12 8	13 12	23 0	23 0	19 8	11 0	11 0	9 8	16 0	15 0	13 0	15 8	16 0
	29	Shahabad	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0 13 12	...	...
	30	Saran	...	14 8	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	15 0	16 0	12 8	...	...
	31	Ohamparan	...	16 4	16 4	15 0	26 4	25 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...
	32	Musafarpur	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	23 0	22 8	19 8	9 0	8 0	7 8	15 0	14 8	11 0	...	...
	33	Darbhanga	...	16 0	16 0	14 12	23 0	22 0	17 8	10 8	10 8	9 4	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	...	16 8	16 0 17 0	14 2 15 3	25 0 23 0	22 0 20 0	16 12	10 8	10 0	9 7	15 0 14 0 15 0	11 8 10 0	13 0 12 0	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur	...	16 6	16 6	15 2	22 11	22 11	18 15	12 10	13 14	10 1	17 10	17 10	13 14	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	9 8	15 0	17 0	12 0	...	...
	38	Bonthal Parganas.	...	13 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	13 0	18 0	14 8	...	...
ORISSA.																	
CUTTACK DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	...	13 2	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	9 3	20 6	20 6	11 3	...	...
	40	Balasore	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0 17 0	16 0	10 0	21 0 22 0	21 0	14 0	...	...
	41	Puri	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	9 3	21 0	21 0	13 12	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hasaribagh	...	11 8	11 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	13 8	...	...
	43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	...	11 0 7 8 to 10 0	Red. White. 11 0 7 12 to 10 0	10 0 9 0 to 10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	...	...
	44	Palamau	...	14 1	14 1	12 6	19 2	20 4	16 14	9 9	10 2	10 11	12 6	12 6	11 4	...	...
	45	Manbhum	...	13 4	13 4	14 0	21 0	24 0	16 0	18 0 17 0	17 0 18 0	8 8 9 0	19 0 20 0	19 0 22 0	12 0 14 0	...	...
	46	Singbhum	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	...	...

T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.
U At Fenny hat the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
V At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
W In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 11 seers 6 chittaks, Bihar 9½ seers and Dinapore 10 seers.
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nawada 9 seers, Aurangabad 10 seers, Jahanabad not reported.
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Sasaram 10½ seers and Bhabhua 9½ seers.
Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 14 chittaks and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 11 seers 1 chitak.
a At Bottiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
b In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 10 seers and Samastipur 11 seers.

BEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Fenistatum typho-</i> <i>deum.</i>)			MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eleusine Corocana.</i>)			KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica.</i>)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (<i>Oicer aristatum.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	18 5	18 5	18 0
...	12 0	12 0	11 8
...	11 12	12 0	11 8
...	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0
...	25 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 8	18 8	18 8
...	18 0	19 0	16 0 to 18 0
...	22 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	18 12
...	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	17 8
...	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	17 8
...	24 0	24 0	19 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 12
...	18 8	13 0 to 14 0	12 0	20 8	20 0 to 21 0	17 4
...	20 8	20 8	17 10
...	16 0	16 0	16 0
18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	14 0
...	16 0	16 0	14 0
...	Biri or kalai. 15 12 15 12 11 18 Chhola. 14 0 14 0 12 0 Biri or kalai. 16 0 16 0 16 0		
...	14 7	14 7	12 0
...	22 8	23 8	21 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 0
...	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0 to 12 8	12 0 to 12 4	11 0
...	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	12 6
...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	17 0	16 0
...	12 0	12 0	12 0

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			PINEWOOD.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ob.	S. Ch.	S. Ob.	S. Ob.	S. Ob.	S. Ob.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0
24 0	24 0	19 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	180 0
...	...	...	19 8	18 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
20 0	20 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	100 0
22 0	20 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	160 0
24 0	25 4	...	26 4	26 4	19 0	180 0	180 0	180 0
28 0	22 0	16 8	24 0	24 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
30 0	20 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	176 0
20 0	{ 16 0 to 18 0 }	15 12	18 8	18 0	18 6	168 0	150 0	{ 126 0 to 168 0 }
21 7	20 8	20 8	17 10	17 10	18 15	151 8	151 8	151 8
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	100 0
22 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	120 0
...	...	...	14 7	13 2	15 2	80 0	80 0	80 0
} ...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	120 0	120 0	180 0
...	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 7	80 0	80 0	80 0
20 0	19 0	16 0	14 8	13 4	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0
18 0	16 0	14 0	{ 9 8 12 0 }	{ 9 8 Small. 12 0 }	{ 10 0 14 0 }	160 0	160 0	160 0
20 8	19 4	...	20 4	20 4	13 8	...	...	...
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st July, 1895—(concluded).

SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									DISTRICTS.	Number.
			SALT.			UNSKILLED LABOUR— ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			STOCK OR HORSE- KEEPER.			SKILLED LABOUR— COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.				
Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
BENGAL—concluded.																
P	10 0	9 12	10 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	
U	9 8	9 8	9 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	15 0	20 0	
V	10 12	10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	7 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	
W	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	6 0	7 0	
X	11 14	10 8	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 18 0	8 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	
Y	11 0	10 8	10 8	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	5 0	4 8	5 0	4 4	4 4	4 4	5 0	12 0	14 0	
Z	10 8	10 4	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	8 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8	6 9	6 9	
a	10 8	10 4	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
b	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	8 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 12	5 10	5 10	
c	10 0	10 0	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	
d	10 8	10 0	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	8 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	
e	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	...	...
f	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	4 11	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
g	10 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
h	10 8	10 8	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	4 11	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	5 10	6 9	
i	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
j	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
k	10 10	10 2	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 11	4 11	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	
l	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	
BIHAR.																
m	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	7 0	6 0	7 0	
n	11 14	10 8	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 18 0	8 8	5 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	
o	11 0	10 8	10 8	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	5 0	4 8	5 0	4 4	4 4	4 4	5 0	12 0	14 0	
p	10 8	10 4	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	8 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8	6 9	6 9	
q	10 8	10 4	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
r	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	8 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 12	5 10	5 10	
s	10 0	10 0	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	
t	10 8	10 0	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	8 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	
u	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	...	...
v	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	4 11	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
w	10 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
x	10 8	10 8	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	4 11	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	5 10	6 9	
y	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
z	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
a	10 10	10 2	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 11	4 11	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	
b	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
c	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
d	9 0	8 8	8 8	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	6 0	5 0	6 0	11 4	9 6	11 4	
e	8 7	8 7	7 11 1/2	...	...	...	5 14 3	3 12	5 14 3	8 0	3 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
f	10 10	10 2	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 11	4 11	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	
g	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																
h	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
i	9 0	8 8	8 8	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	6 0	5 0	6 0	11 4	9 6	11 4	
j	8 7	8 7	7 11 1/2	...	...	...	5 14 3	3 12	5 14 3	8 0	3 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
k	10 10	10 2	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 11	4 11	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	
l	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																
m	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
n	9 0	8 8	8 8	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	6 0	5 0	6 0	11 4	9 6	11 4	
o	8 7	8 7	7 11 1/2	...	...	...	5 14 3	3 12	5 14 3	8 0	3 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
p	10 10	10 2	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 11	4 11	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	
q	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																
r	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
s	9 0	8 8	8 8	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	6 0	5 0	6 0	11 4	9 6	11 4	
t	8 7	8 7	7 11 1/2	...	...	...	5 14 3	3 12	5 14 3	8 0	3 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
u	10 10	10 2	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 11	4 11	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	
v	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																
w	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
x	9 0	8 8	8 8	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	6 0	5 0	6 0	11 4	9 6	11 4	
y	8 7	8 7	7 11 1/2	...	...	...	5 14 3	3 12	5 14 3	8 0	3 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
z	10 10	10 2	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 11	4 11	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	
a	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																
b	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
c	9 0	8 8	8 8	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	6 0	5 0	6 0	11 4	9 6	11 4	
d	8 7	8 7	7 11 1/2	...	...	...	5 14 3	3 12	5 14 3	8 0	3 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
e	10 10	10 2	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 11	4 11	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	
f	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																
g	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
h	9 0	8 8	8 8	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	6 0	5 0	6 0	11 4	9 6	11 4	
i	8 7	8 7	7 11 1/2	...	...	...	5 14 3	3 12	5 14 3	8 0	3 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
j	10 10	10 2	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 11	4 11	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	
k	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																
l	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
m	9 0	8 8	8 8	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	6 0	5 0	6 0	11 4	9 6	11 4	
n	8 7	8 7	7 11 1/2	...	...	...	5 14 3	3 12	5 14 3	8 0	3 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
o	10 10	10 2	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 11	4 11	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	
p	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																
q	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
r	9 0	8 8	8 8	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	6 0	5 0	6 0	11 4	9 6	11 4	
s	8 7	8 7	7 11 1/2	...	...	...	5 14 3	3 12	5 14 3	8 0	3 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
t	10 10	10 2	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 11	4 11	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	
u	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																
v	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 0	6 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
w	9 0	8 8	8 8	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 12	3 12	3 12	6 0	5 0	6 0	11 4	9 6	11 4	
x	8 7	8 7	7 11 1/2	...	...	...	5 14 3	3 12	5 14 3	8 0	3 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
y	10 10	10 2	10 10	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 11	4 11	4 10	5 0	5 0	5 0				

d In the Begusarai and Jamui subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

e In the Banka, Madhipura and Supaul subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

f In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

g In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Pakour 11 seers, and Rajmahal 9 seers.

h In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jajpur 9 seers, Kondrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11 seers.

i At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

j At Giridi the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

k At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

O. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARKS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	2 7 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 14 0	4 13 0	5 6 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	4 2 0
2	Birajganj ...	2 10 0	2 9 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 4 0	5 8 0	2 5 0	2 6 0	4 0 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	3 8 0
4	Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	1 12 0	1 14 0	3 4 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	3 1 0
6	Patna ...	Red 2 3 0 White 2 10 0	Wheat. 2 3 0 Wheat. 2 10 0	2 3 6 2 7 6	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 14 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	2 3 6	2 3 6	2 11 0
7	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 5 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 9 0
8	Balasore ...	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	1 13 0	1 14 0	2 12 0
9	Puri ...	2 8 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	4 4 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 12 0

CALCUTTA,
The 6th August 1895.

PRICES PER MAUND					
JOWAR OR CHOLU. (<i>Sorghum Vulgare</i> .)			BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.
2 4 0 2	4 0 2	0 0 2	12 0 2	10 0 2	8 0
...
...
...
...
...
1 14 0	...	1 14 0	...	...	...
...
...
...

OF 40 BEERS.

MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Eleusine Cerealis</i> .)			KANONI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.
...	4 0 03	14 04	0 0
...
...
...
...
...
...	2 7 02	7 02	7 6
...
...
...

in the uniermentioned *Marts* of Bengal on the 31st July, 1895.

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer Arietinum.</i>)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (<i>Zea Mays.</i>)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (<i>Cajanus indicus.</i>)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 9 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	2 0 0	2 12 0	2 11 0	2 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 9	3 9 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	Calcutta.
2 9 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 6	0 5 8	0 6 6	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	Sirajganj.
2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Dacca.
2 8 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Narayanganj.
3 6 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Chittagong.
1 15 6	1 15 6	1 14 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 1 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 11 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Patna.
Biri or Kalai. 2 10 0	2 10 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
Ohhola. 2 12 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	Balasore.
Biri or Kalai. 2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 10 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 11 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

STATION OBSERVATIONS.

				STATION OBSERVATIONS.											
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	AIR PRESSURE.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE.						
			Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant grav. (fr. lat. 43°).	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	29.470	29.523	-.012	SSE	91	92.3	28th July	78.2	30th & 3rd Aug.	80.0	79.1	84.6	
		Raniganj	29.246	29.527	-.017	Calm	65	91.7	28th "	78.8	31st July	80.2	78.2	83.7	
		Birbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bankura	Bankura	29.240	29.400	-.032	Calm & E.	47	90.1	28, 29 "	70.0	1st "	86.4	79.0	83.1
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29.422	29.517	-.035	E	91	92.8	28th "	77.1	31st July	80.1	78.7	83.9
	Presidency	Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29.540	29.508	-.024	SWly	315	90.7	29th "	76.5	2nd Aug.	85.5	80.0	84.2
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29.540	29.514	-.017	SE	93	88.4	28, 29 & 31 "	78.2	30, 31 July, 1 & 2 Aug.	87.2	78.6	82.1
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29.520	29.524	-.024	SEly	123	91.3	28th "	77.2	30th July	80.1	78.6	83.1
		Murshidabad	Herhampore	29.517	29.532	-.007	E	?	90.7	28th "	77.3	2nd Aug.	84.5	78.6	83.1
		Jessore	Jessore	29.540	29.530	-.021	E	105	95.0	28th "	77.9	30th July	85.9	79.0	84.1
		Khulna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Rajahshahi	Rampur Boalia	29.515	29.534	-.006	Variable	104	89.6	28th & 2nd Aug. 30th July	78.1	30th & 2nd Aug.	89.6	79.0	83.1
		Dinaipur	Dinaipur	29.493	29.566	+.004	E	118	90.8	30th July	77.2	1st Aug.	88.7	78.9	83.1
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29.553	29.504	+.015	ESE	68	91.4	30, 31 "	77.1	28th July	80.6	75.1	83.1
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajahshahi	Darjeeling	29.577	—	+.001	ESE	80	88.1	29, 31 "	58.7	3rd Aug.	66.2	57.8	62.1	
		Gnatong	Gnatong	19.234	—	—	SE	98	50.4	29, 30 "	41.6	29th July	57.9	43.3	50.1
		Kuch Bihar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dacca	Rangpur	Rangpur	29.493	29.576	-.005	E	54	91.3	30th "	77.7	1st Aug.	80.1	78.8	84.1
		Bogra	Bogra	29.550	29.563	+.001	SE	125	89.2	31st "	77.2	28th July & 1st Aug.	87.8	78.6	83.1
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29.564	29.563	-.008	SEly	37	89.3	28 & 30 "	75.7	2nd Aug.	86.1	78.3	82.1
		Dacca	Narayanganj	29.597	29.590	-.004	ESE	232	87.0	30, 31 "	77.7	1st "	86.0	78.4	82.1
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.571	29.581	-.003	ESE	163	89.2	31st "	76.1	28th July	87.0	77.9	82.1
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29.570	29.563	-.018	SE	68	87.8	28th "	77.4	1st Aug.	86.2	78.5	82.1
		Backergunge	Barisal	29.504	29.552	-.003	Calm	85	89.8	28th "	76.9	1st "	86.3	78.5	82.1
Tippera		Comilla	29.536	29.580	-.010	E	160	91.3	28th "	76.8	1st "	87.6	76.5	82.1	
Noakhali		Noakhali	29.586	29.573	-.023	SEly	170	88.5	28, 29 "	76.8	31st July	84.8	76.4	80.1	
Chittagong		Chittagong	29.556	29.592	-.017	ESE & SE.	180	88.7	29th "	76.1	1, 2 Aug.	86.2	76.6	81.1	
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong	South Lushai Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Patna	Bankipore	29.375	29.500	-.023	E	207	93.0	29th "	78.2	3rd "	90.4	79.5	84.1
		Gaya	Gaya	29.177	29.504	-.027	ENE	103	95.0	29th "	76.8	2nd "	91.0	78.6	85.1
		Shahabad	Dohri	29.181	29.494	-.036	Variable	242	92.3	29th "	?	—	87.6	?	?
		Shahabad	Buxar	29.312	29.504	-.018	E	162	91.5	29, 30 "	75.5	2nd "	89.6	77.4	83.1
		Arrah	Arrah	29.370	29.510	-.044	E	104	93.4	30th "	77.6	29th July	91.3	79.1	85.1
		Baran	Chapra	29.378	29.511	-.006	E	150	93.3	30th "	76.6	3rd Aug.	90.9	78.7	84.1
		Champeran	Motihari	29.354	29.534	-.002	ENE	120	93.0	29th "	77.0	30th July	90.9	79.5	85.1
		Munaffarpur	Munaffarpur	29.380	29.520	—	ESE	184	92.3	30th "	76.2	28th "	91.1	76.5	84.1
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29.411	29.520	-.009	ESE	173	91.4	29th "	76.0	1st Aug.	89.0	77.8	84.1
MID. BENGAL.	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29.409	29.529	-.001	SEly	148	91.2	30th "	78.2	2nd "	89.0	79.5	84.1
		Purnea	Purnea	29.476	29.553	+.011	NEly	133	91.7	29th "	77.7	1st "	90.1	80.2	85.1
		Malda	Malda	?	?	?	SE	62	91.4	29th "	78.0	1st "	89.8	79.7	84.1
		Bonthal Parganas	Naya Bunka	29.084	29.529	+.002	E	169	90.5	30th "	77.2	2nd "	88.1	77.9	83.1
		Cuttack	Cuttack	29.403	29.515	-.031	Wly	83	89.7	28th "	75.7	31st July, 2nd Aug.	80.4	77.6	82.1
		False Point	False Point	29.556	29.519	-.034	W	233	88.5	29th "	76.6	2nd "	85.9	77.3	81.1
		Balasore	Balasore	29.510	29.518	-.017	Sly	123	89.9	29th "	76.7	31st July	87.2	76.2	81.1
		Puri	Puri	29.571	29.535	—	Calm	316	90.7	29th "	76.6	31st "	88.9	78.5	82.1
		Gopalpur	Gopalpur	29.676	29.537	—	SWly	319	90.7	29th "	75.1	31st "	86.4	77.4	81.1
ORISSA.	Orissa	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27.606	29.506	-.033	ESE	199	88.7	30th "	72.6	1st Aug.	83.8	74.6	79.1
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27.444	29.502	-.039	ENE	243	85.7	29th "	70.9	1st "	83.3	72.0	78.1
		Palaman	Daltonganj	28.825	29.504	—	Ely	71	92.1	29th "	76.9	1st "	89.0	76.2	83.1
		Manbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Singhbhum	Chalbasma	28.792	29.468	-.034	Variable	37	90.9	29, 30 "	75.5	1st "	88.6	77.0	82.1
		Sibesar	Sibesar	29.336	29.523	+.005	Calm	—	91.2	31st "	76.0	28th July & 3rd Aug.	88.0	77.4	82.1
		Gopalpara	Dhubri	29.517	29.486	+.006	NEly	123	87.2	31st "	76.8	28th July	85.4	78.0	81.1
		Cachar	Silchar	29.509	29.025	+.010	Calm	—	95.6	31st "	76.2	28, 30 & 2nd Aug.	91.0	76.9	84.1
		
		

* Means for 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the years 1871-80. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed in percentage, saturated vapour being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The mean is the numerical mean or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question. Station in the district sending a return divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd of August 1895.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.																DISTRICT.
Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	OF WEEK.				RAINFALL.							
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Since 1st of month.			Since 16th May 1895.				
									Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.		
+0.2	83.8	85	8.6	1.71	1.67	3.18	3.00	4.03	0.08	1.03	-0.35	19.72	24.01	-4.29	Burdwan.	
+0.3	86.7	92	8.6	3.78												
0	81.3	89	8.1	2.50	1.91	4.06	4.00	4.07	0.05	1.31	-0.66	21.39	27.28	-5.89	Birbhum.	
+0.6	81.9	86	4.6	3.07	3.51	3.99	4.75	3.50	1.49	1.60	-0.11	25.47	27.90	-2.43	Bankura.	
					1.73	3.73	3.33	3.69	0.36	1.53	-1.20	19.01	27.01	-8.00	Midnapore.	
					2.19	3.53	3.00	4.43	0.73	1.37	-0.64	16.95	26.26	-9.31	Hugli.	
					0.99	3.71	3.00	4.63	0.43	1.31	-0.87	16.04	21.72	-5.68	Howrah.	
+0.0	81.4	86	9.3	1.17	1.28	3.26	2.50	4.36	0.51	1.16	-0.65	19.73	27.23	-7.50	24-Parganna.	
-0.1	81.9	89	8.1	0.94	0.94	3.48	7.80	4.40	0.49	1.27	-0.78	17.94	27.31	-9.37	Calcutta.	
+0.3	81.9	85	8.0	1.54	1.83	2.60	3.40	3.65	1.00	0.88	+0.14	18.27	24.03	-5.76	Nadia.	
-0.2	81.1	93	9.1	0.97	1.07	3.10	2.00	3.75	0.71	1.22	-0.51	16.07	24.85	-8.78	Murshidabad.	
-0.2	83.5	90	8.6	0.86	0.81	3.08	3.40	4.06	0.39	1.13	-0.84	20.32	26.71	-6.39	Jessore.	
					2.16	3.57	4.33	4.00	0.85	1.24	-0.39	22.58	31.70	-9.21	Khulna.	
+0.6	82.6	91	7.6	3.43	2.87					0.06			27.80			Rajahm.
-0.2	81.4	89	8.4	1.77	1.69	2.63	3.80	3.56	1.28	1.19	+0.09	26.48	31.15	-4.67	Dinajpur.	
+1.3	81.9	87	6.1	1.11	1.07	3.94	3.00	3.96	0.26	1.68	-1.42	63.70	64.91	+1.21	Jalpaiguri.	
-0.4	88.6	97	7.0	6.59	4.13	6.13	6.75	6.17	3.12	2.03	+0.47		75.71			Darjeeling.
-	51.1	90	0.9	6.92												
					1.13	3.93	2.75	3.60	0.56	1.45	-0.89	73.81	91.75	+17.94	Kuch Bihar.	
+0.2	82.8	87	7.0	2.83	2.14	2.78	3.50	2.93	1.31	0.98	+0.35	33.02	42.61	-9.59	Rangpur.	
+0.2	83.4	86	5.3	2.65	2.59	2.81	3.26	3.37	1.09	1.05	+0.03		31.17			Bogra.
-0.6	80.6	91	9.7	5.28	3.95	3.00	4.00	3.09	1.81	0.78	+1.03	21.83	26.39	-4.56	Pabna.	
-1.5	80.9	91	9.0	2.43	2.74	4.21	5.23	4.35	1.73	1.49	+0.24	22.40	31.10	-8.61	Dacca.	
+0.1	81.1	86	7.7	2.23	2.65	3.46	4.29	3.93	1.61	1.13	+0.58		37.23			Mymensingh.
-0.4	80.2	94	8.9	2.99	3.73			4.08		1.28			30.28			Faridpur.
+0.3	80.6	90	10.0	2.40	3.30	4.40	5.30	4.83	2.03	1.54	+0.53	25.18	42.96	-17.78	Backergunge.	
+0.3	80.0	94	6.7	4.86	2.35	4.20	4.25	4.11	1.43	1.63	-0.19		36.45			Tippora.
-0.6	89.2	91	8.1	14.03	9.43	6.29	6.59	5.35	6.15	2.19	+3.96	50.75	68.14	-17.39	Noakhali.	
+0.4	80.3	86	7.7	3.36	3.78	7.08	4.50	5.09	2.01	2.28	-0.27	49.84	67.83	-17.99	Chittagong.	
					2.16	6.14	6.00	5.15	1.18	2.54	-1.36	39.00	45.31	-6.31	South Lushai Hills.	
+0.2	83.7	84	8.0	3.01	2.66	2.79	3.20	3.25	1.74	0.78	+0.66	18.61	20.91	-2.30	Patna.	
+0.9	81.9	84	6.6	3.37	2.84	3.67	3.56	3.63	1.10	1.31	-0.21	18.16	20.99	-2.83	Gaya.	
?	82.2	89	9.0	6.46												Shahabad.
+0.2	82.0	89	8.4	3.30	3.34	3.19	4.80	3.88	1.65	1.31	+0.33		19.34			
+1.0	83.1	86	6.0	1.74												Saran.
+0.7	83.7	88	9.3	2.33	2.78	3.36	3.33	3.18	1.38	0.79	+0.59		20.86			
+1.0	85.6	86	5.4	0.53	0.43	2.27	1.50	2.51	0.94	1.01	-0.07	28.92	22.47	+6.45	Chhapra.	
-	83.9	90	4.9	0.87	1.06	2.19	2.07	3.17	0.80	0.71	+0.09		21.25			Muzaffarpur.
+0.1	88.3	87	6.4	1.09	1.39	2.02	3.00	3.43	0.93	0.91	+0.02	17.84	22.07	-4.23	Darbhanga.	
					1.68	3.66	4.00	3.33	0.73	1.10	-0.37	19.71	21.56	-1.85	Monghyr.	
+1.0	83.1	85	7.9	1.30	1.43	2.81	2.25	3.47	1.26	0.63	+0.63		22.47			Bhagalpur.
+0.7	82.2	87	8.0	1.37	1.70	3.04	4.23	3.49	1.26	1.10	+0.16		33.14			Purnea.
+0.4	82.9	86	5.8	1.61	2.26	3.00	3.50	3.90	2.06	1.51	+0.55	20.60	23.45	-2.85	Malda.	
+0.4	81.1	86	6.9	1.85	1.18	3.03	3.67	4.01	0.60	1.31	-0.61	20.03	25.70	-5.67	Sonthal Parganas.	
-1.6	70.6	87	9.3	4.64	2.47			3.43		1.10			25.00			Cuttack.
-1.1	81.1	91	8.4	2.45												
-0.2	81.0	87	5.4	1.39		3.31		3.74		1.41			25.90			Balassore.
-	81.4	87	7.6	1.05		2.65		3.35		1.00			23.95			Puri.
-	80.2	85	6.7	1.75												
+0.8	70.6	89	10.0	1.83		3.60		4.69		1.60			23.37			Hazaribagh.
+0.5	75.3	93	8.1	3.74	4.75	4.37	4.50	5.22	2.39	1.78	+0.61	27.53	25.91	+1.62	Lohardaga.	
-	81.4	88	4.7	3.19	3.19	4.35	3.00	4.35	0.64	1.38	-0.74	16.28	21.44	-5.16	Palaman.	
					1.64	3.93	4.00	4.40	0.72	1.47	-0.75	21.19	24.03	-2.84	Manbhum.	
+0.1	80.0	89	9.6	5.88	5.88	4.03	6.00	4.40	2.23	1.73	+0.56	27.65	27.52	+0.13	Singbhum.	
-2.0	80.1	93	8.1	5.00												Shasagar.
-1.4	81.1	90	6.7	6.47												Goalpara.
0	80.5	91	8.9	3.91												Cachar.

Letten years. The variations are negative when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. Under the first District observations of rainfall the normal amount depending on the amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the last District observations of rainfall the normal amount is the numerical average of the rainfall returns received in the district &c. from total rainfall at the sub-divisional during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returns received in the district &c. from total rainfall at the sub-divisional during the past ten years.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 3rd of August 1895

Meteorological Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.	
			Sunday, 29th July.	Monday, 30th July.	Tuesday, 31st July.	Wednesday, 1st Aug.	Thursday, 2nd Aug.	Friday, 3rd Aug.	Saturday, 4th Aug.								
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Kalna	...	...	...	0.30	0.06	...	0.30	...	0.72	3.06	0.36	0.36	20.70	21.20
		Burdwan	...	1.04	0.19	0.45	...	0.03	...	...	1.71	3.31	0.33	1.02	21.57	23.55
		Katwa	...	...	...	0.29	0.16	...	0.03	...	0.47	3.30	0.18	1.31	19.93	21.31
		Baniganj	0.06	...	0.05	0.80	0.45	0.38	0.78	...	3.70	3.15	2.16	0.86	16.67	24.35	
		Manikpur	...	...	0.34	0.30	...	...	...	...	0.39	...	0.29	?	18.81	?
		Hirsham	Sari	0.03	...	0.03	0.16	0.40	...	0.36	1.88	4.44	0.76	1.53	27.50	27.91	
		Hetampur	...	0.08	0.31	1.17	0.25	0.04	0.23	...	2.73	4.53	0.52	1.18	16.42	20.40	
		Bampur Hat	...	...	0.04	0.35	0.15	0.07	...	...	1.11	3.71	0.67	1.22	20.23	24.68
		Bolpur	...	0.04	0.07	...	0.27	0.50	...	1.03	...	1.91	?	?	?	21.58	?
		Murari	0.31	...	0.31	0.02	...	0.00	...	1.25	?	0.71	?	18.98	?
		Labpur	...	...	...	0.34	1.13	...	...	...	1.37	?	1.13	?	35.86	?
	Bankura.	Bankura	0.05	0.28	0.41	1.14	0.28	0.28	0.06	...	2.50	3.83	0.68	1.68	27.05	28.32	
		Vishnupur	...	0.21	1.80	1.51	...	0.79	1.83	...	4.14	4.28	2.62	2.11	26.90	27.30	
		Malikara	0.10	...	1.08	0.43	0.76	0.06	1.06	...	4.07	4.13	2.46	1.31	23.98	23.64	
		Khatra	...	...	0.22	0.95	...	0.12	...	...	1.44	3.75	0.27	1.46	23.50	20.23
		Indas	0.10	...	0.19	0.20	...	...	0.77	...	1.28	?	0.77	?	16.87	?
		Kotalpur	...	...	0.80	0.42	...	...	1.04	...	2.28	?	1.04	?	15.00	?
		Onda	...	0.31	0.50	0.30	0.25	0.09	0.79	...	2.54	?	1.73	?	23.30	?	
		Gangajalghat	...	...	...	...	0.48	0.08	0.85	...	1.71	?	1.71	?	17.88	?
		Raipur	...	...	...	0.71	0.81	...	0.03	...	2.15	?	1.44	?	21.04	?
		Sonamukhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.76	...	1.75	?	1.75	?	10.83	?
		Midnapore.	Contal	0.04	1.36	0.33	0.40	1.12	3.96	NH	1.61	20.77	26.63
	Tamluk		0.04	0.35	0.10	0.15	...	...	0.49	...	2.23	3.74	0.58	1.30	19.22	25.31
	Midnapore		0.11	0.01	1.37	0.88	...	...	0.02	...	2.73	3.67	0.02	1.39	22.83	22.47
	Ghatal		0.02	...	0.39	0.08	...	...	0.45	...	0.83	4.06	0.45	1.06	13.13	28.65
	Kakrahata		...	0.41	0.60	0.64	...	...	0.11	...	1.44	?	0.11	?	17.81	?
	Garbhata		...	0.26	...	0.61	...	...	1.03	...	2.61	?	1.82	?	25.06	?
	Panskura		0.42	0.07	0.05	0.47	...	...	0.07	...	1.27	?	0.07	?	12.20	?
	Dantoon		0.08	...	0.08	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Honghly		Serampore	...	1.47	...	0.31	...	0.17	0.04	0.42	3.40	0.21	1.10	17.11	26.31	
	Honghly		...	0.87	...	0.03	0.54	0.05	0.04	0.50	3.50	3.08	0.59	1.35	17.25	23.74	
	Jahannabad		...	...	0.05	0.32	...	...	1.38	...	2.65	4.09	1.38	1.76	16.51	26.78
	Howrah.	Howrah	...	0.15	0.17	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.07	...	1.31	3.36	0.73	1.04	15.38	26.34	
		Mohasra	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.04	...	0.02	...	...	0.07	4.06	0.11	1.65	18.08	27.18
		Ulubaria	...	0.27	...	0.30	0.10	...	0.36	...	1.00	?	0.35	?	15.83	?	
	24-Parganas.	Saugor Island	...	0.06	...	0.32	0.07	...	0.15	0.07	1.10	3.84	0.22	1.33	21.61	33.55	
		Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	1.28	...	...	0.44	...	1.72	3.32	0.44	1.00	22.98	28.17
		Canning Town	0.36	0.11	0.76	0.20	...	...	1.04	...	2.35	?	1.04	?	14.34	?
		Alipore (Obay.)	0.11	...	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.25	0.13	...	0.94	3.48	0.49	1.27	17.84	28.12	
		Barrackpore	...	...	...	0.85	0.30	0.88	0.64	...	1.64	3.31	0.64	1.20	17.22	27.71
		Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	...	...	1.30	3.10	0.74	1.34	21.52	28.28
		Barasat	...	1.39	...	0.11	...	0.54	...	...	0.54	2.94	0.54	1.04	14.35	24.02
		Basirhat	...	...	0.12	0.11	...	0.29	0.17	...	2.08	3.04	0.46	1.06	21.11	28.46
		Nadia.	Ranaghat	0.68	0.03	0.43	0.08	0.37	...	1.63	2.76	0.37	1.13	18.68	24.88
		Krishnagar	0.87	...	...	0.40	0.24	...	...	...	1.54	2.80	0.24	0.79	17.09	24.67
Chudanna		0.35	0.45	...	0.35	...	...	0.65	...	1.35	2.64	0.35	0.97	15.78	25.01	
Murshidabad.	Mohorpur	...	...	0.03	0.03	1.13	...	0.45	...	2.16	2.47	1.58	0.66	19.68	23.66	
	Kushtia	0.03	...	0.25	0.13	1.03	0.23	0.31	...	2.57	2.74	2.16	0.85	19.70	27.39		
	Kandi	...	...	0.29	...	...	...	...	...	0.71	3.17	NH	1.42	16.41	25.84	
	Herampur	0.01	1.00	...	0.60	...	...	0.28	...	0.07	3.85	0.83	1.41	18.00	24.67	
	Lalbag	...	...	...	0.09	1.10	...	...	...	2.21	2.33	1.12	1.27	18.27	24.61	
	Ashtamanj	0.10	...	...	...	1.80	...	...	...	...	3.19	1.27	1.47	24.91	24.56	
	Jangipur	...	...	...	0.33	...	...	...	...	1	0.39	3.12	0.39	1.05	14.65	26.48
	Lalgola	...	0.26	...	0.15	...	...	0.10	...	0.23	3.52	0.10	1.35	12.37	40.48	
	Akhriaganj	0.23	...	...	...	1.33	...	0.12	...	1.95	?	1.47	?	18.74	?	
	Patkubari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Dumkal	...	...	0.33	2.13	...	0.80	...	...	2.87	?	2.55	?	?	?	
Jessore.	Narail	...	0.30	...	...	...	...	0.06	...	0.81	3.29	0.14	1.14	17.74	24.79	
	Jessore	...	0.05	0.05	0.32	0.09	...	0.23	...	0.84	3.57	0.44	1.40	17.05	29.51		
	Jhendah	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.30	0.26	0.11	0.02	...	0.80	2.75	0.30	0.60	22.01	27.19		
	Makura	...	...	0.02	0.30	0.24	0.02	0.07	...	0.68	3.02	0.33	1.23	23.10	27.32	
	Bangson	...	...	0.36	0.40	0.04	0.06	...	...	0.83	2.78	0.12	0.88	20.75	24.88	
	Satkhira	1.20	1.50	0.30	0.40	0.04	0.06	...	...	3.20	3.29	0.20	1.17	23.11	29.69	
	Bagerhat	...	0.14	...	0.20	1.40	0.19	0.05	...	2.12	4.26	1.04	1.43	25.07	34.19		
	Kaulina	...	0.22	0.14	0.20	0.50	0.02	0.11	...	1.16	3.10	0.72	1.13	18.66	28.67		
	Kulna	0.34	0.85	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?
	Karnapur	0.07	0.53	...	0.65	2.10	0.05	...	...	2.77	3.09	2.30	1.11	22.61	28.11	
	Rajshahi.	Bailla	0.13	0.13	...	0.40	1.11	0.37	0.66	...	3.83	2.70	0.83	1.11	27.07	27.07	
Nator		0.27	...	...	0.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?
Nunguan		0.80	...	...	0.46	...	...	1.09	...	2.37	2.77	1.07	0.74	24.34	30.22	
Lalpur		...	...	1.00	0.50	0.33	...	...	...	1.70	?	0.49	?	22.05	?	
Hunda		...	...	0.27	0.19	...	1.08	...	...	2.08	?	1.02	?	21.18	?	
Mahadebpur		0.23	...	0.27	...	0.36	0.27	0.43	...	1.56	2.19	1.06	1.24	22.48	28.08		
Churaman		0.24	...	0.08	...	0.08	0.19	1.09	...	2.25	2.57	1.93	0.91	26.25	27.78		
Bagan		0.33	...	...	...	0.02	0.13	0.23	...	1.60	2.44	1.27	0.90	27.56	31.30	
Dinajpur		...	0.29	...	0.06	0.28	0.35	...	...	1.55	2.64	1.27	1.30	32.73	35.93	
Baluchhat		...	0.07	0.06	...	0.72	0.10	0.03	...	0.08	3.33	0.53	1.81	23.44	31.24		
Jalpaiguri.		Thakurgaon	0.63	...	...	0.19	0.27	...	...	...	1.11	?	0.46	?	35.37	?
	Jalpaiguri	0.61	0.03	...	0.14	0.05	0.03	0.18	...	1.07	3.86	0.26	1.68	40.70	63.61		
	Alipore Dooar	0.08	...	...	0.35	...	...	0.13	...	1.86	?	0.88	?	63.81	?	
	Pallaetia	0.07	0.12	0.05	...	...	...	0.70	...	1.54	?	0.70	?	52.05	?	
	Debaganj	0.07	0.03	...	0.27	0.34	0.09	0.05	...	0.84	?	0.47	?	56.01	?		
	Bhugapur	0.30	0.03	0.06	0.16	0.40	0.40	0.33	...	3.06	?	1.39	?	78.33	?		
	(Nagrakutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?
	Buxa	0.33	0.36	0.44	0.19	0.10	0.30	1.76	...	3.29	6.51	2.03	2.42	113.71	110.68		
	Shiliguri	0.61	0.07	...	0.26	0.24	0.03	...	...	1.90	5.20	1.22	2.75	68.00	80.80	
North Bengal.	Darjeeling	0.40	0.19	0.19	0.83	2.78	1.02	1.28	7	6.69	6.29	5.06	2.65	67.30	66.71		
	Kalimpong	0.28	...	0.28	0.20	2.83	0.98	0.30	6	4.75	6.62	4.11	1.66	...	63.71		
	Kurseong	0.03	0.20	0.11	1.20	2.34	1.63	0.33	7	6.94	?</						

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 3rd of August 1895—contd.

Meteorological Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 10th May 1896.	Average rainfall from 10th May to date.
			Sunday, 28th July.	Monday, 29th July.	Tuesday, 30th July.	Wednesday, 31st July.	Thursday, 1st August.	Friday, 2nd August.	Saturday, 3rd August.							
RAJSHAH.	Dacca.	Munshiganj...	1.03	0.47	0.39	0.08	0.85	...	0.23	5	3.14	4.28	1.17	1.23	20.05	37.53
		Dacca	0.12	...	0.10	0.04	1.02	0.29	0.17	5	1.72	4.13	1.39	1.39	19.22	32.62
		Narayanganj	0.35	0.30	0.24	0.23	2.04	0.15	0.20	7	3.20	4.61	2.43	2.07	20.17	35.35
		Manikganj	0.76	0.02	0.09	0.04	1.42	0.22	0.15	4	2.70	3.80	1.79	1.28	21.33	30.92
		Jaydetpur	1.24	0.02	0.03	0.03	1.03	0.05	0.26	4	3.01	?	1.34	?	27.68	?
	Mymensingh.	Kishorganj	0.73	...	...	...	1.19	...	0.21	3	2.13	3.71	1.40	1.18	23.96	38.31
		Atia (Tangail)	1.43	...	...	...	3.25	0.42	0.51	4	5.61	5.13	4.18	0.88	21.53	28.85
		Mymensingh	1.43	...	...	0.03	0.60	0.12	0.20	4	2.38	3.27	0.92	1.27	21.36	40.56
		Jamalpur	0.32	...	0.21	0.09	0.23	0.21	0.13	5	1.17	3.51	0.55	1.00	24.62	32.79
		Netrakona	1.20	...	0.10	...	0.35	0.40	0.23	5	2.08	3.06	0.69	1.30	22.78	45.32
CHITTAGONG.	Faridpur.	Nubarnakhali	0.27	...	...	...	1.5	0.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?
		Durgapur	...	...	1.60	1.05	1.00	0.90	0.40	5	5.45	?	3.80	?	22.07	?
		Sherpur Town	0.30	0.05	0.10	0.06	1.20	0.03	0.21	4	2.94	?	2.43	?	21.20	?
		Dicanganj	0.5	...	...	0.11	2.00	0.28	0.23	...	...	...	...	?	?	?
		Madaripur	...	...	0.41	...	0.75	...	...	...	...	3.79	?	1.29	20.31	31.08
	Backergunge.	Faridpur	0.68	0.52	0.10	0.04	0.02	0.51	0.23	6	2.09	4.06	1.75	1.47	20.31	31.05
		Goalundo	0.10	0.65	...	...	0.20	...	0.10	4	1.45	3.34	0.70	1.07	22.71	?
		Patnakhali	1.11	0.28	0.04	0.31	1.23	1.47	0.10	6	5.06	5.40	3.22	1.75	26.03	50.69
		Pirojpur	...	0.23	...	...	0.32	0.60	0.53	4	1.90	4.43	1.07	1.50	25.43	37.59
		Barisal	...	0.13	0.23	0.10	1.30	0.47	0.12	6	2.45	4.25	1.80	1.24	21.08	35.01
CHITTAGONG.	Hill Tippera.	Gournadi	...	0.09	0.22	0.24	0.66	0.27	0.30	5	1.78	?	1.23	?	26.00	?
		Rhola	...	0.09	0.20	1.12	1.08	0.08	0.22	6	4.61	3.81	1.93	1.66	25.01	46.43
		Daulatkhan	...	1.12	0.33	0.13	0.66	1.40	0.89	6	4.60	?	3.01	?	22.88	?
		Bauphal	...	0.28	0.73	0.55	0.76	0.19	0.04	5	2.62	?	0.90	?	?	?
		Agartala	...	0.46	...	0.41	...	0.28	...	3	1.25	4.00	0.38	1.06	25.75	33.22
	Tippera.	Comilla	0.67	0.23	0.02	0.13	2.29	0.14	...	5	3.67	5.63	2.22	2.03	26.92	43.09
		Chandpur	0.31	0.36	0.00	0.53	1.11	0.66	0.48	6	3.38	4.01	2.09	2.18	23.90	37.93
		Brahmanbaria	0.02	...	...	0.26	0.22	0.14	0.05	3	0.18	3.14	0.71	1.22	20.34	32.40
		Ramchandrapur.	1.20	...	...	...	1.06	...	1.20	3	3.55	?	2.25	?	?	?
		Nasirnagar	...	...	...	0.10	2.10	1.40	0.20	4	3.25	?	3.20	?	?	?
CHITTAGONG.	Noakhali.	Daudkandi	...	0.06	...	0.10	2.10	1.40	0.20	4	3.25	?	3.20	?	?	?
		Kasba	0.20	0.15	...	0.45	0.25	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Leksum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Noakhali	1.74	1.25	0.48	2.42	3.40	3.44	1.20	7	14.03	7.70	5.04	3.66	49.94	57.16
		Fenny	...	...	0.20	0.38	3.27	0.35	0.03	4	4.83	4.87	4.35	1.73	51.61	68.06
	Chittagong.	Harishpur	0.08	0.06	0.19	1.40	0.23	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Ramganj	0.51	1.50	...	0.53	1.03	2.03	1.27	6	6.80	?	4.33	?	22.08	?
		Cor's Bazar	...	0.50	0.23	1.50	3.41	0.47	...	3	5.11	5.60	3.66	2.02	22.24	30.70
		Chittagong	0.14	0.05	0.17	0.26	1.00	0.08	0.05	4	2.44	7.20	1.13	1.43	24.96	34.96
		Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
CHITTAGONG.	South Lushai Hills.	Satkanya	1.06	0.20	0.19	0.66	0.80	0.18	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Kodala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Fenosa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Mirreerat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Chandpur	0.63	0.45	0.10	0.46	2.16	0.10	0.03	4	3.55	?	3.20	?	41.70	?
	Patna.	Rangamatia	0.55	0.07	0.16	0.19	0.61	0.43	0.14	6	3.15	6.14	1.16	2.54	35.94	46.31
		Bandarben	1.23	0.02	...	0.26	0.41	0.11	0.11	5	2.43	?	0.63	?	37.40	?
		Patna	0.06	...	0.50	...	0.23	0.78	1.44	4	3.01	2.79	2.45	0.72	32.36	31.40
		Dinapore	...	0.02	2.57	...	0.24	0.44	1.72	4	4.99	2.35	3.40	0.72	32.49	30.39
		Bihar	0.10	...	...	0.06	0.15	0.12	0.40	3	0.82	3.24	0.67	0.90	15.19	21.84
CHITTAGONG.	Gaya.	Barh	...	...	0.35	...	0.55	...	0.04	2	1.54	?	0.89	?	18.42	?
		Bikram	...	...	0.12	0.06	0.20	...	0.20	4	4.45	?	4.10	?	24.01	?
		Hilsa	0.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Aurangabad	1.49	...	3.39	...	0.22	0.44	0.15	5	5.97	3.90	0.79	1.58	25.23	21.26
		Gaya	0.02	0.03	1.27	...	0.02	1.98	0.05	2	3.37	3.45	2.05	1.18	13.24	23.10
	Shahabad.	Nawadah	...	...	0.14	...	0.33	0.10	0.61	4	1.18	3.43	1.04	1.11	15.93	20.11
		Jahanabad	...	0.16	0.17	...	...	0.49	0.17	4	0.99	3.20	0.66	1.43	17.60	20.27
		Arwal	1.2	0.18	...	...	...	0.50	0.02	4	2.50	?	1.12	?	20.31	?
		Daudnagar	0.12	0.71	2.25	...	0.17	1.23	0.09	5	4.67	?	1.40	?	26.33	?
		Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
CHITTAGONG.	Shahabad.	Rajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
		Pakri Bazar	...	1.40	...	0.24	...	0.58	1.20	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Buxar	0.06	1.26	0.90	...	0.10	0.95	0.09	4	3.39	2.97	1.07	1.38	22.47	19.15
		Dehri	0.21	0.03	0.32	0.09	0.22	0.72	0.44	5	3.43	3.50	1.75	1.09	22.77	19.47
		Bhabhua	...	0.63	0.10	...	1.05	0.40	0.06	5	4.48	3.01	2.73	1.04	24.30	20.57
	Patna.	Sacaram	1.22	0.71	0.76	...	0.13	1.78	0.06	5	4.74	3.18	1.95	1.05	18.77	18.98
		Arrah	0.35	0.27	...	0.25	0.21	0.41	0.06	5	1.47	2.63	0.70	1.04	19.70	19.70
		Mohanes	1.65	1.47	2.02	...	0.36	2.25	0.24	6	7.90	?	3.35	?	32.74	?
		Khiri	...	2.45	0.90	...	...	2.10	...	3	5.45	?	2.10	?	19.41	?
		Agaoon	...	1.30	...	1.15	...	0.26	0.65	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
CHITTAGONG.	Saran.	Ramagar	...	1.90	...	...	0.17	0.95	0.43	4	3.64	?	1.74	?	18.85	?
		Koath	0.20	0.25	0.23	...	...	0.43	0.31	5	2.43	?	0.54	?	15.31	?
		Sikrol	0.23	0.29	1.08	...	0.27	0.31	...	5	2.28	?	0.53	?	?	?
		Bassowan	1.70	0.62	0.42	0.02	0.07	3.65	0.20	5	6.87	?	4.11	?	29.45	?
		Monaharpur	1.70	0.72	0.91	...	0.22	3.22	...	5	5.17	?	2.54	?	21.08	?
	Monghyr.	Gopalganj	...	2.00	0.51	...	0.20	...	0.58	3	3.60	1.96	0.53	0.41	34.79	20.98
		Siwan	...	...	...	0.20	0.70	0.35	...	3	1.43	2.21	1.05	0.95	21.03	21.03
		Ekma	...	...	0.40	...	...	0.50	0.42	3	1.33	?	0.98	?	18.48	?
		Chupra	0.61	0.02	0.20	...	0.15	0.21	1.55	4	3.23	2.83	1.51	1.01	16.76	20.00
		Seerampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.44	1	1.44	?	1.41	?	17.89	?
CHITTAGONG.	Champanag.	Amnour	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.20	1	2.20	?	2.20	?	23.14	?
		Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
		Mothari	...	...	0.53	...	...	...	...	1	0.53	2.31	Nil	1.08	21.90	21.16
		Bettiah	...	0.11	0.03	0.11	...	0.08	...	2	0.32	2.20	0.08	0.04	24.06	22.71
		Bagaha	...	...	0.08	...	0.74	...	...	1	0.88	?	0.74	?	?	?
	Muzaffarpur.	Burkhwaga	...	0.06	0.29	...	...	...	0.25	3	0.69	?	0.25	?	24.37	?
		Sitamarhi	...	0.11	0.10	...	...	...	0.08	3	0.39	1.44	0.06	0.04	23.31	20.75
		Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	0.26	...	0.34	3	0.72	2.46	0.72	0.85	21.40	21.21
		Hajipur	0.07	...	0.30	...	0.13	0.23	1.25	4	1.18	2.06	1.61			

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 3rd of August 1895—concluded

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 10th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 10th May to date.
				Sunday, 28th July.	Monday, 29th July.	Tuesday, 30th July.	Wednesday, 31st July.	Thursday, 1st August.	Friday, 2nd August.	Saturday, 3rd August.							
HYDRABAD—concluded.	Bhagalpur—concluded.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	0'35	...	3'03	2	3'38	2'31	3'38	0'91	21'50	23'86
			Bangan (S. fahad).	0'05	...	0'25	...	0'65	...	1'29	3	2'24	?	1'91	?	13'32	?
			Sunaul	...	...	...	...	0'50	0'08	0'07	1	0'05	2'70	0'05	0'80	21'48	23'72
			Pratapganj...	0'00	0'02	0'05	...	0'20	0'15	...	1	1'20	?	0'44	?	30'49	30'72
			Bhagalpur ...	0'10	0'05	0'10	0'46	0'49	...	0'10	5	1'30	3'51	0'59	0'56	19'18	21'82
		Purnea ...	Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0'40	1	0'40	2'97	0'40	1'19	20'31	21'09
			Colgong	0'00	0'35	...	0'13	0'18	0'01	1'12	5	2'36	?	1'51	?	18'39	?
			Banail	0'05	...	...	...	...	0'32	...	1	0'37	?	0'32	?	?	?
			Kishanganj...	0'00	0'12	...	0'31	0'63	0'10	0'16	5	1'37	2'98	0'98	1'16	45'11	49'73
			Araria ...	0'10	0'50	...	0'07	0'27	0'78	...	4	2'37	2'91	1'70	1'07	34'03	37'75
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Maida ...	Purnea ...	...	0'00	0'30	0'2	0'29	0'47	0'30	4	1'37	3'25	1'06	1'08	37'46	38'00
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	0'43	...	0'50	0'31	0'85	...	4	2'09	?	1'16	?	13'48	?
			Buraoe	...	...	0'32	...	0'48	...	0'85	5	1'49	?	1'27	?	35'43	?
			Porhaganj	...	0'23	0'17	0'18	...	2'58	0'40	5	3'56	?	2'34	?	34'03	?
			Kaliaganj	...	...	0'08	...	0'30	0'36	1'00	8	2'02	?	1'06	?	39'16	?
		Sonthal Par-ganna.	Malda ...	0'03	...	0'18	0'02	0'54	0'01	0'84	3	1'61	2'62	1'30	1'11	21'37	30'40
			Chanchal	0'11	...	...	0'06	0'54	0'18	2'01	4	2'00	4'50	2'73	1'00	19'06	33'07
			Gajo!	1'50	0'15	0'05	0'15	0'40	0'35	1'15	7	4'75	?	2'50	?	22'05	?
			Subganj	0'02	...	...	0'05	1'32	0'06	0'40	1	1'51	?	1'44	?	15'21	?
			Rajmahal	0'02	...	...	0'14	0'40	0'01	...	2	0'03	3'02	0'47	0'85	14'73	30'03
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Balasore ...	Godda ...	0'05	0'13	...	...	0'25	...	0'33	3	0'46	3'00	0'78	1'02	18'72	23'04
			Pakaur	...	...	...	0'05	0'18	...	0'20	2	0'40	1'48	0'44	0'07	18'32	23'06
			Naya Dumka	0'14	...	0'10	0'37	0'28	0'35	0'16	2	1'33	4'02	0'74	1'64	21'31	29'18
			Deoghar	0'19	...	0'08	0'44	0'23	0'20	0'43	5	1'57	4'10	0'80	1'48	18'30	28'54
			Jamtara	0'07	...	1'05	0'02	0'17	...	0'14	4	2'05	3'08	0'31	1'41	23'70	27'74
		Outback ...	Balabadda	...	...	...	...	...	1'50	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nenihal	0'09	...	0'30	0'11	1'11	...	0'98	4	2'59	?	2'09	?	?	?
			Azenboni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Katikuand	...	...	...	...	1'75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhipur	0'01	...	0'70	0'21	0'90	0'13	0'04	4	1'99	?	1'07	?	27'38	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Balasore ...	Sarawan	...	...	0'18	...	0'71	...	0'31	3	1'41	?	1'22	?	24'39	?
			Sarath	...	...	1'35	0'29	0'59	0'40	0'36	5	2'91	?	1'35	?	?	?
			Barkote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagya	...	...	...	...	...	1'25	...	1	1'25	?	1'25	?	15'43	?
			Mohespora	...	...	...	0'27	0'45	...	...	2	0'72	?	0'45	?	?	?
		Puri ...	Bayharoa	...	...	...	...	0'43	0'03	...	2	0'46	?	0'40	?	?	?
			Sahibganj	...	...	...	0'20	1'05	...	0'15	3	2'19	?	1'80	?	?	?
			Jagatsingpur	...	0'02	0'27	2'17	...	...	...	...	...	2'36	...	0'05	...	20'70
			Banki	0'02	0'04	0'20	0'46	0'05	...	...	4	4'23	2'00	1'78	1'48	35'07	34'10
			Outback	0'11	0'06	0'33	1'05	0'08	1'70	...	5	2'45	2'00	1'06	1'45	25'30	27'32
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Balasore ...	Palae Point	...	0'05	1'00	0'05	...	...	0'08	3	2'45	3'08	0'81	1'77	38'41	35'00
			Kendrapara	...	0'16	0'21	1'21	0'81	...	...	4	2'39	3'01	0'81	1'77	38'41	35'00
			Jajpur	1'03	0'15	0'03	0'08	0'60	0'17	...	6	3'40	2'05	0'77	1'25	32'43	37'07
			Dharmasala	...	0'48	2'10	0'41	0'95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Salipure	...	0'13	...	...	0'72	0'23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Puri ...	Pal Lahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Akhyapada	0'14	0'12	0'14	0'03	0'20	...	...	5	1'33	?	0'20	?	27'84	?
			Chandabali	0'10	0'35	0'23	0'00	0'13	...	0'05	5	0'83	3'00	0'14	1'00	21'90	21'82
			Bhadruk	0'58	0'30	2'05	0'39	...	...	...	4	4'13	3'25	...	1'24	31'31	23'01
			Soro	0'35	0'50	0'50	...	...	...	...	3	1'35	2'08	...	1'34	34'71	23'52
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Balasore ...	Balasore	0'02	0'25	0'28	0'05	...	...	...	4	1'80	3'35	...	1'54	27'48	27'48
			Johinsore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'35	...	1'05	26'00	26'00
			Baripada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'00	...	1'36	26'00	26'00
			Puri	...	0'14	0'34	1'30	...	0'25	...	4	1'03	2'30	0'25	0'04	33'77	21'32
			Khurda	0'00	0'06	1'10	...	1'40	...	...	...	...	2'04	...	1'01	26'15	26'15
		Hazaribagh ...	Bhanpur	...	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'00	...	1'40	20'71	20'71
			Gop	...	0'00	0'44	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Salpara	0'07	...	0'47	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Pipli	...	2'08	0'37	1'12	0'10	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Nayagarh	1'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Ranpur	...	1'32	2'30	1'55	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Kurumala	...	0'20	0'16	1'40	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Pachamba (Giridih).	0'46	...	0'11	0'33	0'35	0'04	0'05	5	2'24	3'48	1'34	1'31	20'23	23'84
			Hazaribagh...	0'11	0'04	0'41	0'76	0'00	0'00	0'33	4	1'63	4'55	0'51	1'78	22'07	24'04
			Somnagarh...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'88	...	1'04	23'44	23'44
		Lohardaga ...	Mahudi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'12	...	3'53	23'42	31'74
			Jhumra Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4'43	...	2'34	...	...
			Barki	0'20	...	...	0'53	0'29	0'82	1'30	5	3'04	?	2'31	?	20'10	?
			Chitra	0'15	...	1'80	0'20	0'42	0'10	0'10	5	2'07	?	0'32	?	22'10	?
			Karagdeha	0'08	...	0'83	0'00	0'00	0'20	0'04	4	2'33	?	0'00	?	24'06	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Lohardaga ...	Rampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Lohardaga	...	...	1'63	0'61	2'21	0'08	1'33	4	5'83	4'10	3'50	1'09	24'01	24'01
			Ranchi	0'56	0'00	0'04	1'13	0'70	0'06	0'23	5	3'02	4'03	0'30	1'87	26'07	27'14
			Nda	0'40	...	0'40	1'20	0'37	...	0'30	5	2'07	?	0'07	?	24'77	?
			Patkot	...	...	0'30	2'43	1'42	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
		Palamu ...	Tamur	0'05	...	0'33	1'76	0'60	0'50	0'15	6	4'28	?	1'24	?	?	?
			Chotaipur	0'03	0'53	1'30	0'23	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Palamu	0'01	0'01	2'35	0'28	0'62	...	0'02	3	3'19	4'25	0'54	1'28	16'28	20'14
			(Daltonganj).	...	...	0'00	0'63	1'13	0'06	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Batunath	0'06	...	0'00	0'03	0'00	0'17	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Manbhum ...	Huamabad...	0'24	...	2'13	0'08	0'00	0'17	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Gurkha	0'16	0'00	0'26	1'16	0'20	0'07	0'18	6	5'32	?	0'45	?	17'84	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	0'06	...	0'65	0'31	0'16	0'35	...	4	1'55	4'41	0'51	1'41	21'21	22'52
			Gobindpur	...	...	0'09	0'72	0'48	0'28	0'16	4	1'73	3'45	0'32	1'53	21'11	14'70
			Baghmanathpur.	...	...	0'18	0'35	...	...	0'25	3	0'78	?	0'25	?	15'90	?
			Barabhum...	...	...	0'26	1'50	0'07	0'43	...	3	2'24	?	0'40	?	23'84	?
			Jhalda	0'13	0'41	...	0'55	0'41	0'08	0'30	5	1'83	?	0'70	?	20'15	?
		Singbhum...	Chas ...	0'70	0'12	0'20	1'29	0'45	0'31	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Pundra	0'15	...	0'12	1'29	1'07	0'26	0'05	6	5'68	4'05	2'25	1'78	27'65	22'52
			Chambassa	0'84	0'07	1'26	1'43	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	?	?
			Chokardharpur.	0'05	0'00	0'37	2'14	0'78	0'01	0'20	4	3'07	?	1'05	?	22'08	?
			Ghatila	...	...	0'45	0'70	0'55	0'15	...	4	1'85	?	0'15	?	27'77	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Singbhum...	Buharayura	...	...	1'02	3'50	0'40	0'35	...	...	...	?	?	?	?
			Gaikhura	...	2'05	0'06	...	0'40	0'35	0'80	...	...	?	?	?	?	?
			Kalikapur	0'20	0'10	0'42	1'10	...	1'46	1'14	6	4'48	?	2'00	?	30'07	?
			Monaharpur	...	...	4'26	0'04	0'80	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?
			Kharwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY,
THE 3RD OF AUGUST 1895.**

At the beginning of the week, weather was settled over Bengal, winds were light and southerly in the southern districts, and easterly in Assam, North Bengal, and Bihar. The rainfall was almost entirely confined to the east and north of the province, as only very light scattered showers fell in South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Temperature was above the normal by about 2° in all districts except Assam and the neighbouring parts of North and East Bengal.

While weather was comparatively settled at inland stations, a change had commenced in the north of the Bay which in the course of two or three days resulted in a well-defined but shallow depression. On the 28th July, the first day of the present week, there was defective pressure everywhere, but the difference was greater in the north of the Bay than over Bengal or in the south. Defect was small everywhere, varying from a few thousandths of an inch to nearly a tenth at Akyab. Winds were light on the Orissa and Bengal coasts, and in the case of Orissa stations were blowing from the north-west, but in the south of the Bay, where gradients were steep, strong south-westerly winds prevailed. There had been a steady increase in wind velocity during the two previous days at Diamond Island, and the sea had become rough. General and in some cases heavy rain was falling over the east of the Bay. The depression in the north was so shallow that the irregular pressure change on the 29th caused a considerable displacement, and the centre of the cyclonic system of light winds appeared over the Sunderbans, but on the 30th a brisk fall of pressure in the north-west angle of the Bay was followed by a well-defined depression over that area, the centre being about midway between Saugor Island and False Point. Gradients were then very steep over the Bay, the difference between Saugor Island and Tavoy being not much short of half an inch. Rainfall was more general both on the 29th and 30th in Lower Bengal, but had become scattered in the northern districts. Squally weather continued over the Bay to within a short distance of the Sandheads, while in the north-west angle only light winds were blowing and the sea remained smooth. The centre of the shallow depression crossed the coast on the evening of the 30th, moving in a north-westerly direction, and at 8 A.M. on the 31st it was in Chota Nagpur. A general rise of pressure then prevailed except at a few stations within the area of lowest pressure, and the rise had been rapid in the north-west angle of the Bay. It was some time after the centre passed inland before there was any decided increase in the strength of the winds on the Orissa coast or at Saugor Island. The average wind velocity on the 31st was only 14 miles an hour at Saugor Island and 16 miles at False Point, but the rates at 8 A.M. were 28 miles at Saugor Island and 30 miles at Puri, and the sea was rough from the mouth of the Hooghly as far south as Gopalpur.

As the depression moved towards the north-west, ordinary monsoon weather became general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Lower Bengal, but the rainfall, though general, was usually light, and temperature remained above the normal over the greater part of the province till the 31st. On the 1st of August the depression was in the North-Western Provinces, and pressure was rapidly recovering in Lower Bengal and more slowly in the northern districts. From being nearly 1° in excess on the 31st July temperature, owing to the more densely clouded sky, fell on the 1st August to nearly 2° below the normal except in the west of Bihar, where there was still excess. The rise of pressure continued on the 2nd, and the distribution was then above the normal over the whole area, including the province and the Bay. The immediate result of this arrangement was a rapid moderation of the rough weather over the Bay, and diminished rainfall in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Lower Bengal. Temperature began to rise, and by the morning of the 3rd was almost normal over the whole province.

Pressure was low in the early part of the week and above towards the end. The difference from the normal, however, was generally below a tenth of an inch, and the means for the week are, therefore, practically normal, defect being more than $\cdot 02$ inch only in the south-western districts, across which the depression passed about the middle of the week.

Temperature was above the normal by small amounts, except on the 1st and 2nd of August, the two rainy days that followed the passage of the depression. Mean temperature is 1° below the normal in Assam and Orissa, almost normal in Bengal, and half a degree above in Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

Rainfall has been fairly well distributed during the week, but as the daily falls were lighter than usual, the total amounts for the week are considerably below the normal over the whole province except in Orissa. The falls in Assam have been moderately heavy, Dhubri receiving 6.47 and Sibsagar 5.9 inches. Except in South-West Bengal, where less than half the usual amount has fallen, the deficiency is very uniform. In North and East Bengal it is slightly over, and in Bihar and Chota Nagpur slightly under, one inch. The excess in Orissa is $\cdot 22$ inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd of August 1895 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	93°0	76°5	86°7	75°8	83°8	+0°3	1°87	3°36	-1°09	3°30	4°06	-0°36	0°60	1°23	19°37	23°03
North Bengal	91°4	75°7	86°3	73°6	83°5	+0°3	3°05	3°10	-1°05	3°53	3°50	+0°03	1°39	1°13	37°09	47°75
East Bengal	91°3	75°1	86°3	77°5	81°9	-0°3	3°50	4°37	-1°07	4°38	4°44	+0°44	3°15	1°57	39°00	51°60
Bihar	95°0	70°3	90°0	70°0	84°7	+0°6	3°06	3°06	-0°02	3°50	3°43	+0°03	1°15	1°06	23°14	30°03
Orissa	90°7	75°1	86°5	77°8	83°2	-1°0	3°11	3°30	+0°23	4°00	3°51	+0°49	0°45	1°31	25°03	33°14
Chota Nagpur	90°9†	70°9†	85°2†	74°3†	80°0†	+0°6†	3°05	3°34	-0°30	4°45	4°39	-0°36	1°36	1°53	23°31	33°05
Assam	95°6	76°0	83°1	77°4	82°8	-1°1										

° Dehree not included.
† Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 6th August 1895.

O. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of July 1895.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29.565		
The average pressure of July from 24 years' registers ...	29.537		
The highest pressure in the month	29.737	13th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29.342	30th	16
The range of pressure	0.395		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	126.9		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	413.1		
⊖			
The mean temperature of the month	84.2		
The average temperature of July from 24 years' registers ...	83.5		
The highest temperature in the month	92.0	2nd	
The lowest temperature in the month	75.7	4th	
The range of temperature during the month	16.3		
The mean daily range of temperature	9.7		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	11.9	2nd	
Per cent.			
The mean humidity of the month	84		
The average humidity of July from 24 years' registers ...	85		
Inches.			
The mean vapour tension of the month	0.986		
The average vapour tension of July from 9 years' registers ...	1.002		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	7.23		
The average cloud proportion of July from 18 years' registers ...	8.02		
Inches.			
The total rainfall of the month	4.53		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	4.38		
The average fall of July from 48 years' registers	12.84		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1.30	23rd	
Days.			
The number of rainy days in the month	19		
The average number of rainy days in July from 24 years' registers	25		
⊖			
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	147.6		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	58.8		
The greatest sun temperature	159.2	11th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	69.8	11th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	77.0		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	2.1		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	8.5	11th	
Miles.			
The mean movement of the wind per day	106.6		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	185.0	19th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	16.0	9th, 2 to 3 P.M.	
The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—			
N. 1, N.E. 13, E. 66, S.E. 109, S. 268, S.W. 204, W. 38, N.W. 5, Calm 40.			

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0.6 higher; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 5th August 1895.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of July 1895.

	Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month ...	29.601	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month ...	86.5	
The highest temperature during the month ...	95.8	15th
The lowest temperature during the month ...	76.0	23rd
The absolute range of temperature during the month ...	19.8	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	12.0	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	15.8	15th.
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month ...	82	%
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month ...	1.080	Inch.
The total rainfall of the month ...	4.15	Inches.
The greatest fall in 24 hours ...	0.78	23rd.
The number of rainy days in the month ...	11	Days.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 5th August 1895.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 28th July to 3rd August 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
July	28th	29.559	85.6	91.3	11.3	79.3	87.6	81.5	.995	79.1	76	0.05
"	29th	.400	88.3	87.8	9.0	78.3	83.1	81.5	1.058	80.9	93	0.12
"	30th	.440	84.1	90.3	12.5	77.3	84.8	79.7	.947	77.6	79	0.12
"	31st	.493	82.6	86.5	7.7	78.8	85.6	81.5	1.022	79.9	84	0.13
Aug.	1st	.614	83.7	89.3	11.3	78.0	86.4	82.3	1.050	80.7	84	0.12
"	2nd	.657	83.3	88.3	10.0	78.3	82.1	79.5	.975	78.5	89	0.24
"	3rd	.654	83.9	89.1	10.3	78.8	85.6	81.5	1.022	79.9	84	0.11

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days ... 29.559

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 83.8

The extreme variation of temperature ... 13.5

The maximum temperature ... 91.3

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days ... 84

The total fall of rain from 28th July to 3rd August 1895 ... 0.89

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 5th August 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
28th July to 3rd August 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
July	28th	148.5	2.4	29.523	83.8	88.2	8.5	79.7	80.7	1.007	79.4	87	ESE and calm ...	51	0.08	Chiefly cloudy, d.
"	29th	147.6	2.6	.460	82.6	86.4	7.7	78.7	80.0	0.992	79.0	89	SE by S, ENE and ESE.	74	0.14	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
"	30th	152.5	5.7	.411	83.1	88.6	10.4	78.2	79.8	.977	78.5	86	ENE and ESE ...	152	0.04	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, t.
"	31st	143.9	2.1	.463	82.9	85.1	6.7	78.4	79.9	.980	78.6	87	ESE, SSW and S by W.	136	0.10	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
Aug.	1st	147.6	2.2	.577	82.9	88.0	9.8	78.2	79.9	.985	78.8	87	S by W, S by E and variable.	73	0.25	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
"	2nd	148.8	2.9	.608	82.6	85.8	7.3	78.5	79.0	.986	78.8	■	SSE and SE ...	70	0.11	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, t, p.
"	3rd	149.6	5.1	.621	82.1	87.3	9.3	78.0	78.4	.923	76.8	84	SE and SSE ...	■	0.19	Chiefly cloudy, p.

The mean pressure of the seven days Inches. 29.523

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 29.567

The total number of hours of bright sunshine Hours. 23.0

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 91.9

The mean temperature of the seven days 82.9

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 82.9

The extreme variation of temperature 10.6

The maximum temperature 88.6

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour Miles. 12

The mean relative humidity % 87

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 86

The total fall of rain from 28th July to 3rd August 1895 Inches. 1.00

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 3.73

The total fall from 1st January to 3rd August 1895 21.38

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office 36.33

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; t, thunder; p, passing temporary showers; —, dew.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.
Areas leased for irrigation up to end of June 1895.

Circles.	District.	Canal.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.											Rainfall, 1894-95.		Rainfall, 1895-96.		REMARKS.		
			Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Season leases.				Total.	GRAND TOTAL.	During end of month.	Up to end of month.					
								Long-term leases.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.					Bhadol.	Hot-weather.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Oxyma	Orissa	Talanda, 1st reach	1,543	77	Nil	19	17	9,352	Acres.	43	23	Acres.	Acres.	66	2,408	21'05	23'80	16'70	18'55	
		Ditto, 2nd "	666	49	28	...	346	14,951	...	60	84	...	...	144	16,025	23'35	24'60	17'00	18'20	
		Madhason "	776	53	28	...	346	47,228	...	1,958	68	...	...	2,014	40,240	18'09	18'68	13'59	15'43	
		Kendrapara "	1,067	538'43	102'23	65	39,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16'22	18'12	16'95	16'95	
		Gobri "	374'82	48'00	Nil	76	593	1,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,236	26'41	25'03	20'03	21'32	
		Do. Extension "	645	76'67	31'47	5	805	1,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	886	27'00	No gauge.	16'75	17'34	
		Pattamudi "	895	73'18	Nil	1,147	4,859	8,198	...	446	4	...	...	450	8,183	15'08	20'17	8'04	11'88	
		High Level, Range I	608	128'53	14'3	1,493	941	13,065	...	150	...	...	...	150	684	No gauge.	No gauge.	No gauge.	No gauge.	
		Ditto, Range do. II	727'16	10'59	Nil	130	821	1,444	...	2,372	243	...	...	2,530	4,903	No gauge.	No gauge.	No gauge.	No gauge.	
		Jajpur Canal, Range III	700'00	Not observed.	200	854	9,784	...	1	244	10,028	18'43	28'38	7'83	11'80
SOUTH-WESTERN DIV.	Bihar	High Level, Range III	737'18	34'27	Nil	200	854	9,784	...	1	...	...	...	244	10,028	18'43	28'38	7'83	11'80	
		Total	...	...	...	2,817	46,803	107,034	...	5,182	416	...	...	5,698	119,622	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	69,661	...	1,195	17	...	...	1,313	70,893	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore "	1,411	36	145'56	1,320	...	47,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,419	10'40	16'70	16'83	13'49	23 days discharging.
		Pachikura "	553	...	...	...	...	4,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,584	8'06	10'61	11'76	16'45	No discharge.
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	...	...	...	...	...	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	1,320	...	52,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,702	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	69,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,176	...	...	...	...
		Western Main	4,542	873	43	3,957	4,201	12,825	...	...	...	...	...	253	13,033	...	...	...	...
		Buxar "	1,296	215	96	12,894	12,947	33,335	...	...	...	...	...	1,233	41,406	...	...	...	...
Bona	Shahabad	Arrah "	2,000	551	416	35,151	34,563	100,443	...	...	...	...	...	9,841	110,405	...	...	...	...
		Eastern Main	1,466	369	216	19,190	17,931	56,930	...	...	...	...	...	44	57,381	...	...	...	...
		Patna and Gaya.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,090	59,736	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	71,040	70,123	211,068	...	1,623	...	21	...	13,493	226,163	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	206,346	...	1,654	...	...	...	13,118	220,516	...	...	...	...
		Grand total	...	...	...	76,067	116,946	370,758	...	1,623	416	21	...	13,493	391,517	...	...	...	...
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	345,903	...	1,654	...	...	...	13,118	390,367	...	...	...	...
		
		
		

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Bona Canal. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

O. C. LEEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th August 1895.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of June 1895, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1895-96.		TOLLAGE, 1894-95.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda Canal System	393 0 1	4,898 9 1	97 2 5	6,444 14 2
Kendrapara ditto	6,337 6 5	18,948 11 4	5,031 13 5	9,155 11 8
High Level Canal, Range I	381 11 6	1,427 1 0	379 14 9	532 8 3
Ditto, " II	128 11 0	405 3 1	119 15 6	128 3 9
Ditto, " III	84 10 0	238 10 0	69 10 6	73 11 9
Jajpur Canal	13 14 9	52 4 6	19 9 3	29 1 3
Total Orissa Circle ...	7,339 5 9	25,970 7 0	5,718 1 10	16,364 2 10
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>				
Midnapore Canal	10,679 8 0	27,359 12 0	11,273 7 3	31,583 0 0
Hijili Tidal Canal	6,540 9 3	22,351 0 0	6,890 6 6	21,541 9 6
Total South-Western Circle ...	17,220 1 3	49,710 12 0	18,163 13 9	53,124 9 6
<i>Sone Circle.</i>				
Patna Canal System	2,117 7 7	7,589 15 4	915 2 6	5,440 2 0
Arrah ditto	2,042 14 0	5,887 4 6	1,840 6 9	7,620 11 0
Buxar ditto	1,017 15 0	3,339 9 6	613 14 9	2,591 0 0
Total Sone Circle ...	5,178 4 7	16,816 13 4	3,369 8 0	15,651 13 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	29,737 11 7	92,498 0 4	27,251 7 7	85,140 9 4

Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1895-96.						TOLLAGE, 1894-95.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	1,642	13	1,355 7 1	3,130	2,337	3,121 2 4	867	931	871 4 6	867	931	1,136 3 6
Total Orissa Circle ...	1,642	13	1,355 7 1	3,130	2,337	3,121 2 4	867	931	871 4 6	867	931	1,136 3 6

Total Navigation Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1895-96.		EARNINGS, 1894-95.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals	8,694 12 10	29,091 9 4	6,589 6 4	17,500 6 4
Midnapore Canal	10,679 8 0	27,359 12 0	11,273 7 3	31,583 0 0
Hijili Tidal Canal	6,540 9 3	22,351 0 0	6,890 6 6	21,541 9 6
Sone Canals	5,178 4 7	16,816 13 4	3,369 8 0	15,651 13 0
Total	31,093 2 8	95,619 2 8	28,122 12 1	86,276 12 10

O. C. LEES,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th August 1895.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of June 1895, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1895-96.		TOLLAGE, 1894-95.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	20,180 9 8	59,774 1 0	17,923 12 0	49,352 2 8
Tolly's Nala ...	6,488 9 0	19,247 5 9	5,683 1 0	16,557 8 6
Total ...	26,669 2 8	79,021 6 9	23,606 13 0	65,909 10 9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	6,393 13 9	23,022 10 6	5,138 1 0	15,167 2 0
Nadia Rivers ..	7,804 7 0	19,425 2 0	5,963 13 6	16,157 12 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	40,867 7 0	1,21,469 3 8	34,708 11 6	97,234 9 8

CALCUTTA,
The 5th August 1895.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd August 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 3RD AUGUST 1895.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 4TH AUGUST 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	437	1,74,690	1,926	482	49,990	686
Jute ...	23	7,675	114	20	8,175	114
Firewood ...	102	67,400	1,141	96	56,800	819
Other articles ...	556	1,39,085	1,930	779	1,77,930	2,489
Total ...	1,117	3,88,790	5,011	1,377	2,92,295	3,969

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of May 1895, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1895.		1894.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	Tons. 229	Tons. 1,535	Tons. 229	Tons. 1,535	Tons. 229	Tons. 1,535	Tons. 229	Tons. 1,535
Cotton, raw	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	172	154	172	154	172	154	18	2
Ditto, Indian	336	282	336	282	336	282	54	1
Piece-goods, European	2	3	2	3	2	3		
Ditto, Indian	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating other than Opium	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Non-intoxicating—								
Others	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Dyes and Tans—								
Cutch	2	1	2	1	2	1		
Turmeric	12	19	12	19	12	19		
Grain and pulses—								
Wheat	110	9	110	9	110	9		
Rice in the husk	56	119	56	119	56	119		
Do. not in the husk	16	1,014	16	1,014	16	1,014		
Gram and pulses	175	27	175	27	1,007	545	1,085	
Others	6	1	6	1	6	1		
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Skins of Sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Jute—								
Raw								
Gunny-bags and cloth	369	203	369	203	369	203		
Leather, manufactured	1	3	1	3	1	3		
Liquors—								
Wines	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Metals—								
Brass, wrought	15	8	15	8	15	8		
Iron	117	105	117	105	117	105		
Others	3	8	3	8	3	8		
Oils—								
Kerosine	612	340	612	340	612	340		
Castor	19	19	19	19	19	19		
Cocunut	18	20	18	20	18	20		
Others	374	323	374	323	374	323		
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	18	226	18	226	18	226		
Rape and mustard	246	15	246	15	246	15		
Til or Jinjil		5		5		5		
Others	14	7	14	7	14	7		
Paper and pasteboard								
Provisions—								
Glue	1	2	1	2	1	2		
Others	200	234	200	234	200	234		
Salt	583	7	583	7	583	7		
Spices—								
Betel-nuts		1,100		1,100		1,100		
Pepper	2	127	2	127	2	127		
Chillies	6	7	6	7	6	7		
Others	8	10	8	10	8	10		
Stone and lime	310	590	310	590	310	590		
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy.	2	116	2	116	2	116		
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	91	261	91	261	91	261		
Timber	23	7	23	7	23	7		
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	265	71	265	71	265	71		
Manufactured—								
Other sorts		2		2		2		
All other articles of merchandise	514	295	514	295	514	295		
Total	4,815	8,423	4,815	8,423	11,243	10,188	4,957	2,055

CALCUTTA, the 31st July 1895.

F. C. W. DOVER,
For Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of May 1895, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1895.		1894.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	4,968	33,310	3,621	33,506	37,178	33,127	5,051	.....
Cotton, raw	4	311	5	333	315	333	.....	13
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	381	.....	401	.....	381	401	.....	20
Ditto, Indian	224	371	218	375	405	403	2	.....
Piece-goods, European	2,691	4	2,134	.....	2,695	2,134	561	.....
Ditto, Indian	30	4	16	14	43	30	13	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	25	40	26	14	65	40	25	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	33	3	14	3	35	17	18	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Myrabolans	33	.....	11	.....	23	11	12	.....
Cutch	45	769	51	697	314	698	176	.....
Turmeric .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aniline dyes	18	1	11	.....	19	11	8	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	59	338	83	60	394	142	753	.....
Rice in the husk	2,253	1,415	1,093	10,072	3,005	12,034	.....	8,509
Rice not in the husk	2,346	5,530	6,843	2,119	7,662	8,901	.....	1,199
Jawar and bajra	2,720	4,563	1,531	2,560	7,001	3,991	3,100	.....
Gram and pulse	27	20	11	180	66	161	.....	105
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	6	227	9	765	933	774	159	.....
Skins of sheep, &c.—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dressed or tanned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw .....	.....	4	.....	3	4	3	.....	.....
Horns .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw	14	5,268	15	5,910	5,288	5,931	.....	640
Gunnybags and cloth	683	1,345	320	487	2,028	807	1,131	.....
Lao—								
Stick .....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Shell	14	.....	7	.....	16	7	7	.....
Leather, manufactured .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	40	.....	31	.....	40	31	9	.....
Spirits	33	.....	63	.....	33	63	.....	30
Wines .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Brass, do.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Copper, wrought	177	31	138	30	208	168	40	.....
Brass, do.	1,383	25	844	21	1,408	865	543	.....
Iron	126	23	73	23	149	96	53	.....
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils—								
Kerosine	6,890	10	5,311	33	6,800	5,343	1,647	.....
Castor	32	.....	16	.....	32	16	16	.....
Cocconut	107	.....	206	.....	107	206	.....	99
Others	879	4	847	26	883	863	.....	.....
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	13	1,956	.....	1,719	1,968	1,719	249	.....
Rape and mustard	670	1,064	474	1,401	1,734	1,676	.....	141
Til or jinjh .....	.....	14	.....	68	14	68	.....	44
Poppy	4	16	3	.....	23	3	19	.....
Earthnuts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	63	16	104	185	80	289	.....	309
Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Opium	181	33	79	104	213	183	20	.....
Paper and pasteboard .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	47	.....	58	2	47	60	.....	13
Dried fruits and nuts	2	.....	4	.....	2	6	.....	4
Others	1,344	968	1,521	1,302	2,232	2,823	.....	591
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	7,287	133	6,865	133	7,419	6,998	421	.....
Salt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt-petre, &c.—								
Salt-petre	8	.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Other saline substances .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian .....	.....	21	.....	27	23	27	.....	.....

STAPLES.	1895.		1894.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	356	1,139	1,005	501	1,465	1,605	.....	11
Pepper	29	.....	51	.....	59	51	8	.....
Ginger	.....	490	.....	546	490	546	.....	556
Chillies	90	239	283	430	339	712	.....	373
Cardamoms	.....	33	.....	24	33	24	9	.....
Others	110	163	140	84	253	224	35	.....
Stone and lime	431	1,810	2,271	48	2,231	2,313	.....	82
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy.	237	121	197	191	368	346	10	.....
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,167	1,102	1,520	1,809	2,509	2,899	.....	470
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	1,798	5	1,308	1,798	1,313	485	.....
Timber	408	230	885	197	623	532	71	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	240	2,781	169	3,134	4,041	3,893	738	.....
Manufactured—								
Clears	18	12	4	6	24	10	18	.....
Other sorts	.....	173	.....	139	173	139	.....	17
Wool, raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	4,990	5,111	7,076	2,659	10,161	9,735	366	.....
Total	43,816	74,036	46,002	68,612	117,822	114,014	3,808	2,331

CALCUTTA, the 31st July 1895.

F. C. W. DOVER,
For Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th July 1895, on 1,686.39 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	201,029	2,04,391 13 0	26,22,592 0	4,30,063 15 0	17,932 1 0	8,02,467 13 0	77,461	104,478	181,919
Or per mile of railway	.....	120 8 0	.....	254 10 11	10 10 7	475 13 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	888,237	8,89,368 2 0	83,54,210 20	16,47,488 5 0	52,964 7 0	25,89,808 15 0	221,489	317,041	539,140
Total for 24 weeks	1,189,866	11,93,748 0 0	1,09,76,802 20	21,27,572 4 0	70,946 8 0	33,92,266 12 0	298,940	422,110	721,050
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	201,535†	2,08,547 1 6	23,41,021 30	5,79,299 12 1	19,065 10 10	8,60,812 9 5	76,089	107,693	183,982
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	161 6 9	.....	348 3 0	11 6 5	511 0 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 4 weeks of previous year	1,226,516†	11,55,467 2 11	1,03,73,225 10	22,69,461 8 1	69,805 13 2	31,92,672 8 9	303,817	437,830	741,647

* The increase is chiefly in outward traffic.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th July 1895, on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	17,968	4,048 7 0	4,341 0	182 6 0	12 8 0	4,240 13 0	1,121	84	1,205
Or per mile of railway	.....	182 0 5	.....	8 2 3	0 8 8	190 12 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	71,500	16,305 5 0	20,189 20	855 13 0	26 0 0	17,197 2 0	3,310	218	3,527
Total for 24 weeks	89,568	20,351 12 0	24,530 20	1,038 2 0	48 0 0	21,437 15 0	4,440	302	4,742
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,693	2,801 8 3	5,321 10	251 7 0	4 6 6	3,967 5 9	1,136	101	1,237
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	163 0 2	.....	15 13 0	0 2 2	178 0 4	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 4 weeks of previous year	60,372	10,668 12 7	20,604 30	1,240 8 0	24 7 0	21,943 11 7	4,630	250	4,880

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th July 1895, on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,386	16,523 2 0	64,321 0	8,041 8 0	43 0 0	24,006 11 0	6,300	2,889	9,279
Or per mile of railway ...	162	102 6 0	400	50 13 2	0 4 2	152 7 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	80,800	45,141 2 0	2,44,120 0	2,543 14 0	129 0 0	74,814 0 0	19,200	8,024	27,224
Total for 3 weeks ...	87,276	61,664 5 0	3,08,441 0	37,385 6 0	171 0 0	90,420 11 0	25,500	10,913	36,413
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,535	12,697 4 2	64,367 20	7,000 8 0	66 5 9	20,746 1 11	5,680	3,134	8,772
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	24 2 11	.....	43 14 11	0 5 9	128 6 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 4 weeks of previous year ...	82,870	64,233 6 5	3,00,435 20	31,755 0 0	244 11 6	97,283 1 11	23,303	12,570	35,873

* The increase is chiefly in outward traffic.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., Dacca, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th July 1895, on 813 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	170,250	77,170 0 0	6,33,360 0	94,500 0 0	17,740 0 0	1,00,410 0 0	29,350	22,067	51,007
Or per mile of railway ...	209	95 0 0	779 0	116 0 0	22 0 0	123 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	533,140	2,42,390 0 0	19,61,430 0	2,45,200 0 0	19,800 0 0	5,07,480 0 0	84,255	66,646	150,901
Total for 4 weeks ...	703,390	3,19,560 0 0	25,94,790 0	3,39,700 0 0	37,540 0 0	6,90,890 0 0	113,605	89,303	202,908
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	150,774	74,405 0 0	7,40,081 0	1,23,549 0 0	20,138 0 0	2,17,093 0 0	59,812	29,274	87,266
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	185	91 0 0	922 0	151 0 0	25 0 0	263 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	7,702,506	3,13,255 0 0	23,90,804 0	3,93,908 0 0	50,092 0 0	7,00,255 0 0	117,067	104,595	221,662

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th July 1895, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	29,360	10,110 0 0	49,330 0	3,500 0 0	540 0 0	14,150 0 0	3,582	2,090	5,672
Or per mile of railway ...	235	81 0 0	395 0	28 0 0	4 0 0	115 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	94,330	31,770 0 0	1,42,730 0	10,380 0 0	300 0 0	42,450 0 0	10,736	5,530	16,266
Total for 4 weeks ...	123,690	41,880 0 0	1,92,060 0	13,880 0 0	840 0 0	56,600 0 0	14,318	7,620	21,938
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	26,023	9,367 0 0	49,266 0	4,044 0 0	223 0 0	13,704 0 0	3,582	2,090	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	208	76 0 0	394 0	32 0 0	2 0 0	109 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	123,607	39,708 0 0	1,78,567 0	13,480 0 0	1,406 0 0	53,603 0 0	14,900	7,788	22,688

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 27th July 1895, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,130	5,650 0 0	14,030 0	1,100 0 0	120 0 0	6,870 0 0	2,467	737	3,224
Or per mile of railway ...	211	65 0 0	163 0	13 0 0	1 0 0	80 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	61,510	17,130 0 0	33,000 0	3,310 0 0	400 0 0	20,840 0 0	7,168	2,110	9,203
Total for 4 weeks ...	79,640	22,780 0 0	52,030 0	4,410 0 0	520 0 0	27,710 0 0	9,645	2,847	12,492
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,224	5,737 0 0	14,380 0	1,201 0 0	410 0 0	7,349 0 0	2,154	1,070	3,224
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	201	66 0 0	171 0	14 0 0	5 0 0	85 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	72,963	22,807 0 0	54,679 0	4,633 0 0	661 0 0	23,000 0 0	8,504	4,349	12,811

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 27th July 1895 on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ...	92,430	27,490	1,27,600	(a) 29,720	11,650	(a) 78,850	14,289	16,466	29,755
Or per mile of railway ...	122'26	49'59	300'93	39'31	15'41	104'30	.....	.....	.....
For previous 34 weeks of half-year ...	293,610	1,14,690	8,78,630	1,11,450	23,530	2,54,660	37,046	50,648	87,693
Total for 34 weeks ...	354,840	1,62,160	11,06,390	1,41,170	40,180	3,33,510	51,334	66,114	117,448
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open ...	97,066	35,026	3,66,127	46,101	13,024	94,751	14,145	16,043	30,188
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	129'19	46'33	484'29	60'98	18'02	125'33	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	419,227	1,66,730	14,91,027	1,96,100	43,993	3,95,693	64,495	71,123	125,677

(a) Decrease is due to abnormal wheat and other grain traffic from the Punjab in the corresponding season of last year.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for the week ending 20th July 1895	Rs. A. P.
Corresponding period of 1894	11,318 0 0
Decrease	18,318 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 20th July 1895	1,995 0 0
Corresponding period of 1894	221 14 9
Decrease	261 0 10
Receipts from 1st to 20th July 1895	89 2 1
Corresponding period of 1894	31,809 0 0
Decrease	33,433 0 0
	1,624 0 0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL STATISTICAL RETURNS OF VACCINATION IN BENGAL FOR 1894-95.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—SANITATION.

Calcutta, the 12th August 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 32728.

READ—

The Statistical Returns of Vaccination in Bengal for 1894-95 with brief notes by the Sanitary Commissioner.

READ AGAIN—

The Returns for 1893-94 with the Government Resolution reviewing them.

The returns for 1894-95 were due to Government on the 15th June, and were received on the 2nd July. No reason is assigned for the delay, which, however, is much less than it was last year, when the returns were nearly two months behind time. The changes among the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners were less numerous than in 1893-94, and, except in the Metropolitan Circle, where a transfer took effect towards the end of February, a single officer was in charge of the operations of the department throughout the working season.

2. *Strength of supervising and operating staff.*—The following table compares the strength of the supervising and working establishments during the last two years:—

YEAR.	INSPECTING STAFF.						OPERATORS.					REMARKS.
	Superintendents.	Deputy Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Vaccinators.	Total inspecting staff.	Vaccinators.		Apprentices.		Total operators.	
							Government or paid.	Licensed.	Government or paid.	Licensed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1893-94 	50	1	63	137	14	265	458	1,830	13	685	3,296	
1894-95 	51	1	62	143	14	271	479	1,985	7	1,095	3,496	

The creation of the new district of Angul raised the number of Superintendents from 50 to 51. A new Inspector was also appointed for Angul and two for the Tributary States of Orissa, while at the same time the designation of two officers employed in the Chota Nagpur States was changed from Inspector to Sub-Inspector, and a reduction of two took place among the Inspectors employed by municipalities and dispensaries. In consequence of these changes, the total number of Inspectors fell from 63 to 62. Six men were added to the staff of Sub-Inspectors, and this number also represents the increase in the total inspecting agency. Of the total increase of 21 paid vaccinators, 8 were employed in rural areas and 13 under municipalities and dispensaries. The staff of licensed vaccinators was increased by 156 in rural areas and reduced by one in towns. No reference is made in the notes to the orders given in the Resolution on the returns of 1893-94 that only regular operators should be included in the statistics of staff, but it has been ascertained from the Sanitary Commissioner that these orders have in fact been carried out. On the question of demanding a security deposit of Rs. 10 from licensed vaccinators, which was referred to in the Resolution on the statistics of 1893-94, the Sanitary Commissioner reports, after consulting the Civil Surgeons, that the system works well, and does not, as has been alleged, deter men from coming forward to serve as vaccinators. It gives the Superintendents a hold over the vaccinators and protects Government from loss by their absconding with instruments entrusted to them. As, moreover, Civil Surgeons may, at their discretion, forego the deposit in individual cases, or reduce the amount demanded, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks the system may remain in force.

3. *Number of operations and average per vaccinator.*—The total number of vaccinations performed rose from 1,844,304 to 2,174,097 and the average per operator from 560 to 608. The increase was highest in the following districts:—

Mymensingh	... 31,232	Saran	... 15,238
Angul	... 31,082	Jessore	... 14,659
Noakhali	... 23,323	Balasore	... 13,692
Backergunge	... 19,117	Nadia	... 12,682
Faridpur	... 18,327	Orissa States	... 11,326

and these results do credit to the officers concerned. Praise is more especially due to Dr. Banks, the Civil Surgeon of Puri, who has been singularly successful in pushing vaccination in a backward district, the number of vaccinations performed in the district having risen from 16,828 in 1893-94 to 20,234 in the year under report. Twelve districts show a falling off, the decline being largest in—

Darbhanga	... 7,456	Hazaribagh	... 6,635
Shahabad	... 6,703	Bankura	... 4,165

It is very unsatisfactory to find that the introduction of the licensed system into Darbhanga should have reduced the number of operations. In Shahabad and Bankura the falling off is ascribed to the unhealthiness of the district, and in Hazaribagh to the retention of a clumsy practice, introduced many years ago, of working through each thana by a two-year rotation, which renders it difficult to

make an accurate comparison between the results of different years. Vaccination in Calcutta by Municipal vaccinators shows an increase of 35,968, and in municipalities and dispensaries of 21,854. The number of vaccinations performed by the two salaried vaccinators attached to the Animal Vaccine Depot in Calcutta rose from 213 in 1892-93 and 234 in 1893-94 to 8,531 in 1894-95, giving the high average of 4,265 operations for each vaccinator. No mention is made in the notes of this remarkable increase, which was clearly due to the recent outbreak of small-pox in Calcutta. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that a large number of operations should have been done, and there is no reason to distrust the statistics. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, on the other hand, which are wrongly described in the notes as the South Lushai Hills, the high average of 1,578 operations per vaccinator seems hardly likely to be correct, although, as vaccination was only started there in 1892-93, the outturn would naturally be a large one. Attention was drawn to this point in the Resolution on the returns of 1893-94, and the Lieutenant-Governor is surprised that no notice should have been taken of his remarks on the subject, and that even the error in the name of the subdivision should not have been corrected.

4. *Protection afforded to infants.*—Under this head the returns show an improvement. The number of infants under one year available for vaccination was estimated at 2,491,305 against 2,461,862 in the preceding year, and of these 405,065, or 162.59 per thousand, were vaccinated as compared with 363,492, or 147.83 per thousand, in 1893-94. As in the previous year, Malda, Lohardaga, Darjeeling, and Palamau show the best results. Patna is again at the bottom of the list, and Gaya, Puri, Shahabad, Cuttack, and the Tributary States of Orissa also have low percentages. No attempt is made in the report to give an intelligent explanation of the marked differences which appear in respect of vaccination between districts of similar character in other respects. The Sanitary Commissioner contents himself with repeating the suggestion thrown out in the Resolution on the last year's report that these were apparently to be accounted for by very unequal activity on the part of the vaccinating establishment. It does not seem to have occurred to Dr. Gregg to test the correctness of this view by independent enquiry, or to take steps to raise the standard of work in these backward districts.

5. *Primary operations.*—The proportion of successful primary operations is again incredibly high, being 98.66 for the whole Province against 99.20 in the previous year. In the Resolution on the report for 1893-94 the attention of the Sanitary Commissioner was drawn to this point and a further explanation was called for, which elicited from Dr. Gregg the statement that the vaccinators were unwilling to include in their lists any except perfect cases of operation. This statement is now repeated in general terms, and it is added that vaccinators "carefully suppress" all doubtful cases in order to avoid being "harassed by inspecting officers." Further enquiry has shown that so long ago as January 1894 the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle reported an actual case in which a licensed vaccinator, when taken to task for not recording unsuccessful cases, replied that he never entered failures because the District Inspector had told him not to do so. The existence of this practice seems to explain both the small number of vaccinations performed and the incredible percentage of successful cases among primary operations. The only point that still remains obscure is how the Sanitary Commissioner, who has been in charge of the Department since 1888, can have failed, in spite of the repeated comments of this Government and of the Government of India on the inherent improbability of the statistics, to clear up this simple matter for himself. When the returns of 1893-94 were submitted, Dr. Gregg had had before him, for more than six months, Dr. Moir's report referred to above; yet the notes on those returns make no mention whatever of a fact, the mere suggestion of which vitiates the entire body of statistics of primary vaccination. Even when a special report was called for, and arrangements were made for retaining in the villages the list of vaccinations performed in order that inspecting officers might test it, the Sanitary Commissioner still omitted to lay before Government the facts which furnished a clue to the whole difficulty. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Dr. Gregg's successor will take this matter vigorously in hand and will lose no time in putting a stop to a dishonest practice which makes it impossible to obtain a true view of the working of an important department.

6. *Secondary operations.*—The number of secondary operations rose from 14,888 to 67,955, or by 53,067 cases. Of these, 38,732 occurred in Calcutta, 30,674 in the operations carried on by the Corporation, and 8,058 in those conducted by the staff of the Government Animal Vaccination Depot, which performed 8,140 secondary operations against 82 in the previous year. The latter figures have been included by the Sanitary Commissioner in the returns of rural areas which, apart from this, show an increase of only 525. In mufassal municipalities and dispensaries there was an increase of 13,810 cases, so that the entire increase is practically divided between these agencies and Calcutta.

7. *Vaccination at the expense of District Boards.*—The contributions made by District Boards for the purpose of giving free vaccination in rural areas rose from Rs. 654 to Rs. 1,690, of which Rs. 324 were spent in Tippera, Rs. 241 in Gaya, and Rs. 1,125 in Puri. In Tippera the number of successful operations increased from 48,917 to 57,302, and in Puri from 16,401 to 19,527, while in Gaya there was a slight decline. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that in districts or parts of districts where the licensed system fails to make way among the people the District Boards will lend aid by contribution so far as their resources permit.

8. *Cost of vaccination.*—The following statement shows the cost of vaccination in Bengal during the last two years as distributed between Government, District Boards, Municipalities, and Native States:—

			1893-94.	1894-95.
			Rs.	Rs.
Paid by Government	...	...	1,44,723	1,55,096
District Boards—				
Rural areas	...	...	654	1,690
Municipalities	...	...	351	...
Municipalities—				
Calcutta	...	...	15,495	18,642
Mufassal	...	...	17,658	18,208
Native States	...	...	1,319	1,582
Total	...	...	1,80,200	1,95,218

The average cost of each successful operation to Government or to local bodies was 1 anna and 6 pies against 1 anna and 7 pies for the previous year.

9. *Death-rate from small-pox and proportion of population protected.*—The number of deaths from small-pox during the year 1894-95 was 9,562, or 1·3 per ten thousand of population, as compared with 12,499, or 1·7 per ten thousand in the preceding year. In the following districts, which return the highest death-rate, the proportion of the population protected by vaccination is also low:—

DISTRICT.	Protected		Death-rate	
	per 10,000.		per 10,000.	
Calcutta	...	1,400	...	23·0
Cuttack	...	1,000	...	7·1
Faridpur	...	1,900	...	4·5
Monghyr	...	1,600	...	4·3
Puri	...	1,200	...	2·5
Midnapore	...	1,600	...	2·3

Darjeeling, with half the population protected, had no deaths, and Chittagong, with 4,700 protected per ten thousand of population, had a death-rate of 0·2. In the case of Chittagong, however, it is doubtful whether the statistics of the earlier years of the period on which the calculation of protected persons is based can be accepted as correct. In paragraph 40 of the report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, the small-pox mortality of the year 1894 (·11 per thousand) is stated to be the lowest on record, but the statistics show that in the three years 1886, 1887, and 1888, the death-rates from this cause were ·06, ·05, and ·09, respectively.

10. *Methods of vaccination.*—Three methods of vaccination are now practised in Bengal,—(1) with vaccine lymph taken direct from the calf, (2) with

vaccine lymph prepared with lanoline, (3) with human lymph taken by arm-to-arm transfer. The Sanitary Commissioner has prepared a statement, given at page 14 of his notes, which purports to show the comparative value of the three methods. But in the first place the statement is extremely incomplete, and whatever value it might possess is nullified by the doubt as to the value of any statistics from which all negative instances have been eliminated. A few experiments in vaccination from the kid were made during the year, but they proved a failure. Further experiments are being conducted. The animal vaccine depôts at Calcutta and Darjeeling are said to have worked well, but no particulars are given by which to judge of their progress, nor is any mention made of the interesting fact that in August 1894 the Nepal Darbar asked for a supply of lanoline vaccine paste in order to introduce vaccination on a large scale. When Sir Charles Elliott visited Nepal in November last he learned that the Prime Minister was an earnest advocate of vaccination and had had his own family vaccinated. The Lieutenant-Governor considered it extremely desirable to encourage this enlightened movement, not only from motives of humanity, but in order to enlist the influence of the leading Hindu State in India on the side of vaccination. Arrangements have accordingly been made to provide the Nepal Darbar with a regular supply of vaccine lymph. Sir Charles Elliott trusts that the Sanitary Commissioner will realise the importance of assisting the Darbar in this matter by all means in his power.

11. *Inspections.*—The number of villages visited by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners was 1,098 against 1,516 in the previous year; and the number of operations inspected by them shows a decline from 35,443 to 26,564. On the other hand, Civil Surgeons have shown increased activity in this branch of their duties. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Russell visited 206 villages in Dacca and inspected 12,379 operations, and in Muzaffarpur Surgeon-Major F. S. Peck inspected 9,998 operations in 353 villages. Fifteen Civil Surgeons inspected more than 5,000 operations, 24 from 1,000 to 5,000, and eight under 1,000. No return of inspection was received from Assistant Surgeon S. M. Mukerji in charge of Angul, and this omission should be explained. Although small-pox prevailed in Calcutta in an epidemic form, and the number of operations performed by the Municipal vaccinators rose from 15,313 to 51,281, only 181 cases were inspected by the Health Officer.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

THE ASHUK ASTAMI FAIR IN NANGALBAND, IN THE DISTRICT OF GAYA.

No. 1391G., dated Dacca, the 17th July 1895.

From—H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, Esq., Commissioner of the Dacca Division,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 20J.D., dated 30th April 1895, inviting my attention to paragraphs 5 and 14 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 20th April 1895, containing extracts from the *Dacca Gazette* and *Samaya*, complaining of the deficient arrangements made by the executive authorities on the occasion of the Ashuk Astami Fair in Nangalband, in the district of Dacca, and requesting me to obtain and submit to Government, with my remarks thereon, a report from the Magistrate of Dacca on the subject. In reply, I have the honour to forward copies of the following letters from the Magistrate of Dacca—

No. 1199, dated 11th May 1895.

" 1455, " 15th June "

" 1673, " 9th July "

I invited the Magistrate's attention to the statements in the newspapers in my letter No. 875J., dated 4th May 1895. The reports of 2nd May from the

Chairman of the Local Board, and of 4th June from the Subdivisional Officer—enclosures to the Magistrate's letter of 9th July—give a clear account of the arrangements.

2. I saw the Chairman of the Local Board some time before the fair took place, and heard what he proposed to do. I visited the fair myself on 3rd April, the principal bathing day. In my opinion the police arrangements were ample. I think the sanitary arrangements might have been on a more liberal scale. Though a large concourse was expected, the effects of improved communications, rail and steamer, were apparently under-estimated. The Subdivisional Officer and the Chairman of the Local Board exerted themselves to the utmost, and I have had pleasure in acknowledging their good work.

No. 1199, dated Dacca, the 11th May 1895.

From—C. J. S. FAULDER, Esq., Magistrate of Dacca,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

WITH reference to your No. 875J., dated 4th instant, I have the honour to reply that the statements published are gross exaggerations.

2. There was a large concourse of people, about 300,000.

3. There were only 16 cases of cholera at the fair; 9 died, 5 recovered, and 2 went to their houses. This cannot be called many; but we had a virulent outbreak of cholera when the fair dispersed. The site of Nangalband is unsuited for a mela; there is very little open ground; behind the site of the mela are villages imbedded in jungles, in which it is impossible to effectively enforce sanitary precautions; such arrangements as were possible were made; it is a matter for congratulation that there was not a severe outbreak of cholera, which must admittedly be attributed to good fortune rather than efficient control, which it is not possible to ensure. Such cases as occurred were due, not to an outbreak at the mela, but to persons contracting cholera on the road, and bringing it with them. There were enormous crowds of pilgrims, chiefly old women, swarming to the mela from all directions. Owing to their following so many routes, and to their being scattered far and wide, it was impossible to help them *en route*; they neither made nor found any adequate arrangements for their board and lodging on their way to the mela; the weather was inclement, and they had to suffer great hardships; cholera of course broke out, on the return journey especially, and started an epidemic all over the district, which has not yet died out.

4. A dumb girl, aged 15 or 16, of Rajshahi district, was kidnapped by a chandal of this district. The man was arrested by a chaukidar while crossing the ferry at Fatulla. He was sent up for trial, and convicted under section 363, Indian Penal Code. One old woman and several children were reported missing. Most of them were found and made over to their relatives. It is believed that the others were all found, as their relatives did not come back to inform the police before leaving the fair.

5. In my opinion the police arrangements were good; both officers and men worked hard, many of them being up to their middles in water, and all being covered with mud and slush. As usual they are abused and get no thanks. Many old people and children would have had a bad time of it at the ghâta, which were very slippery from mud and slush, had it not been for the friendly arm of a policeman. Considering the small space and the enormous crowd, it is marvellous to me that the police were able to exercise any control at all.

6. No gangs of people were allowed to go about maltreating people and using violence to women. No complaint of any such thing having occurred was made.

7. With regard to the murder, as to which the correspondent says he personally witnessed a person being deliberately trampled to death, no person was reported to have died from injuries.

One woman had her leg broken by a fall at Digu Babu's Ghat, and another hurt her head by a fall. Both these cases were sent by the police for treatment.

No. 1455, dated Dacca, the 16th June 1895.

Memo. by—The Magistrate of Dacca.

COPY submitted to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, with reference to his No. 1621G., dated 22nd May 1895.

A statement of cost is enclosed.

Dated Dacca, the 28th May 1895.

From—T. C. ORR, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Dacca,
To—The Magistrate of Dacca.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report regarding the "Ashuk Astami" mela, which was held at Nangalband in the jurisdiction of Narayanganj police-station.

2. This is the annual bathing festival which takes place on the "Ashuk Astami" day, which fell this year on the 3rd April.

3. The origin of the festival is as follows:—

Parau Ram Khetri, of the family in which the god Krishna was born, was out ploughing one day, his intention being to open out a channel in order that he might join the "Brahmaputra," which is the only male river, to the Ganges river.

Suddenly he was called off to the wara, the place where he stopped ploughing being called "Nangalband." He promised to return and carry out the marriage of the two rivers, but when he did return he found that the Brahmaputra had formed an illicit connection with the river Lakhya; on this he cursed the river and said it would no more be sacred. Afterwards having relented he said it would not be sacred except on the Ashuk Astami day in the month of Chaitra.

4. This year the festival fell on a most auspicious day, "Budh Astami," which only occurs once in 17 or 18 years. In an ordinary year the fair is attended by about 50,000 pilgrims, but on the present occasion there were about 350,000 pilgrims, who came from all over Lower Bengal.

5. It is considered very holy for a pilgrim to remain at Nangalband during the whole month of Chaitra, and 1,657 persons collected there on the 30th Falgun (13th March 1895) for this purpose. The ordinary pilgrims began to arrive on the 1st of April, and began to leave on the afternoon of the 3rd April, and all had left on the 5th April.

6. About 20,000 boats crowded with people were moored in the river. They extended from Mirkandi to Panchamighat, a distance of about four miles, and as the people in these boats used the river for all purposes, the water was very much polluted.

7. Many of the pilgrims came by rail and steamer, and owing to the press of traffic, goods waggons had to be used for their conveyance. These pilgrims, when landed, passed through Narayanganj, and crossed the Lakhya river at Nabipura Ghât, 25 boats being used for the purpose, and the ferry arrangements being good. They then did the remainder of the journey on foot.

A large number of the pilgrims came by boat or by road, many of them having walked long distances.

8. The weather was very inclement, there being heavy showers of rain with great changes of temperature. At Nangalband, the bulk of the pilgrims slept in the open, there being no accommodation for them.

9. There are six ghâts at the place, owned by Enait Ali Mia of Dacca, Brojendra Kumar Rai, Kishori and Josada Lal Rai of Babati, Hari Das Bysak and Kunja Lal Bysak of Dacca, Govinda Ohandra Rai of Dubtara, and Kali Narain Rai of Bandar. The Tajpur Ghât, near Jay Kalibari, belonging to the Bahati Babus, was very much out of repairs and in a dangerous state. A notice is said to have been served on the owners by the Local Board directing its repair, but nothing was done.

An attempt was made to prevent this ghât being used, but as the pilgrims consider it necessary to bathe at all the ghâts, this was found impossible, and a large force of police had to be used in assisting old people and children up and down, and preventing accidents. The water at the ghâts was railed in, and constables were stationed in the water to prevent people being drowned.

10. No drinking water is available at the place, except that of the Brahmaputra river, which, as remarked before, was very much polluted.

11. Twenty-six mehters and three Domes were engaged by the Local Board, but this staff was quite insufficient to keep the place clean, and the latrine accommodation provided was quite inadequate.

12. The police force deputed for duty at the festival consisted of 4 Inspectors, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 6 head-constables, 85 constables, and all the chaukidars of the surrounding villages; one and all worked hard, and no disturbance of any kind took place.

13. One woman got her leg broken by falling at one of the ghâts, and another hurt her head by a fall. Both were sent to Narayanganj hospital for treatment.

14. A dumb girl, about 15 years of age, of Rajshahi district, was kidnapped by a chandal of this district. He was, however, arrested by a chaukidar at Fatulla ferry ghât, sent up for trial, and convicted under section 363, Indian Penal Code.

One man was caught with a number of half-pice in his possession, coated with quick-silver. He was sent for trial under section 240, Indian Penal Code, and convicted. Three cases of petty theft were reported. In all of them the accused were arrested, sent for trial and convicted.

A number of children and old women were reported missing. Most of them were found and made over to their relatives, and the others are believed to have been found, as the parties did not come back to make enquiries.

15. There were a large number of shops at the fair for supplying the wants of the pilgrims, and they were carefully inspected to see that no unsound fruit or vegetables were being sold.

16. The Local Board erected the hospital for infectious diseases in the fair itself, but this was promptly removed to a distance under orders of the Magistrate.

The hospital staff consisted of a native doctor, a compounder, and a chaprassi.

The two latter died from cholera, contracted at the fair immediately after it broke up. The staff worked hard, and it is to be hoped that they received extra remuneration for their work.

A statement is attached showing the cases treated between 26th March and 7th April 1895, with results. As might be expected, cholera broke out. It first made its appearance on the 26th March 1895. Five persons died of cholera in the fair before they could be removed to hospital, and nine in hospital, and many others went off to their homes as soon as they were attacked. When the fair broke up, cholera spread all over the district along the routes taken by the pilgrims, and very large numbers of people died from it.

The site of the fair is hemmed in by jungle, and is quite unsuited for any large gathering of people.

The want of a pure supply of drinking water is its greatest drawback, but even if this could be overcome, I am very doubtful if anything would prevent the pilgrims drinking the polluted water of the Brahmaputra. The fact that the pilgrims had to travel long distances to the fair, and they had to be in the open exposed to rain and wind, must have predisposed them to any epidemic disease. Three residents of a village close to the fair were attacked with small-pox, of whom one died. None of them would go to hospital for treatment.

Mr. Lucas, the Sub-divisional Officer of Narayanganj, was in camp at the fair, and the satisfactory manner in which this very large gathering was controlled is due to his tact and energy. I attended the fair on the 1st and 3rd, and looked after the police arrangements.

Statement showing the indoor patients of the Hospital at Nangalband Fair from 26th March to 7th April 1895.

NAME OF DISEASE.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Number recovered.	Gone home.	Sent to other hospital.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cholera	16	9	5	2	.....	There were 58 outdoor patients (32 attacked with cholera, 10 with choleraic diarrhoea, and 10 simple diarrhoea): these persons took medicines from the hospital and went away.
Choleraic diarrhoea	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Simple diarrhoea	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Fever	13	.....	7	6	.....
Total	32	9	15	8	.....

T. C. ORR,
District Superintendent of Police.

Additional note.

The police and their officers were located at different parts of the fair and patrolled it day and night to prevent crime and disturbances. Sick persons were removed to hospital. During the time of bathing, a large force were stationed at each ghât, some being in the water, there being a tremendous crush. This was done to prevent accidents. Old persons and children were assisted up and down.

A head-constable with a few men was stationed at Nabipur Ghât in the Lakhya, to see to the crossing of pilgrims. In fact everything was done by the police to assist the public.

T. C. ORR,
District Superintendent of Police.

No. 1673, dated Dacca, the 9th July 1895.

From—C. J. S. FAULDER, Esq., Magistrate of Dacca,
To—The Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

With reference to your No. 1289G., dated 2nd instant, I have the honour to reply that Mr. Lucas was at Nangalband, looking after the arrangements, on the 28th and 31st March and during the principal bathing days, the 3rd and 4th April.

2. Thirty-two temporary latrines were erected. Long trenches were also dug in the fields, in which people were directed to ease themselves, earth being thrown in from time to time. To provide adequate latrine accommodation for three or four lakhs of people was obviously hardly possible; as the locality is not open, but is covered by villages and jungle in every direction. People will not go to the latrines when they are made.

3. The District Board is entrusted with the sanitary arrangements at melas by law; the duty has been delegated to the Chairman of the Local Board since 1888. No more fitting agent of the District Board is available. The Sub-divisional Magistrate exercised a co-ordinate supervision, and I myself went over the ground with the Chairman of the Local Board before the bathing day, and had the arrangements improved where I found it necessary and possible.

4. Babu Sarat Chandra Gupta took the whole burden of the work upon his shoulders, frequently visited the spot before and during the bathing days, laid out the plan of the fair, looked as far as possible after the housing of the pilgrims, showed the police what was to be done at the ghâts, made all sanitary and medical arrangements, and treated with the zamindars as to the contributions and the assistance to be given by them.

5. I enclose copies of the reports of the Sub-divisional Officer and the Chairman of the Local Board.

No. ²⁰⁰XVI, dated Narayanganj, the 4th June 1895.

From—L. T. R. LUCAS, Esq., Sub-divisional Officer of Narayanganj,
To—The Magistrate of Dacca.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the Langalband fair, held in April last. The fair is an annual one, and is really only a bathing festival. Shop-keepers and other vendors visit it just for a few days.

2. The origins of the festival are as follows:—(1) Parasuram Khettri, a celebrated Brahman, was ploughing at the place when he was called away to the wars. The place where he stopped ploughing has ever since gone by the name of langal (plough) bund (stoppage). (2) The five Pandavas were ordered by the Kamravas to remain in unknown exile (nitjanbaa) for 12 years. They remained concealed in different parts of India, and during the last few days of their exile they visited Langalband, with their co-wife Draupadi. Before starting for home, they all bathed on the banks of the Brahmaputra at the five different places now known as the Panchami ghats. The beauty of the five brothers and their fair wife Draupadi so enchanted the peasants that one and all stopped ploughing to see them. Hence the name Langalband. One of the brothers crossed over to the opposite bank, and abused the others because they would not follow him. So that bank is not held sacred, and pilgrims do not bathe on that side, and it goes by the name of "Pandava-barjita." In fact, I have always found that that bank is now used as a big latrine for female pilgrims and those living in boats.

3. I visited Langalband to superintend the preliminary arrangements, twice by myself, and once with the Collector, and carried out his suggestions and changes. The District Superintendent of Police was present on two days. I kept a 30-feet wide road right through the mela grounds for passage of pilgrims and sight-seers.

4. Upwards of three lakhs and fifty thousand pilgrims attended the mela this year on account of Budhastami Snan, which occurs once in 17 or 18 years and is held to be very auspicious. I was present on the two bathing days, and the crowd and rush was very great. The ground all over the mela was as slippery as possible, and one or two old women got some nasty falls. They were immediately attended to.

5. Notices had been previously issued on the landlords and ijaradars to have the ghats repaired, as they were in a very bad state, and to clear the mela grounds of jungle. This was generally done. One ghat had not been repaired for want of sufficient material, and so I was obliged to close it during the two bathing days.

6. The sanitary arrangements were on a larger scale this year, but still they were inadequate for the immense gathering of pilgrims. It was not easy to arrange for the wants of over three and-a-half lakhs of people, two-thirds of whom were females, and who could not be compelled to visit the latrine provided for. It was a difficult task to keep the mela grounds clear.

7. Temporary sheds were erected by the landlords for housing patients and medical officer. These were sufficient. There were 16 indoor and 32 cases of outdoor cholera patients, 12 of choleraic diarrhoea, 118 of simple diarrhoea, and 6 cases of fever. The cases of cholera proved in most instances fatal. This does not give any idea of the cholera cases that really occurred, for many left for their homes in boats or by land immediately they felt they were attacked.

8. After the festival, a large number of pilgrims came to Narayanganj to catch the steamers. They were compelled to remain in the town, as there was not sufficient steamer accommodation, and from 3rd to 13th April there were 62 cases of cholera. There were only three or four isolated cases of small-pox.

9. Upwards of 1,500 resident pilgrims came to attend the mela about a month previously. They had good rest and the mortality amongst them was almost nil.

10. On account of the very large gathering, crime could not altogether be suppressed, though 4 Inspectors, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 6 head-constables, and 85 constables were stationed at the spot. I gathered as many chaukidars as possible from the surrounding villages, and they and the police did good service. Besides one pick-pocketing and two other petty theft cases, there was a case in which a man was found in dishonest possession of false and quicksilvered pice, and a case in which a namasudra kidnapped a dumb young girl, the wife of a landholder in the Rajshahi district, who had accompanied her husband to the bathing festival. All these cases ended in conviction, and the chaukidar who arrested the accused in the kidnapping case, as he was about to escape to Keraniganj, was duly rewarded.

11. None of the European residents of Narayanganj visited the fair, but a large number of the native gentry, both of Dacca and Narayanganj, attended the festival.

12. Enclosed is the report of the Chairman of the Local Board.

No. 14, dated Narayanganj, the 2nd May 1895.

From—BABU SARAT CHANDRA GUPTA, Chairman of the Local Board, Narayanganj,
To—The Sub-divisional Officer of Narayanganj.

IN obedience to the order of the Chairman of the District Board, Dacca, by his letter No. 1051, dated the 26th February 1895, I have the honour to submit through you the following reports on the late Nangalband fair to the District Magistrate of Dacca.

1. This year the Nangalband fair commenced from Wednesday, the 3rd April 1895, and lasted for about four days. But on account of Budhastami Snan, which is considered to be very auspicious, according to the Hindu Sastras, there was an unusually large gathering of

pilgrims, since several days before the commencement of the mela, which necessitated the engagement of the sweepers and the native doctor earlier than other years.

2. During this time numerous shop-keepers assembled at this place from different quarters to vend their articles of various description. Things that were brought for sale were estimated to be of some Rs. 75,000, and those that were purchased were approximately estimated to be of some Rs. 40,000. The total number of people was about 40,000, including 1,757 who came to reside there as pilgrims for a month.

3. Myself and the Vice-Chairman, Babu Kailas Chandra Nag, both undertook the superintendence and the conservancy arrangement of the fair, and I stayed there for five, and the Vice-Chairman for four days. Besides, we also went to Nangalband to make the preliminary arrangement of the fair.

4. The shops and stalls were all aligned, and built a proper width apart on two sides of the street. The zamindars erected six huts—one for the native doctor, one for the vaccinator, one for contagious cases, one for ordinary patients, and two for the sweepers at a suitable place on the spot.

5. All the land-owners contributed Rs. 80 for expenditure on sanitary and other contingent charges of the fair; each proprietor had to pay in proportion to his respective share of the mela ground. But the expenditure incurred in connection with the fair exceeded the amount of contribution. The excess amount ought to be realized from the proprietors of the mela ground.

6. This year 26 mehters were engaged at a cost of Rs. 70-10-9, and a sum of Rs. 20 was paid to the Civil Surgeon for lending the services of the native doctor, and for the cost of medicine; and a sum of Rs. 25 was spent for publishing notice boards, and for purchasing bamboos, mats, strings, &c., for the use of the latrines that were made for the mela.

This year 32 latrines were made for the use of the pilgrims, some of which were apart for the females.

INDOOR PATIENTS.

7. There were 16 cases of cholera, of which 9 died, and 5 were cured, and 2 were sent back to their houses. Two of choleraic diarrhoea and 1 of simple diarrhoea, and 13 of fever, all of whom were cured, except 6 cases of fever that were sent back to their houses. There was a case of contused wound by a fall, which was removed to the Narayanganj hospital.

OUTDOOR PATIENTS.

There were 158 cases altogether, of which 32 were of cholera, 10 of choleraic diarrhoea, and 116 of simple diarrhoea that came under treatment.

8. There were 3 Inspectors of Police, 3 Sub-Inspectors of Police, and 6 head-constables, with a number of police force present at the mela. All of them worked satisfactorily.

9. The Sub-divisional Officer, Narayanganj, and the District Superintendent of Police, went to the mela.

Much inconvenience was felt by the pilgrims in going down to bathe in the river on account of several cracks and breaks in some steps of the pucca ghât there, which was fenced by bamboos. The District Magistrate will be kind enough to pass orders on the proprietors for the necessary repairs of the ghât, viz., Tazpur Ghât, before the commencement of the next mela.

Contributions realized from the zamindars were as follows:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Babu Brajendra Kumar Rai Chaudhury	...	20	12	9
„ Kisor Lal Rai Chaudhury	...			
„ Jasada Lal Rai Chaudhury	...			
Ulfatannessa Bibi	...	22	6	6
Babu Jagganuath Bysak	...	20	12	9
„ Hari Das Bysak	...			
„ Gopi Nath Sardar	...			
„ Kali Narain Sen Chaudhury	...	8	0	0
„ Protap Chandra Rai	...	8	0	0
Total	...	80	0	0

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 12th August, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.35. Weather cloudy and hot. State of *aus* and sugarcane fair. Rain is wanted for *aus* crop and for transplantation of *aman* rice. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common sells at an average price of 17 seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.54. Weather seasonable and hot. More rain wanted everywhere in the district. Prospects of indigo and sugarcane good. Transplantation of paddy going on. Common rice is selling from 16 to 22 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.12. Weather hot with occasional showers. Prospects of crops fair, but rain wanted especially in the north of the district. Transplantation

of *aman* retarded for want of sufficient rain. Cattle-disease reported from Basirhat. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar 11 to 13 0
Barasat 15 0
Basirhat 18 13
Diamond Harbour 15 0

} per rupee.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall 1.00. Transplantation of *aman* retarded owing to want of rain. Harvesting of *bhadoi* still continues. Sugarcane and mulberry doing well. Jute very good. Rain much wanted. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna 1.09, Bagerhat 2.35, Satkhira 2.87. Weather hot. Transplantation of *aman* going on. More rain wanted. Price of common rice 16 to 22 seers 2 chitaks a rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 1.2. Weather hot and cloudy. More rain wanted for transplantation of *haimanti* rice. Price of rice 14 seers a rupee. No outbreak of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 1.18. Weather seasonable and warm. Cutting of jute and transplantation of *aman* paddy in progress. Prospects fair. Fodder available. Price of rice 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall 0.74. Weather cloudy and rainy. *Aus* paddy and jute being reaped. Rivers higher than before this year. Low lands submerged. Common rice selling at Pabna 17 seers per rupee and at Sirajganj 14 seers. Jute selling at Rs. 4-15 to Rs. 5-10 per maund at Sirajganj. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall 1.11. Weather hot with rain at intervals. Harvesting of jute and *aus* rice continues. Sudden rise of water has partly damaged *aus* and *aman* in some places. Price of common rice 12 to 19 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 0.24. Weather hot. Agricultural operations in progress. Prospects of crops generally fair, but more rain needed. Water and fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease. Rice sells from 14 to 17 seers a rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall 2.99. *Bhadoi* crops doing well. Paddy being transplanted. More rain wanted for transplantation on high lands. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 16½ to 18 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.30. *Bhadoi* crops doing well. Transplantation of paddy progressing. Price of rice 15 seers per rupee, which is cheaper than average.

Champanan.—Rainfall at Motihari 1.71. Transplantation of *aghani* rice going on. *Bhadoi* crops good, but partly damaged by flood in some places.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 2.27, Madhubani 4.78, Samastipur 2.98. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops continue favourable. More rain wanted for transplanting paddy. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.24, Banka only 0.96. Weather hot and rainy. Prospects of crops continue to be good. Common rice sells at head-quarters 17 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.77. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy nearly finished. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute are being out. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease prevalent in the Sadar subdivision. Common rice selling from 15 to 21 seers a rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 5.95. Weather seasonable. Weeding and transplanting of rice crops continue. *Beali* rice in ear in places. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar 20 6
Jajpur 22 5
Kendrapara 25 0
Banki 22 0

} per rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 3.86, Giridi 1.44. More rain required in the Giridi subdivision. Transplanting of paddy about three-fourths completed. All crops promise well. Fodder ample. Common rice selling at Sadar 13 to 16 seers per rupee and at Giridi 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—General rain fell during the week, but, except in Orissa, it was usually light and below the average of the season in most of the districts. The transplantation of winter rice is still retarded for want of sufficient rain over a considerable part of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. More rain would be beneficial for transplanting purposes in some other districts. The *aus* rice and jute crops are being reaped, and the general outturn is expected to be fair. Prospects of the *bhadoi* crops in Bihar are generally satisfactory. In Champanan some damage to these crops has been caused by flood. Damage to crops from flood is also reported from Pabna and Dacca. Cattle-disease is prevalent in the Sadar subdivision of Purnea, and is also reported from the Basirhat subdivision of the 24-Parganas. The price of common rice continues generally steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 13th August, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.





STOCK IS HEREIN AS COMPILED OF—

NAMES OF WARE.	1st week of August 1894.	1st week of Sept. 1894.	1st week of Oct. 1894.	1st week of Nov. 1894.	1st week of Dec. 1894.	1st week of Jan. 1895.	1st week of Feb. 1895.	1st week of March 1895.	1st week of April 1895.	1st week of May 1895.	1st week of June 1895.	1st week of July 1895.	1st week of August 1895.
Balachata	Mds. 5,90,000	Mds. 4,95,000	Mds. 4,59,000	Mds. 4,30,000	Mds. 2,54,000	Mds. 2,43,000	Mds. 4,16,000	Mds. 4,72,000	Mds. 7,35,000	Mds. 7,54,000	Mds. 6,19,000	Mds. 5,95,000	Mds. 4,25,000
Ultadanga	" 63,500	" 57,000	" 53,900	" 57,900	" 54,400	" 64,000	" 71,400	" 91,000	" 98,000	" 92,700	" 88,300	" 91,500	" 74,900
Chittur, Golabara, Kuntal, Hathalia, and Gupli Ghat.	" 5,80,300	" 6,39,700	" 6,40,800	" 6,10,100	" 6,05,000	" 6,30,500	" 6,70,400	" 7,63,000	" 7,53,200	" 7,44,100	" 6,92,30	" 6,93,500	" 6,41,200
Paturahatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	" 1,500	" 2,000	" 2,000	" 1,000	" 1,500	" 2,000	" 3,000	" 2,000	" 3,500	" 3,000	" 2,000	" 3,500	" 3,000
Tollymore, Chella, Kidderpore, and Mumbikari.	" 1,00,700	" 1,03,500	" 1,04,800	" 1,40,700	" 1,34,200	" 1,50,000	" 1,80,300	" 2,70,500	" 2,80,000	" 2,93,700	" 2,68,300	" 2,48,700	" 2,25,200
21 Minor dealers (estimated) ...	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000
Other retail shops, 2,120 in number (estimated).	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000
Baidyabati, Nowabpore, Bhadrachar, and Chandernagore.	" 12,435	" 14,350	" 8,050	" 8,050	" 6,800	" 8,075	" 3,100	" 10,700	" 8,100	" 12,125	" 12,538	" 14,058	" 12,750
Total	18,98,125	18,51,450	18,21,550	17,50,550	15,51,500	16,03,175	18,52,100	21,07,900	23,63,900	23,67,625	21,98,988	20,94,488	18,76,150
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	9,301 (on 3rd August 1894.)	10,907 (on 3rd Sept. 1894.)	15,006 (on 3rd Oct. 1894.)	11,608 (on 3rd Nov. 1894.)	17,311 (on 3rd Dec. 1894.)	20,343 (on 3rd Jan. 1895.)	27,406 (on 3rd Feb. 1895.)	8,583 (on 3rd March 1895.)	16,461 (on 3rd April 1895.)	18,457 (on 3rd May 1895.)	7,703 (on 3rd June 1895.)	7,034 (on 3rd July 1895.)	4,129 (on 3rd August 1895.)
On boats unloaded ...	40,503 (1st to 3rd August 1894.)	50,429 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1894.)	40,507 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1894.)	29,407 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1894.)	36,486 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1894.)	52,088 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1895.)	75,322 (2nd to 4th Feb. 1895.)	60,967 (1st to 3rd March 1895.)	63,354 (1st to 3rd April 1895.)	27,085 (1st to 3rd May 1895.)	33,200 (1st to 3rd June 1895.)	42,273 (1st to 3rd July 1895.)	52,619 (1st to 3rd August 1895.)
By Canal returns	23,951 (1st to 3rd August 1894.)	27,325 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1894.)	23,497 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1894.)	10,547 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1894.)	14,081 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1894.)	60,507 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1895.)	1,04,003 (2nd to 4th Feb. 1895.)	1,64,040 (1st to 4th March 1895.)	29,250 (1st to 3rd April 1895.)	39,405 (1st to 3rd May 1895.)	19,590 (1st to 3rd June 1895.)	45,188 (1st to 3rd July 1895.)	40,933 (1st to 3rd August 1895.)
Grand total of Stocks	19,61,520	19,40,070	19,01,513	17,98,946	16,16,729	17,03,000	21,24,619	23,41,653	24,82,905	24,53,912	23,29,741	21,89,193	19,62,846
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	9 lakhs	9 lakhs	9 lakhs	70 lakhs	54 lakhs	7 lakhs.	104 lakhs	13 lakhs	144 lakhs	14 lakhs	12 lakhs	114 lakhs	91 lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 10th August, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 4th to 10th August 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	4th	162.7	9.4	29.598	84.3	89.0	11.7	77.8	80.0	0.967	78.2	82	ESE and ESE ...	88	0.01	Partially cloudy, d, 
"	5th	156.0	7.8	515	84.3	89.9	10.9	79.0	80.7	1.000	79.2	85	S by E, ESE and SSE.	70	0.07	Partially cloudy, p, 
"	6th	149.7	4.7	460	83.1	87.7	8.3	79.4	80.3	0.998	79.2	88	ESE and ENE ...	152	0.29	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p, 
"	7th	146.4	8.4	460	82.4	87.2	8.9	78.8	78.9	942	77.4	85	E, ESE and SE ...	251	0.25	Partially cloudy, d, p.
"	8th	120.7	Nil	577	79.3	80.4	4.7	75.7	77.7	929	77.0	92	SSE	133	0.97	Cloudy, o, d, p.
"	9th	151.3	4.6	634	82.7	87.2	10.8	76.4	79.1	947	77.6	85	SSE and SSW ...	104	0.27	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
"	10th	157.2	4.2	590	83.1	90.4	10.5	79.9	80.6	1.012	79.6	89	SSW, NE and variable.	69	0.27	Chiefly cloudy, t, p, 

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	...	Inches.
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	29.548
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	...	Hours.
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	39.1
					91.1
					°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	...	82.7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	83.2
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	14.7
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	90.4
					Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	...	20
					°/°
					87
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	...	...
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	86
					Inches.
The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th August 1895	...	...	...	...	2.13
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	2.28
The total fall from 1st January to 10th August 1895	...	...	...	...	23.51
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	...	...	...	...	38.61

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; —, dew.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.			STATION OBSERVATIONS.															
			DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative stations.	AIR PRESSURE.					WIND.		TEMPERATURE.					
						Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	...	29.642	29.380	29.508	29.554	+0.18	811°W	103	95.2	75.7	91.0	79.3	85.1	+0.3		
		Raniganj	...	29.415	29.145	29.274	29.534	+0.22	827°E	66	97.2	74.4	91.1	78.2	84.7	+0.6		
		Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bankura	...	29.437	29.163	29.293	29.539	+0.20	822°E	48	97.1	72.6	90.5	77.8	84.2	+0.3		
		Midnapore	...	29.609	29.322	29.468	29.563	+0.23	83°E	114	95.3	75.1	90.9	78.5	84.7	+0.7		
	Presidency	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		24-Parganas	...	Saugor Island	...	29.729	29.402	29.589	29.558	+0.24	824°W	302	92.2	78.0	89.0	81.4	85.2	+1.1
		Calcutta	...	Calcutta	...	29.739	29.446	29.596	29.563	+0.25	83°E	108	91.9	75.7	88.9	78.8	83.9	-0.7
		Nadia	...	Krishnagar	...	29.720	29.435	29.584	29.580	+0.26	80°E	138	94.3	75.7	90.5	78.6	84.6	+0.7
NORTH BENGAL.	Murshidabad	Murshidabad	...	29.679	29.392	29.541	29.556	+0.12	89°E	110*	93.2	74.3	89.4	78.8	84.1	0		
		Jessore	...	Jessore	...	29.734	29.448	29.586	29.566	+0.10	818°E	81	96.0	76.9	90.9	79.0	85.0	+0.7
		Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajshahi	...	Rampur Hoelia	...	29.673	29.390	29.535	29.554	+0.12	821°E	164	92.1	74.1	88.5	79.1	83.8	+0.3
		Dinajpur	...	Dinajpur	...	29.431	29.376	29.407	29.574	+0.13	833°E	97	98.2	74.2	88.2	78.2	83.2	-0.8
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	...	29.465	29.244	29.351	29.583	+0.17	874°E	67	91.4	73.6	86.7	76.5	81.6	-0.9		
		Darjeeling	...	Darjeeling	...	29.945	29.776	29.861	—	+0.16	N73°E	125	93.1	84.7	85.1	87.6	91.4	-0.7
		Gnatong	...	Gnatong	...	19.307	19.100	19.224	—	—	836°W	99	93.2	41.6	85.5	44.2	50.4	—
		Kuch Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bangpur	...	Bangpur	...	29.627	29.381	29.505	29.582	+0.03	833°E	69	92.6	73.7	87.8	77.6	82.7	-1.1
EAST BENGAL.	Bogra	Bogra	...	29.683	29.428	29.559	29.572	+0.23	822°E	102	93.2	74.2	88.8	78.4	83.6	+0.3		
		Pabna	...	Sirajganj	...	29.703	29.442	29.573	29.572	+0.01	828°E	60	91.8	74.7	87.8	78.5	83.1	0
		Dacca	...	Narayanganj	...	29.748	29.477	29.618	29.592	+0.10	813°E	211	92.6	77.2	88.4	79.7	84.1	+0.3
		Mymensingh	...	Mymensingh	...	29.709	29.405	29.587	29.597	+0.06	834°E	136	90.7	74.6	86.0	78.0	82.4	-0.3
		Faridpur	...	Faridpur	...	29.733	29.488	29.601	29.605	+0.03	818°E	104	92.3	76.9	88.3	78.9	83.6	+0.8
	Chittagong	Backergunge	...	Barisal	...	29.771	29.489	29.634	29.592	+0.32	810°E	98	91.8	75.9	88.4	79.4	84.0	+1.6
		Tippora	...	Comilla	...	29.745	29.491	29.606	29.607	+0.09	837°E	163	91.3	75.8	88.4	77.4	82.9	+0.9
		Noakhali	...	Noakhali	...	29.749	29.489	29.621	29.611	+0.05	823°E	131	88.5	75.3	86.1	75.2	82.2	-0.9
		Chittagong	...	Chittagong	...	29.714	29.455	29.589	29.627	+0.10	842°E	186	89.2	75.1	86.6	77.4	82.0	+1.0
		South Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BIHAR.	Patna	Patna	...	29.519	29.251	29.397	29.531	0	N87°E	126	96.5	74.7	90.6	79.2	84.0	-0.1		
		Gaya	...	Gaya	...	29.547	29.283	29.413	29.544	+0.13	822°W	104	96.5	74.3	91.9	78.4	83.2	+0.2
		Dehri	...	Dehri	...	29.358	29.087	29.224	29.527	+0.08	846°W	190	97.2	—	89.0	—	—	—
		Shahabad	...	Ruzar	...	29.471	29.174	29.339	29.531	+0.14	879°E	110	96.5	73.8	90.8	78.6	84.5	+0.3
		Arrah	...	Arrah	...	29.580	29.280	29.397	29.537	+0.08	845°E	90	96.9	73.0	91.4	79.1	85.3	+0.3
	Bhagalpur	Saran	...	Chapra	...	29.526	29.245	29.397	29.530	+0.17	860°E	110	96.3	75.1	91.3	79.1	85.2	+0.3
		Ohamparan	...	Mothihari	...	29.503	29.235	29.368	29.548	+0.21	N60°E	86	96.0	71.3	89.4	77.8	83.6	-0.7
		Muzaffarpur	...	Muzaffarpur	...	29.528	29.263	29.408	29.539	—	861°E	96	96.7	73.2	89.7	78.7	84.2	—
		Darbhanga	...	Darbhanga	...	29.548	29.275	29.424	29.543	+0.05	879°E	113	96.5	75.0	89.0	79.6	84.3	-0.3
		Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	...	29.555	29.277	29.418	29.529	+0.17	820°E	99	96.7	75.6	90.2	79.2	84.7	+0.6		
		Purnea	...	Purnea	...	29.598	29.341	29.475	29.553	+0.08	860°E	130	93.7	74.7	88.7	78.9	83.8	-0.6
		Malda	...	Malda	...	—	—	—	—	—	811°E	63	96.6	75.0	90.5	79.2	84.9	+0.4
		Sonthal Parganae	...	Naya Dumka	...	29.235	29.063	29.108	29.547	+0.19	84°W	189	94.0	73.8	89.1	77.6	83.4	+0.3
		Outtaok	...	Outtaok	...	29.674	29.335	29.542	29.565	+0.21	845°W	83	96.2	75.2	90.1	79.2	84.7	+0.2
	Orissa	False Point	...	False Point	...	29.748	29.421	29.607	29.670	+0.19	858°W	270	95.0	73.1	88.5	79.4	84.0	+1.0
		Balasore	...	Balasore	...	29.710	29.394	29.554	29.566	+0.37	834°W	149	94.0	76.3	89.1	78.7	84.0	+0.6
		Puri	...	Puri	...	29.740	29.468	29.617	29.581	—	856°W	241	92.7	78.0	88.5	80.8	84.7	—
		Gopalpur	...	Gopalpur	...	29.735	29.465	29.615	29.576	—	842°W	270	92.7	76.1	88.5	78.8	83.7	—
		Hasaribagh	...	Hasaribagh	...	27.743	27.463	27.608	29.550	+0.10	813°W	223	90.7	70.8	85.1	74.0	79.6	+0.4
CHOTA NAAGPUR.	Lohardaga	...	Ranchi	...	27.591	27.325	27.466	29.524	-0.06	873°W	103	90.2	69.4	84.3	72.0	78.6	+0.5	
	Palamau	...	Daltonganj	...	28.012	28.740	29.374	29.554	—	818°W	148	98.3	74.0	90.3	77.8	84.1	—	
	Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhum	...	Chalbatana	...	28.983	28.608	29.280	29.540	+0.20	864°W	40	94.0	73.0	90.5	77.8	84.2	-0.2	
	Sibsagar	...	Sibsagar	...	29.430	29.262	29.336	29.623	-0.05	811°E	90	91.2	75.0	88.0	78.0	82.8	-2.0	
CHOTA NAAGPUR.	Goalpara	...	Dhubri	...	29.044	29.607	29.594	29.593	+0.17	N84°E	114	92.2	73.8	84.7	77.1	80.9	-2.1	
	Cachar	...	Silchar	...	29.708	29.409	29.559	29.644	+0.21	Calm	83	95.6	78.3	88.8	79.1	82.8	-0.3	

* Mean for 20 days.

† Mean for 30 days.

mgal for the month of July 1895.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.															DISTRICT.
HUMIDITY.	CLOUD.		Rain-fall.	RAINFALL											
				Of month.					Since 10th May 1895.						
	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A. M.		Variation from normal mean, 8 A. M.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	
0	8.6	+0.4	8.47	9.45	11.36	-1.91	14.00	15.35	19.04	22.03	-3.43	27.74	20.34	Durdwan.	
1	6.6	-	7.46											Birbhum.	
				10.26	12.67	-2.41	13.33	17.10	20.73	23.37	-4.64	29.66	23.10	Bankura.	
	7.4	-	17.41	13.63	13.29	+0.34	15.50	17.01	23.49	25.64	-1.75	30.80	33.40	Midnapore.	
	4.2	-	9.80	7.41	13.33	-5.91	10.23	15.24	18.73	24.73	-6.00	26.25	29.35	Hooghly.	
				6.67	12.45	-5.78	11.33	16.68	10.24	21.33	-7.08	23.00	32.71	Howrah.	
				6.14	13.03	-0.89	8.50	16.81	13.59	24.78	-0.19	21.00	31.06	24-Parwanas.	
-4	8.9	+0.6	6.75	6.44	13.15	-6.71	8.67	17.52	19.23	23.90	-6.68	24.84	33.85	Calcutta.	
0	8.0	-1.7	4.53	4.53	13.44	-8.91	12.00	17.41	17.45	26.17	-8.72	30.00	33.44	Nadia.	
	7.7	-	7.99	6.78	10.34	-3.43	14.00	15.44	17.26	23.33	-6.07	31.00	31.83	Murshidabad.	
+5	9.1	-0.1	7.88	7.31	10.68	-3.37	13.00	15.69	14.54	23.09	-8.55	26.83	31.30	Jessore.	
-3	7.6	-1.6	5.18	7.55	10.19	-2.64	13.80	15.67	20.04	25.23	-5.19	30.60	33.31	Khulna.	
				7.77	12.80	-5.09	10.33	18.86	21.73	29.03	-7.30	23.66	33.20	Rajshahi.	
	6.9	-	9.08	10.00	11.60	-1.60	16.33	15.30	22.10	26.28	-4.18	39.33	31.91	Dinajpur.	
	8.8	-	17.59	15.86	12.13	+3.73	17.00	15.31	25.22	29.84	-4.64	31.00	32.36	Jalpaiguri.	
	8.8	-	47.47	48.90	25.05	+23.24	23.00	19.36	69.44	61.52	+7.92	40.00	45.28	Darjeeling.	
+8	9.4	+0.6	29.78	30.39	34.85	+4.46	20.00	24.05	68.34	70.75	-2.41	52.50	51.90	Kuch Bihar.	
	8.3	-	29.54											Rangpur.	
				50.30	19.74	+31.00	23.00	17.47	73.25	50.99	+13.26	45.25	44.30	Hogra.	
	8.2	-	29.06	26.14	13.99	+12.15	19.00	15.44	37.09	41.38	-4.09	33.50	37.13	Pabna.	
	7.5	-	12.72	13.14	12.75	+0.39	16.25	15.05	23.36	20.03	-4.67	31.25	33.33	Dacca.	
	9.7	-	8.58	7.64	10.57	-2.93	13.50	16.08	19.00	25.42	-6.42	30.50	37.35	Mymensingh.	
0	9.0	+1.7	6.36	7.70	14.12	-6.42	16.75	17.13	29.72	31.26	-10.54	24.00	38.93	Faridpur.	
	8.2	-	22.55	18.04	18.60	+4.46	19.80	16.80	30.74	35.76	-5.02	38.10	38.93	Backergunge.	
	7.0	-	13.65	10.91	11.90	-0.99	17.33	16.37	24.80	24.51	-3.74	32.00	36.05	Tipperra.	
	9.7	-	5.77	11.08	17.98	-6.99	19.00	21.51	23.12	40.01	-17.70	40.50	43.04	Noakhali.	
	8.3	-	9.15	8.65	13.83	-5.27	16.33	17.03	20.88	34.63	-8.05	31.25	39.31	Chittagong.	
	6.0	-	17.05	19.87	23.27	-3.40	22.50	22.19	41.58	55.12	-10.54	45.50	41.91	South Lushai Hills.	
0	8.5	+0.6	20.78	24.02	31.06	-6.14	20.00	21.79	47.88	65.08	-17.80	41.00	45.00	Patna.	
			12.08	19.04		-6.36	20.00	22.00	34.76	42.11	-7.35	40.00	47.35	Gaya.	
+2	8.3	0	10.39	9.87	11.53	-2.06	13.00	14.03	16.86	19.54	-2.68	21.25	23.75	Shahabad.	
+4	7.3	-1.7	10.18	11.84	12.23	-0.39	15.23	14.08	16.90	19.19	-2.29	23.50	22.23	Saran.	
	7.8	-	13.60											Champeran.	
	7.6	-	17.08	15.73	11.30	+4.43	13.60	14.63	19.84	17.43	+2.41	21.80	22.61	Muzaffarpur.	
	7.0	-	10.33											Darbhanga.	
	9.5	-	8.25	11.50	12.18	-0.39	15.33	13.64	19.49	19.09	-0.20	24.63	22.66	Monghyr.	
	6.5	-	22.64	10.53	11.57	+4.95	14.50	11.67	23.86	21.04	+7.32	20.00	23.43	Bhagatpur.	
	6.0	-	16.98	18.96	11.42	+7.54	15.00	12.89	20.03	20.14	+5.49	23.67	22.73	Purnea.	
+5	7.8	+1.3	13.23	13.12	11.59	+1.53	16.00	12.88	16.89	20.90	-4.01	20.00	23.17	Malda.	
				14.00	12.07	+2.02	14.83	16.63	18.38	19.06	-0.06	23.33	25.33	Sonthal Parganas.	
	7.9	-	14.34	14.00	11.04	+3.96	16.00	15.18	19.62	21.37	-1.85	25.25	27.03	Cuttack.	
0	8.2	+0.7	20.23	29.30	15.45	+13.85	20.33	16.47	30.83	32.05	+3.78	32.66	30.80	Balasore.	
	7.0	-	14.53	13.61	11.09	+0.62	17.00	16.13	19.61	20.63	-6.01	26.50	30.79	Puri.	
	8.2	-	12.09	11.91	12.86	-0.95	16.60	17.23	19.41	20.14	-4.73	29.00	31.31	Hazaribagh.	
+2	6.7	-0.9	11.50	8.70	12.31	-3.61	13.83	14.54	20.74	23.00	+5.81	27.00	28.04	Lohardaga.	
-3	7.8	-0.6	6.25											Palamanu.	
	5.2	-	10.84		18.01			15.23		23.90			28.26	Manbhum.	
	5.9	-	11.04		11.99			14.61		22.32			26.04	Singbhum.	
	3.0	-	6.44											Subarnare.	
+1	8.8	-0.5	12.57		13.52			19.94		23.21			31.86	Dhubri.	
	7.4	-	17.87	10.93	13.11	+3.92	17.50	16.87	25.70	33.21	+2.40	30.50	33.67	Cachar.	
	6.0	-	10.06	10.00	12.50	-2.50	16.00	16.45	15.74	19.65	-3.91	24.00	30.43		
				12.51	12.07	+0.44	15.50	17.33	20.43	21.08	-1.23	22.00	31.13		
	8.2	-	14.33	14.33	14.27	+0.06	14.00	17.16	25.37	24.00	+0.33	27.00	33.17		
+3	9.6	+0.4	30.86												
+5	8.8	+2.5	51.33												
+5	9.1	+0.9	17.50												

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Metereological divi- sion.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
SOUTHERN WINDS.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	1.18	0.12	0.61	...	2.65	0.39	0.05	...	0.11	0.38	0.60	0.37	
			Burdwan	0.12	0.04	...	1.13	...	3.00	0.15	1.42	1.02	0.38	...	0.21	0.15	...	0.13	0.08	
			Kutwa	0.10	0.35	0.70	0.09	0.13	1.48	
			Raniganj	...	0.04	0.10	0.34	0.10	1.63	0.31	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.09	...	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.30
			Manikpur	0.40	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	...
			Buri	0.24	0.40	0.23	...	0.15	0.05	0.11	0.30	0.07	0.59	0.53
			Hatampur	0.11	1.60	0.02	...	0.08	0.00	0.11	0.54	...	0.09	...	0.08	...
			Hatampur Hat	0.07	0.40	2.05	0.04	1.32	...	0.05	0.31
			Holpur	0.41	0.41	...	0.09	1.28	1.28	0.87	...	0.80	0.88
			Murari	0.09	0.20	0.48	0.03	1.26	1.61	0.30	0.69	1.12	0.17	...
			Lalpur	1.67	0.27	0.18	...	1.38	0.84	0.88	0.46
			Hakura	0.04	0.43	2.08	0.31	...	0.47	2.32	3.37	0.18	0.35
			Vishnupur	0.34	...	0.34	0.41	1.53	0.11	0.08	1.53	0.19	...	3.33	0.50
			Khatra	0.27	0.33	0.00	...	0.38	3.14	4.15	0.64	0.07
			Indas	0.11	0.10	1.22	0.13	0.47	0.46	0.33	1.46	0.47	...
			Kotalpur	0.21	0.35	...	0.35	...	0.36
			Onda	...	0.42	0.45	0.35	0.16	0.84	0.40	0.38	2.21	0.43	0.29	0.35
			Gangajalghati	2.13	1.11	0.33	...	0.37
			Baipur	0.13	...	0.11	0.65	0.37	1.82	1.68	1.96	0.43	...	0.59
			Sonamukhi	...	10.14	0.75	0.07	0.51	0.31	0.50	0.03
			Central	0.14	0.19	0.13	0.99	0.13	0.02	...	0.08	0.03	...	0.14
			Midnapore	0.17	0.17	0.03	2.63	0.13	0.10	0.05	0.56	0.03	...	0.03
			Midnapore	0.40	...	1.21	0.19	0.31
Midnapore	1.00	0.02	0.03			
Kukurachaty	...	0.27	2.00	0.40	0.30	1.10	0.20	0.45	...			
Jarhanta	...	0.50	1.14	0.00	2.00	0.40			
Panskura	...	0.20	0.13	0.12	0.12	1.84	0.16	0.03	0.10	0.11			
Dantoon	...	0.08	0.38	0.10	0.12	0.36	0.50	0.24	0.10			
Borampore	0.07	0.49	0.06	0.77	0.80	0.20	0.04			
Houghly	0.70	0.11	...	0.11	1.43			
Houghly	0.22	0.33	0.03			
Hovrah	...	0.04	0.03	...	0.08	0.06	0.22	0.33	0.13			
Hovrah	0.38	0.03	0.82	0.80	0.07			
Hovrah	...	1.40	...	0.44	0.25	0.80	0.08	0.29			
Hovrah	...	0.01	...	0.08	0.14	0.12	0.03	0.60			
24-Parganas.	1.35	0.41			
24-Parganas.			
24-Parganas.	0.80	0.32	0.40	0.34			
24-Parganas.	0.03	...	0.13	0.39	0.18			
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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological Data.	1901.		Divisions.																								
			District.		Station.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Dacca.	Dacca.	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	0.37	0.33	0.07	0.28	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.19	0.31	...	...	...	...	1.00
		Dacca	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.61	1.18	0.31	0.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.17	0.34	...	...	...	...	0.97
		Narainganj	...	...	...	...	0.18	0.33	0.14	0.23	0.11	...	...	...	0.41	0.73	0.06	...	...	0.14	0.03	0.06	...	0.17	0.11	0.8
		Joydebpur	...	...	...	...	0.09	0.55	1.36	0.29	0.20	0.13	1.23	0.07	1.31	0.02	...	...	...	0.33	0.12	0.55	0.64	0.13	0.23	0.05
	Mymensingh.	Joydebpur	...	...	...	...	0.77	0.31	0.07	1.34	1.33	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.09	...	...	...	0.34	0.37	0.44	0.15	0.18	0.05	0.6
		Kishoreganj	0.34	1.30	...	0.48	0.14	1.30	1.00	0.19	0.23	1.73	1.03	0.18	0.34	0.31	0.14	3.18	0.48	...
		Atia (Tangail)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.19	...	0.41	1.31	0.45	0.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.91	0.71	0.21	...	1.03
		Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	1.54	0.40	...	0.75	0.04	0.28	0.52	3.02	0.35	1.47	0.06	0.06	0.19	1.01	0.01	2.10	0.40	0.32	0.15	10.00
		Jamailpur	0.80	1.39	0.80	0.08	1.28	1.43	0.34	1.11	0.43	0.05	0.83	0.26	0.64	0.03	0.54
		Netrokona	...	...	...	...	3.04	0.31	...	...	...	0.80	2.00	3.07	0.36	2.40	...	...	...	0.46	3.30	0.30	4.90	...	0.74	...
Faridpur.	Faridpur.	Subarnachali	...	...	...	...	...	1.30	...	...	4.10	0.87	1.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.43
		Durgapur	...	...	...	...	1.10	0.50	...	0.46	1.30	0.50	3.30	5.50	1.05	3.05	0.70	...	...	3.10	5.30	2.40	4.00	0.30	...	0.50
		Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	0.78	0.30	...	...	0.55	1.03	3.03	1.30	0.55	1.07	0.34	...	...	...	1.48	0.35	1.40	0.33	2.30	0.58
		Dewanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.31	0.03	3.30	3.30	1.00	0.40	0.02	...	...	...	...	0.38	1.71	...	...	...	0.30
	Faridpur.	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	1.40	1.10	1.35	0.40	0.85	0.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.31	...	0.30	...	0.78	0.23	0.43
		Faridpur	...	...	...	...	1.33	0.15	0.30	1.57	0.54	0.70	0.63	...	...	0.13	...	...	...	...	1.48	1.06	...	1.29	0.05	0.43
	Sackergunge.	Goulundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	0.23	...	...	...	...	1.06	...	...	...	...	0.39	0.03	...	0.13	0.07	...
		Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	0.48	1.51	1.03	...	...	0.31	0.35	...	0.03	0.11	...	...	...	0.37	0.11	...	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.33
		Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.11	0.05	...	...	0.45	0.34	0.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.27	...	0.57	0.40
		Barisal	...	...	...	...	1.29	0.18	...	...	0.24	0.35	0.03	...	0.47	0.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.91	0.46	0.37	0.41
Chittagong.	Chittagong.	Gournadai	...	...	...	...	0.33	...	...	0.34	2.40	0.13	0.11	0.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.07	0.19	...	0.03	0.35	0.17
		Shola	...	...	...	...	0.27	...	...	0.33	0.09	0.33	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.23	0.05	...	0.73	0.23	1.13
		Doulattah	...	...	...	...	1.54	...	0.11	...	0.25	0.51	...	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.19	0.30	...	0.33	0.24	0.35
		Bauphai	...	...	...	...	0.13	...	0.05	...	0.17	0.17	0.06	0.16	...	...	0.17	...	...	...	0.10	...	...	0.33	...	0.20
	Hill Tippera.	Agartala	...	...	...	...	1.30	...	...	0.30	0.61	1.23	0.30	0.36	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	0.48	...	0.45	0.41	0.30	0.23
		Tippera	...	...	...	...	0.11	3.47	0.23	...	...	1.17	0.15	0.33	0.19	...	...	...	...	...	0.07	0.47	0.23	...	0.05	0.37
	Noakhali.	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.16	0.70	0.19	0.06	0.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	0.43	0.05	0.30
		Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	0.08	3.34	...	...	0.62	0.41	0.37	0.23	0.30	0.03	0.03	0.61	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.05	0.25	0.03
		Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	...	0.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.24	0.20	...	...
		Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.10	...	...	0.65	1.00	0.30	...	0.23	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.19	0.45	...	0.10
		Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	0.35	0.30	0.50	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.45	0.10
		Kakha	...	...	...	...	0.34	0.15	0.40	0.30	0.41	0.30	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	0.21	0.11
South Lachal Hills.	Noakhali.	Laksham	...	...	...	...	...	1.20	...	...	1.45	2.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.40	1.13
		Noakhali	...	...	...	...	1.53	0.01	...	0.33	1.63	0.13	0.43	0.38	0.14	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.13	0.04	0.33
		Fenny	...	...	...	...	0.40	0.15	...	...	1.30	0.32	1.37	1.00	1.05	0.44	0.24	1.44	0.76	1.04	0.52	1.05	0.23	0.30	0.06	
		Harishpur	...	...	...	...	0.40	...	0.07	0.37	0.15	0.31	0.36	0.19	...	0.17	0.30	0.13	0.37	...	0.76	1.17	0.40	...	...	0.94
	Chittagong.	Ramganj	...	...	...	...	0.37	...	0.10	...	1.30	0.36	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.30
		Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.19	0.45	1.74	0.30	0.58	0.30	0.37	0.30	0.43	0.11	0.16	0.05	...	...	0.25	0.87
		Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	0.35	0.30	2.40	0.33	0.33	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	0.28
		Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.15	0.10	2.25	0.17	0.24	0.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.27
		Salkanya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.79	0.27	0.30	0.13	0.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.09
		Kodala	...	...	...	...	0.71	...	0.10	...	0.16	0.74	0.68	1.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.23
Patna.	Patna.	Ponua	...	...	...	...	0.45	...	0.05	...	0.47	1.63	0.23	0.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.53
		Mirsarai	...	...	...	...	0.78	0.25	...	...	0.47	0.83	3.02	0.45	0.19	0.30	0.15	0.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.55
		Chandpur	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.30	0.70	0.16	0.57	0.07	0.30	0.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05
		Kangamari	...	...	...	...	1.29	0.09	...	0.10	...	0.45	0.30	0.56	0.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.14
	South Lachal Hills.	Bandarban	...	...	...	...	0.68	0.37	0.30	0.33	0.07	0.31	0.46	0.17	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.07
		Demagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.13
	Patna.	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.25	...	1.43	0.38	...	...	0.05	0.36	0.16	0.13	0.37	3.35	...	...	0.14	...
		Binapore	...	...	...	...	0.31	...	0.32	0.07	1.69	0.01	1.35	...	...	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03
		Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</									

in Bengal in July 1895—continued.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Nearest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st May 1906 to 31st July 1906.	Average rainfall from 1st May to 31st July.	Station.	Districts.	Division.	Metereological Division.		
0.55	0.22	0.09	0.21	0.28	0.34	1.08	0.47	0.28	0.08	13	17.44	8.46	18.74	1.08	18.74	24.71	24.71	Munabiganj.	Dacca.	Dacca.	Barisal.		
0.83	0.67	0.78	0.57	0.28	0.34	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.06	14	18.00	5.51	18.24	1.18	17.77	20.87	20.87	Dacca					
0.22	1.31	0.66	0.90	0.10	0.10	0.78	0.02	0.09	0.04	19	14.98	12.48	11.89	1.36	22.64	25.61	25.61	Munabiganj.					
0.73	0.02	1.46	0.90	0.21	0.40	0.78	0.02	0.09	0.04	19	14.98	12.48	11.89	1.36	22.64	25.61	25.61	Munabiganj.					
0.84	0.68	1.28	0.65	0.28	0.34	0.72	0.02	0.09	0.04	19	14.98	12.48	11.89	1.36	22.64	25.61	25.61	Munabiganj.					
0.09	0.36	0.45	0.45	0.28	0.34	0.72	0.02	0.09	0.04	19	14.98	12.48	11.89	1.36	22.64	25.61	25.61	Munabiganj.					
0.16	0.94	1.06	1.00	0.85	1.40	0.31	1.43	0.03	0.03	24	18.20	22.55	14.45	5.95	38.08	39.98	39.98	Munabiganj.					
0.60	0.64	0.69	0.69	1.28	0.34	0.32	0.02	0.10	0.09	18	15.35	13.65	12.47	1.43	23.97	31.49	31.49	Munabiganj.					
0.48	0.13	1.20	0.73	0.44	0.47	0.24	1.00	0.10	0.10	22	20.25	28.47	10.86	4.90	41.80	43.79	43.79	Munabiganj.					
2.40	2.80	2.80	4.50	1.40	0.70	0.90	0.00	1.60	1.05	26	?	42.63	?	5.90	60.97	?	?	Munabiganj.					
0.10	0.80	0.27	0.30	0.65	0.69	0.30	0.05	0.70	0.06	23	?	19.03	?	2.80	20.77	?	?	Munabiganj.					
0.33	0.20	0.22	1.46	0.00	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	17	?	18.37	?	5.76	27.16	?	?	Munabiganj.					
0.46	0.46	0.72	0.22	0.60	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	16	17.10	9.74	11.98	1.26	21.21	29.11	29.11	Munabiganj.					
0.17	0.90	0.65	0.60	0.33	0.11	0.08	0.58	0.10	0.04	21	14.75	13.95	11.85	1.57	27.36	29.13	29.13	Munabiganj.					
1.70	1.00	1.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.65	0.65	0.65	15	18.28	9.24	11.87	1.70	27.37	27.37	27.37	Munabiganj.					
0.50	0.45	0.35	0.19	0.30	0.20	1.11	0.28	0.04	0.21	23	22.23	9.78	21.48	1.51	25.98	48.31	48.31	Munabiganj.					
0.74	0.24	0.68	1.78	0.64	0.47	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	16	20.20	13.14	16.98	2.40	24.76	35.73	35.73	Munabiganj.					
0.00	0.44	0.26	0.46	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	18	21.00	9.08	16.73	1.73	19.14	36.11	36.11	Munabiganj.					
0.26	0.23	0.23	0.13	0.32	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20	21.62	12.36	18.03	2.24	24.73	48.37	48.37	Munabiganj.					
0.04	0.13	0.09	0.47	0.17	0.57	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	18	?	8.36	?	1.54	23.61	?	?	Munabiganj.					
0.41	0.41	0.40	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	18	16.76	9.69	11.93	1.80	26.27	30.36	30.36	Munabiganj.					
0.75	0.07	0.23	0.42	0.04	0.04	0.67	0.53	0.03	0.13	16	18.65	9.68	16.98	3.47	26.40	40.45	40.45	Munabiganj.					
0.14	0.72	0.60	0.42	0.78	0.11	0.27	0.31	0.86	0.09	16	20.17	5.79	15.51	0.79	21.61	36.28	36.28	Munabiganj.					
...	...	1.5	...	...	...	1.30	...	...	...	15	?	6.43	?	0.54	26.74	?	?	Munabiganj.			
0.90	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.03	0.30	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	15	?	6.71	?	1.10	26.30	?	?	Munabiganj.					
...	0.12	0.50	0.14	...	...	0.13	0.20	0.15	0.10	24	?	6.43	?	0.54	26.74	?	?	Munabiganj.			
...	1.75	1.30	1.30	...	...	0.70	1.20	2.10	0.95	18	?	22.08	?	2.30	31.70	?	?	Munabiganj.			
0.54	1.68	0.72	0.42	0.23	0.06	0.36	1.74	1.55	0.45	23	23.60	17.03	23.97	2.43	41.30	54.55	54.55	Munabiganj.					
0.57	1.45	0.27	1.35	0.80	0.07	0.28	0.20	0.34	0.22	23	21.77	22.93	22.56	5.87	47.26	58.68	58.68	Munabiganj.					
0.17	1.43	1.04	0.76	...	...	0.75	0.58	0.08	0.19	14	10.24	?	10.24	?	1.60	26.37	?	Munabiganj.			
2.50	2.97	4.05	1.90	0.28	...	0.10	0.14	0.05	0.23	23	23.53	37.13	46.14	5.19	40.36	79.63	79.63	Munabiganj.					
4.00	3.40	4.00	1.78	0.75	...	0.10	0.14	0.05	0.23	18	20.06	22.71	21.97	5.00	46.24	51.97	51.97	Munabiganj.					
3.97	3.40	4.00	1.78	0.75	...	0.10	0.14	0.05	0.23	18	20.06	22.71	21.97	5.00	46.24	51.97	51.97	Munabiganj.					
1.16	3.80	2.47	0.13	0.34	0.03	0.23	0.11	0.20	0.58	19	?	10.09	?	4.70	43.35	?	?	Munabiganj.					
4.27	1.73	0.70	0.17	...	...	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.50	15	?	15.54	?	2.97	43.73	?	?	Munabiganj.			
4.23	1.63	1.18	1.77	0.74	0.08	0.23	0.10	0.40	0.45	20	?	30.74	?	4.25	41.41	?	?	Munabiganj.					
0.25	4.70	4.05	2.04	0.58	0.23	0.18	0.45	0.40	0.45	100	?	1.00	?	?	?	?	?	Munabiganj.					
0.64	0.64	1.68	0.85	0.08	0.28	0.08	0.85	0.07	0.16	20	21.30	12.68	19.04	1.68	24.78	43.71	43.71	Munabiganj.					
1.26	0.20	4.20	0.84	0.17	0.16	0.21	1.08	0.02	0.56	21	?	13.74	?	6.30	26.86	?	?	Munabiganj.					
0.41	1.35	0.42	0.32	0.30	0.45	0.02	0.06	0.50	...	14	13.85	11.39	11.69	3.85	19.91	19.91	19.91	Munabiganj.					
0.25	0.94	1.19	0.31	0.27	0.20	0.02	0.02	2.57	...	14	14.10	13.30	11.30	8.03	21.73	19.08	19.08	Munabiganj.					
0.33	2.46	1.75	...	1.99	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.05	13	15.05	8.99	22.00	2.45	14.62	20.46	20.46	Munabiganj.					
0.69	0.30	0.40	0.93	0.00	...	0.10	...	...	...	13	18.10	5.81	12.32	1.13	11.30	18.65	18.65	Munabiganj.			
0.13	0.44	1.40	...	0.90	0.15	0.30	...	0.85	...	14	?	11.67	?	2.23	17.65	?	?	Munabiganj.					
0.63	4.35	0.80	0.08	2.32	0.04	0.08	0.17	...	0.12	0.06	13	?	13.07	?	4.35	19.91	?	Munabiganj.					
2.95	1.90	1.70	0.31	0.28	0.43	1.49	...	3.89	...	14	13.70	17.55	14.10	3.89	33.44	19.30	19.30	Munabiganj.					
0.13	0.85	1.23	0.33	0.21	0.34	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.14	18	15.63	10.18	12.86	1.69	16.19	20.36	20.36	Munabiganj.					
0.34	1.54	1.70	...	0.70	0.14	...	0.16	0.14	...	18	13.40	9.19	11.71	3.23	11.99	18.64	18.64	Munabiganj.					
2.92	0.94	3.51	0.37	...	0.44	...	1.80	0.18	...	14	15.35	9.65	12.34	1.70	17.00	18.65	18.65	Munabiganj.					
0.09	0.01	3.25	0.25	0.01	1.13	0.18	0.12	0.71	2.25	...	14	?	14.77	?	3.51	19.19	?	Munabiganj.					
0.25	1.43	3.25	0.46	...	0.46	...	...	...	...	14	?	16.33	?	3.25	24.84	?	?	Munabiganj.			
1.39	1.20	...	0.50	...	1.60	...	...	...	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Munabiganj.			
4.10	1.10	...	1.55	...	...	0.70	...	0.34	...	...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Munabiganj.			
0.90	0.94	0.11	1.18	0.80	0.08	0.90	0.06	1.26	0.00	12	14.50	17.08	11.07	9.11	21.40	16.08	16.08	Munabiganj.					
0.00	0.47	1.25	0.80	3.66	0.23	0.31	0.03	3.32	0.09	13	15.38	18.00	11.25	4.46	21.99	17.07	17.07	Munabiganj.					
0.10	0.65	4.20	0.30	0.30	2.92	0.94	1.38	0.71	0.76	...	18	13.75	19.38	13.31	6.40	21.77	19.16	19.16	Munabiganj.				
2.05	1.47	0.10	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.37	...	16	14.45	13.81	11.32	4.20	16.93	17.14	17.14	Munabiganj.					
0.07	4.83	...	5.25	3.29	2.12	1.45	1.47	0.02	...	17	14.94	13.79	11.03	2.05	16.47	18.13	18.13	Munabiganj.					
...	1.80	2.40	0.80	1.95	...	1.30	2.45	0.90	...	9	?	23.45	?	6.25	29.39	?	?	Munabiganj.					
...	0.80	2.20	0.40	...	...	1.30	...	...	1.15	...	?	23.40	?	2.45	17.31	?	?	Munabiganj.			
...	0.87	2.38	0.44	0.32	...	1.30	...	...	1.15	...	?	?	?	3.86	17.11	?	?	Munabiganj.			
0.17	0.27	3.44	0.12	0.62	0.12	0.58	2.90	0.75	0.93	11	?	?	?	3.46	14.77	?	?	Munabiganj.					
0.14	0.13	3.84	2.11	0.90	...	0.56	0.23	0.39	1.08	18	?	18.57	?	3.88	17.30	?	?	Munabiganj.					
0.12	0.63	6.41	...	0.65	5.32	0.45	1.70	0.66	1.42	0.09	13	?	19.06	?	6.41	25.37	?	?	Munabiganj.				
...	0.07	8.37	0.64	0.37	1.77	0.55	1.70	0.72	0.91	...	11	?	18.71	?	8.37	18.64	?	?	Munabiganj.				
...	0.80	0.96	1.70	0.10	...	...	2.60	0.51	...	18	13.17	19.66	14.51	2.60	24.21	20.18	20.18	Munabiganj.			
...	1.10	1.21	0.90	0.33	...	...	...	...	0.36	17	13.60	19.86	11.73	3.70	21.01	19.64	19.64	Munabiganj.			
...	2.03	1.70	0.80	0.80	0.07	...	0.91	0.02	0.69	...	11	?	8.04	?	2.03	17.00	?	?	Munabiganj.				
0.11	0.18	2.15	0.87	0.80	1.27	0.19	0.91	0.02	0.69	...	14	14.16	8.88	12.30									

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

[illegible]

[illegible]

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1895.**

The main features of the weather during July have been—

(1) The settled weather which has prevailed over the Bay owing to the absence of cyclonic storms. Two shallow depressions formed in the north-west angle of the Bay and moved in the usual north-westerly direction across Orissa and the western districts of Chota Nagpur and Bihar, but they filled up very quickly after crossing the coast, and caused neither stormy weather nor very heavy rain during their passage across the country. The first formed about the middle of the month, the second at the end.

(2) The heavy rainfall in North Bengal and the adjacent part of Assam, as compared with the light and scattered showers which fell in the south and west of the province, especially during the first half of the month.

During the latter half of June, and also for a few days at the beginning of July, the monsoon current was diverted to the west across the north of the Bay towards the Orissa coast, with the result that much heavier rain than usual fell in these parts, while in East and North Bengal there was a marked absence of rainfall. During that time pressure differences from the normal were greater in the north of the province than in the north-west angle of the Bay, there being excess everywhere and the westerly tendency of the monsoon current, may be accounted for by that arrangement. This assumption is strongly supported by the changes which occurred during the second week of July. Instead of pressure being relatively low in the north-west angle of the Bay and the neighbouring districts, a ridge of high pressure formed over that area, while in North Bengal and Assam a shallow depression appeared. At the same time the monsoon current began to flow in its customary channel across the eastern districts into North Bengal and Bihar. Rainfall was at first heavier in East Bengal, with a small increase in North Bengal, but within a few days very heavy rain became general in Assam and North Bengal, and heavy showers fell in Bihar. When the monsoon current flows freely across North Bengal and Bihar heavy rain, such as fell at times during July, does not occur. A depression, shallow or otherwise, over the north of the province causes westerly winds in the west of Bihar, and these show that the moist current from the south-east must deposit a larger proportion of its moisture over the country where pressure is low. A low pressure area over the northern districts was a marked feature during many days in July, especially at the time when there was the reverse arrangement in the south-western districts and the north-west of the Bay.

On the 1st of the month the recovery from the effects of a disturbance at the end of June was almost complete. The pressure distribution was very nearly normal. The skies were clearing and temperature was rising everywhere. After the recovery of pressure and the return of comparatively settled weather, pressure changes were small for some days, but uniformity was a more distinct feature than usual, and a very shallow depression appeared over the central districts of Bengal. Round this depression winds took cyclonic directions, and the prevailing direction in Bihar was west instead of the easterly one usual at that time the year. In Lower Bengal conditions became more normal after the changes referred to above. Instead of being easterly as had been the case for some time, winds blew from the south, and the south or south-easterly directions in East Bengal indicated that the monsoon was beginning to follow its usual course. The effect on the rainfall was soon apparent, as during the first week the rainfall in East Bengal was normal and the defect in North Bengal was smaller than had been the case for some time.

The low pressure area, which was fairly well marked on the 2nd, was more distinct on the 3rd, and the centre of the wind circulation was in the east of Bihar. The distribution of pressure, however, was so uniform that the somewhat irregular changes that followed gave rise to local depressions and thunderstorms which were attended by irregular and in places heavy rainfall. This shallow depression continued to have an important influence on the weather in the north of the province for some days. It was slowly forced up against the hills, and the changes at Darjeeling and Gnatong were similar to those which attend the passage of a depression over stations in the plains.

The interaction between the easterly winds down the Assam Valley and the westerly winds from Bihar, continuing as it did for about a week, caused the very heavy rain of those days, and the thunderstorms which always follow the breaking up of even a shallow depression in mountainous regions, maintained the excessive precipitation for a day or two after the rise of pressure caused the depression to disappear.

During these days, that is up to the 10th, comparatively fine weather prevailed in Lower Bengal and Orissa. Showers were fairly general except in the 24-Parganas, Howrah, and Hooghly districts, where very little rain fell. The absence of rain in the south-western districts appears to have been due to the ridge of high pressure mentioned above, which maintained its position over Orissa and part of South-West Bengal from day to day. The

excess which appears to have been sufficient to stop rainfall to a large extent in the south-west was about .05 inch, and the heavy rainfall in the north-east ceased soon after the shallow depression filled up in consequence of a rise of about .07 inch.

The relatively low pressure area over the northern districts soon re-appeared with westerly winds in Bihar and heavy rain at the northern stations. There was generally considerable excess in all districts, but especially in Orissa and Bengal, and this began to give way steadily from the 15th, and culminated in the first disturbance of the month in the north-west angle of the Bay.

There was no sign of its existence on the 16th, but on the 17th winds became cyclonic on the Orissa coast. Gradients had become steeper in the south of the Bay and squally weather developed in the Circars and probably over the Bay between that part of the coast and the Burma coast opposite, while in North Bengal and Bihar the heavy rainfall had ceased. On the 18th the depression was more distinct near the South Orissa and Ganjam coasts, and the cyclonic circulation of winds extended over the whole province and the Bay. The fall of pressure was confined to Orissa, Lower Bengal and the north of the Bay, and changes were more than .05 inch at the Orissa stations only. The centre of the depression crossed the coast south of False Point on the night of the 18th, moving in an almost northerly direction, and at 8 A.M. on the 19th it was not far from Balasore.

Pressure had fallen moderately at Balasore and at Midnapore, and slowly at the other south-western stations, while elsewhere the slow rise prevailed. The cyclonic winds continued, and gradients were moderately steep, both over the province and the Bay, but so far only light rain had fallen, and temperature remained above the normal over a great part of the province. On the 20th the low pressure area was more shallow and was over Chota Nagpur; on the 21st it was shown faintly over the west of Bihar, where pressure was lower than in the surrounding districts and the winds had cyclonic directions.

Instead of completely filling up, the depression continued to exist for several days, moving in an irregular way along a trough of low pressure lying near and parallel to the hills. On the 23rd the centre of the pressure distribution and of the wind circulation was near Bhagalpur, having moved during the previous twenty-four hours eastwards from the west of Bihar; on the 23rd it was over North Bengal. Its eastward movement then ceased, and again going westward it was over Bihar on the 24th, after which a brisk recovery of pressure led to more normal conditions. During the three days when the depression was over the northern districts, the strongish monsoon current which had been flowing northwards over the extreme east of the province was temporarily retarded by the depression, and the result was heavy rain in the northern districts, especially on the 22nd and 23rd. Pressure had been steadily falling over the whole province, and as gradients had become steeper over the Bay than had been the case for some time, rainy weather was general on the 23rd and 24th.

About the 25th a change set in; pressure rose briskly in the north of the province, and slowly in Lower Bengal, Orissa and the north of the Bay, while in the south-east of the Bay, there was a slow fall. The pressure distribution steadily became more uniform, and by the 27th there were signs of the formation of a depression over the north of the Bay.

On the 28th there was deficient pressure everywhere, but defect was more marked in the north of the Bay than over Bengal and in the south. While fine weather continued at the northern stations, strong south-westerly winds developed in the south of the Bay, and indications of a disturbance were more decided at Diamond Island, where the wind steadily strengthened and the sea became rough. The depression was so shallow that the irregular pressure change on the 29th caused a displacement of the central area towards East Bengal, but on the 30th larger changes followed, and a well-defined depression was shown over the north-west angle. Squally weather became general over the north of the Bay to within a short distance of the Sandheads, and as the depression moved into Chota Nagpur between the 30th and 31st, the strong winds and rough sea were soon felt at Saugor Island and along the Orissa coast. Like all the previous depressions of the present monsoon season, the one at the end of July was feeble and soon filled up after passing the coast. It caused rainy weather over the whole province, but the falls were generally light.

Pressure.—At the beginning of the month pressure was very nearly normal, but the higher readings soon developed and had an important influence on the rainfall distribution over the province. The ridge of high pressure formed over the south-western districts and the north-west angle of the Bay, while in the eastern and northern districts there was only a small excess. The low pressure area which formed after the middle of the month led to only a temporary reduction of pressure, but the steady fall which set in soon afterwards was followed by a considerable defect. There was, therefore, high pressure during the early part of the month, and low pressure in the latter half. Means for the month are in consequence very nearly normal over the whole province.

Temperature has been above the normal almost throughout the month in the south-west of the province, and generally below in North Bengal and Assam. The difference has been more marked in day temperatures than in those for the night. Mean maximum excess is about 1° in Lower Bengal, and more than half a degree in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Bihar, while mean defect is nearly 2° in North Bengal and nearly 3° in Assam. The difference in mean minimum temperature is rarely more than half a degree except in Assam, where it is just over 1°. Mean excess for the larger subdivisions is 0.7 in Lower Bengal, Orissa, and

Chota Nagpur. Mean temperature is almost normal in Bihar, about half a degree below in North Bengal, and $1^{\circ}6$ below in Assam.

Rainfall.—The area over which rainfall has been deficient includes the whole of Lower Bengal, small parts of Chota Nagpur and Bihar, and the greater part of Orissa. In North Bengal, North Bihar and the west of Chota Nagpur there has been excess, the greatest differences occurring near the hills. On the eastern side of the province the difference from the normal steadily changes from the south towards the north. Over the Sunderbuns there is defect of nearly 10 inches; in the part of East Bengal to the north of that tract there is defect of less than 5 inches. In North Bengal excess increases very quickly towards the north, the maximum excess being arrived at in Kuch Bihar, where it is over 30 inches. The rainfall over the hill parts of North Bengal was not so heavy, comparatively, as in the plains, there being a small defect at Darjeeling, and defect of 11 inches at Kalimpong. On the western side of the province there are greater irregularities owing to the influence of the two small storms which passed from the Bay across Orissa into Chota Nagpur. Generally the difference from the normal is less than 5 inches, except in the extreme north of Bihar, where excess varies between 5 and 15 inches.

Buxar received more than 70 inches; Fulbari, Dinhatta, Kuch Bihar nearly 60 inches; Alipur Duar and Dhubri more than 50 inches, and several other stations more than 40 inches. Local falls of more than 20 inches occurred in parts of the following districts of Bihar:—Shahabad, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Bhagalpur, but the usual amount was between 12 and 15 inches.

In parts of South-West Bengal, on the other hand, falls of less than 5 inches are recorded. These are chiefly in Hooghly, Howrah, and the 24 Parganas. In Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura the average fall is about 10 inches, and in the other districts of South-West Bengal between 5 and 10 inches. In East Bengal the falls are more irregular, varying from 5 inches in part of the Dacca district to over 20 inches in Chittagong.

The average fall in North Bengal is 23.21 inches, nearly 10 inches above the normal; in Bihar 14.65 inches with excess of 2.45 inches; in East Bengal and Chota Nagpur it is nearly 13 inches with defect of more than 3 inches in the former and only a quarter of an inch in the latter; in Orissa it is 9.86 inches, and in South-West Bengal 8.06 inches excess in the last being 3.94 inches.

The following table gives a comparison of the falls in the various divisions during the month of July with the normal fall, the actual being given as a percentage of the normal fall. The table also shows the actual falls for each of the previous months of the year expressed in the same way, and the last column of the table shows the total of the falls of the past seven months of the year in each division expressed as a percentage of the normal fall:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Actual rainfall of first seven months of 1895 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	44	9	29	111	86	82	67	74
North Bengal ...	27	5	49	129	91	43	165	94
East Bengal ...	11	1	38	140	133	47	61	77
Bihar ...	71	88	34	129	70	72	120	93
Orissa ...	49	101	29	194	46	212	79	118
Chota Nagpur ...	66	52	71	418	70	109	98	101

The following table gives full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of July in all districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the weekly and monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past fifteen years. The second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district. The third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage; and the fourth column gives the same information in a slightly different form, expressing as a percentage how much the district rainfall varied in excess or in defect from the normal rainfall:—

Percentage Table for July 1895.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Normal district rainfall for July.	Actual district rainfall for July 1895.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), defect (-).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	11.80	8.92	76	- 24
	Birbhum	12.85	10.85	84	- 16
	Bankura	13.12	15.28	116	+ 16
	Midnapore	13.76	8.58	62	- 38
	Hoochly	12.71	6.56	52	- 48
	Howrah	13.13	6.63	50	- 50
	24-Parganas	13.16	6.69	51	- 49
	Calcutta	13.44	4.53	34	- 66
	Nadia	10.48	6.86	65	- 35
	Murshidabad	11.00	7.81	71	- 29
	Jessore	10.55	7.17	68	- 32
	Khulna	13.45	7.77	58	- 42
	Rajshahi	11.82	8.63	73	- 27
	Dinajpur	12.14	15.86	131	+ 31
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	25.66	48.90	191	+ 91
	Darjeeling	30.07	29.78	99	- 1
	Kuch Bihar	20.09	52.16	260	+160
	Rangpur	13.90	25.31	182	+ 82
	Bogra	13.69	13.14	96	- 4
	Pabna	10.83	7.64	71	- 29
	Dacca	13.84	7.12	51	- 49
East Bengal	Mymensingh	13.55	18.88	139	+ 39
	Faridpur	12.49	11.15	89	- 11
	Backergunge	18.78	10.63	57	- 43
	Tippera	15.27	8.58	56	- 44
	Noakhali	21.82	18.18	83	- 17
	Chittagong	28.52	24.18	85	- 15
	South Lushai Hills	19.04	12.68	67	- 33
Bihar	Patna	12.12	9.33	77	- 23
	Gaya	11.83	11.71	99	- 1
	Shahabad	11.97	14.93	125	+ 25
	Saran	11.41	11.22	98	- 2
	Champanan	12.12	15.65	129	+ 29
	Muzaffarpur	11.26	19.22	171	+ 71
	Darbhanga	11.60	13.71	118	+ 18
	Monghyr	11.89	14.54	122	+ 22
	Bhagalpur	11.26	14.69	130	+ 30
	Purnea	15.47	28.77	186	+ 86
	Malda	11.50	12.61	110	+ 10
	Sonthal Parganas	12.97	11.98	92	- 8
Orissa	Cuttack	12.20	9.11	75	- 25
	Balasore	12.20			
	Puri	10.65			
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	13.40			
	Lohardaga	12.94	16.71	129	+ 29
	Palamau	12.56	10.06	80	- 20
	Manbhum	11.53	12.07	105	+ 5
	Singhbhum	14.27	14.33	100	0

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the month of July 1895:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.				TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.							
				Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 10th May 1895.	
						Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	97.2	73.6	90.2	78.9	84.6	+0.8	8.06	12.00	-3.94	13.61	16.55	-3.94	1870	24.78			
North Bengal	93.2	73.6	88.0	78.9	83.0	-0.4	23.31	14.08	+9.23	16.36	15.67	+2.78	3073	30.92			
East Bengal	92.6	74.6	87.6	78.4	83.0	+0.7	13.28	16.00	-2.72	18.66	16.77	-0.21	29.81	28.90			
Bihar	98.5	71.3	90.2	78.8	84.5	+0.1	14.65	12.20	+2.45	13.00	14.05	+0.85	20.83	23.45			
Orissa	96.3	73.1	88.7	79.4	84.2	+0.7	9.86	13.50	-2.64	13.33	14.92	-1.59	29.99	33.47			
Chota Nagpur	94.9	69.4	80.6	74.9	80.8	+0.7	12.92	13.16	-0.24	16.09	13.31	-0.48	31.86	23.76			
Assam	95.6	73.3	87.3	76.9	83.1	-1.6											

* Daitongjanj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 13th August 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.												
				AIR PRESSURE.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE.						
				Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 30°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant grav. iv. lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	29.408	29.544	-.016	Ely	104	92.3	6th Aug.	77.2	8th Aug.	89.9	78.8	84.4	
		...	Raniganj ...	29.205	29.546	-.080	Calm & ESE.	73	91.7	6th ..	76.8	9th ..	88.6	77.9	83.3	
		Birbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	29.278	29.526	-.023	Calm	71	91.6	6th ..	75.6	8th ..	88.4	77.5	83.0	
		Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	29.440	29.542	-.054	Variable	118	92.3	6th ..	76.1	8th ..	89.3	78.3	83.8	
	Presidency	Hooghly
		Howrah
		24 Parganas ...	Sangor Island ...	29.580	29.529	-.034	SW	370	89.2	5, 7 ..	75.5	8th ..	87.6	79.6	83.6	
		Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	29.570	29.547	-.015	SEly	123	89.9	6th ..	75.7	8, 9 ..	87.0	77.6	82.4	
		Nadia ...	Krishnagar ...	29.663	29.558	-.014	ESE	151	90.8	4, 5 & 10 ..	76.3	9th ..	89.1	77.8	83.4	
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi ...	Murshidabad ...	Herhampore ...	29.546	29.561	-.061	E	133	90.2	4, 10 ..	77.3	4 & 9 ..	89.6	78.2	83.4	
		Jessore ...	Jessore ...	29.592	29.572	-.063	SEly	130	90.5	6th ..	75.9	8, 9 ..	89.4	77.8	83.1	
		Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajshahi ...	Rampur Boalia ...	29.550	29.569	-.005	SE	140	89.1	4th ..	76.6	9th ..	87.6	78.7	83.1	
		Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	29.525	29.602	+.010		120	89.3	4, 8 ..	77.7	8, 9 ..	88.5	78.7	83.8	
	Dacca ...	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	29.303	29.637	+.027	ENE	66	89.9	10th ..	75.1	5th ..	88.8	76.7	82.8	
		Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	29.588	-	-.003	E	60	89.1	7th ..	55.7	7 & 9 ..	64.3	56.6	60.5	
		...	Ghatong ...	19.245	-	-	Variable		91.9	10th ..	40.6	8, 9 ..	57.4	43.0	50.2	
		Kuch Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	29.633	29.610	+.004	Ely	56	90.8	8th ..	77.2	8, 9 ..	88.5	78.7	83.6	
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca ...	Bogra ...	Bogra ...	29.581	29.594	+.008	SE	138	90.2	6th ..	77.7	9th ..	88.6	78.7	83.8	
		Pabna ...	Sirajganj ...	29.594	29.593	-.000	Calm & E	40	87.8	5, 6 ..	76.2	10th ..	87.0	77.7	82.4	
		Dacca ...	Narayanganj ...	29.629	29.608	+.012	SEly	311	89.1	6th ..	77.2	4 & 9 ..	86.1	76.3	82.2	
		Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	29.600	29.610	+.001	SEly	173	88.7	8th ..	75.6	9th ..	87.6	77.7	82.7	
		Faridpur ...	Faridpur ...	29.606	29.600	-.016	SE	107	87.8	6th ..	76.4	9th ..	86.3	78.5	82.5	
	Chittagong	Backergunge ...	Barisal ...	29.635	29.598	-.004	Calm	113	87.8	6th ..	76.9	9th ..	86.6	78.3	82.5	
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	29.634	29.610	-.011	SEly	181	88.4	5 to 7 ..	74.8	7, 8 ..	87.6	76.9	81.5	
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	29.631	29.621	-.006	SE		85.5	6th ..	75.3	8, 9 ..	84.2	77.1	80.7	
		Chittagong ...	Chittagong ..	29.593	29.628	-.014	ESE		87.7	5 & 9 ..	75.1	8 to 10 ..	87.0	76.2	81.6	
		South Lushai Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BIHAR.	Patna ...	Patna ...	Bankipore ...	29.468	29.541	-.005	E	214	89.5	5th ..	75.7	6th ..	87.6	78.7	83.3	
		Gaya ...	Gaya ...	29.210	29.537	-.009	Ely	109	95.0	4th ..	76.8	8th ..	90.3	78.2	84.3	
		Shahabad ...	Dehri ...	29.212	29.515	-.032	Calm	270	90.8	6th ..	?	?	87.9	?	?	
		...	Buxar ...	29.338	29.530	-.023	E	183	90.5	6th ..	75.8	9th ..	88.1	77.9	83.0	
		...	Arrah ...	29.338	29.530	0	SEly	64	92.4	10th ..	77.0	5th ..	89.4	78.8	84.1	
	Bhagalpur...	Saran ...	Chapra ...	29.407	29.540	-.005	SEly	142	90.3	10th ..	77.6	6 & 9 ..	88.6	78.0	83.6	
		Champanan ...	Motihari ...	29.386	29.567	+.003	ENE	172	90.5	10th ..	75.9	4, 7 ..	87.4	77.5	83.3	
		Muzaffarpur ...	Muzaffarpur ...	29.413	29.546	-	ESE	132	89.7	5, 6 & 10 ..	77.2	6th ..	89.0	78.8	83.9	
		Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga ...	29.438	29.537	-.006	ESE	171	88.9	5, 8 & 10 ..	77.4	6th ..	88.2	78.7	83.5	
		Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.	Orissa ...	Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	29.438	29.550	-.002	SEly	189	91.7	4, 6 ..	77.2	9th ..	89.5	78.9	84.2	
		Purnea ...	Purnea ...	29.501	29.579	+.013	E	140	91.2	4th ..	77.3	9th ..	89.6	79.0	84.3	
		Malda ...	Malda ...	?	?	?	SE	70	92.1	10th ..	78.0	9th ..	89.7	79.3	81.5	
		Southal Parganas ...	Naya Dumka ...	29.103	29.548	-.013	ESE	185	90.5	10th ..	75.8	8th ..	87.7	77.3	82.5	
		Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	29.500	29.522	-.040	SW		93.2	6th ..	76.3	7, 8 ..	87.6	78.4	83.0	
	Chota Nagpur.	...	False Point... ..	29.504	29.527	-.040	W	251	87.9	4 to 6 ..	74.1	7 to 9 ..	86.3	76.7	81.5	
		Balasore ...	Balasore ...	29.530	29.532	-.041	Calm	216	90.9	6th ..	76.2	9th ..	87.3	78.1	82.7	
		Puri ...	Puri ...	29.579	29.543	-	Calm	212	90.7	6th ..	74.6	8th ..	86.6	78.8	82.7	
		...	Gopalpur ...	29.533	29.544	-	SSW	388	89.2	4 & 6 ..	75.1	8th ..	85.9	77.8	81.9	
		Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh... ..	27.594	29.542	-.021	Variable	223	85.2	10th ..	71.8	8th ..	83.5	73.2	76.4	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Lohardaga ...	Ranchi ...	27.480	29.541	-.037	NW	228	85.2	6 & 10 ..	70.4	7th ..	82.7	73.3	77.3		
	Palamau ...	Daltonganj ...														
	Manbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhum ...	Chalbasan ...	28.814	29.520	-.031	SWly	57	90.9	5 & 6 ..	76.5	7 to 9 ..	88.8	77.1	83.0		
ASAM.	Chota Nagpur.	Sibsagar ...	Sibsagar ...	29.858	29.648	+.008	SW		92.3	8th ..	74.0	7th ..	88.4	76.6	83.5	
		...	Gopalpara ...	Dhubri ...	29.550	29.625	+.022	Variable		87.2	4, 5 & 10 ..	77.3	7th ..	88.7	78.8	82.3
		...	Cachar ...	Silchar ...	29.601	29.637	+.016	Calm		93.5	8th ..	74.3	4th ..	91.1	78.8	83.3

* Mean for 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the year. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The mean at the numerical means of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question station in the district sending in return divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Saturday, the 10th of August 1895.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.																DISTRICT.
Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	OF WEEK.				RAINFALL.							
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Since 1st of month.			Since 16th May 1895.				
									Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.		
+0.3	81.0	86	8.6	1.35	1.73	3.10	3.00	3.81	2.41	4.13	-1.72	31.45	27.11	-4.34	Burdwan.	
-0.2	81.0	90	7.0	0.96	0.71	2.85	3.33	4.40	1.36	4.6	-2.80	22.10	30.13	-8.03		
+0.1	80.8	93	7.4	0.86	1.27	3.43	3.00	4.11	2.70	5.03	-2.26	26.74	31.32	-4.58	Birbhum.	
+0.5	81.4	83	6.6	1.23	2.16	3.33	2.75	3.60	2.42	4.88	-2.46	21.17	30.54	-9.37	Bankura.	
					1.82	3.37	3.33	4.47	2.05	4.74	-2.69	18.27	29.63	-11.36	Midnapore.	
					1.45	2.98	3.00	4.35	1.88	4.28	-2.40	17.40	29.70	-12.21	H.oghly.	
-0.1	81.3	80	9.0	3.02	2.31	3.17	3.31	4.15	2.84	4.31	-1.51	32.04	30.40	-1.64	Howrah.	
-0.2	81.1	90	8.0	2.03	2.03	2.70	4.00	4.20	2.52	4.03	-1.51	19.97	30.07	-10.10	24-Parganas.	
-0.1	81.6	84	7.9	1.11	1.96	2.91	3.43	3.55	2.96	3.77	-0.81	29.23	27.51	-1.72	Calcutta.	
-0.2	81.4	89	8.6	1.00	1.02	2.85	3.00	3.71	1.73	4.07	-2.34	17.09	27.70	-10.61	Nadia.	
-0.7	85.4	89	9.0	2.01	1.89	2.83	3.80	3.07	2.18	4.06	-1.88	22.21	29.64	-7.43	Murshidabad.	
					2.44	3.14	5.00	3.97	3.29	3.18	-1.09	25.62	33.93	-8.31	Jessore.	
+0.2	82.5	88	7.0	2.44	1.51	2.68	4.00	3.64		3.52			31.36		Khulna.	
0	81.0	88	9.7	1.41	1.20	2.75	3.00	3.70	2.57	3.94	-1.37	27.77	33.90	-6.13	Rajshahi.	
+1.0	78.0	92	9.8	10.62	10.60	6.84	4.00	4.66	10.92	4.03	+2.40	80.30	71.78	+8.52	Dinajpur.	
-1.1	59.8	96	9.9	6.61	9.87	7.79	5.50	5.50	12.00	10.41	+2.55		61.50		Jalpaiguri.	
-	49.7	91	7.6	2.77											Darjeeling.	
					2.86	6.53	4.25	4.89	3.12	7.78	-4.66	76.37	67.09	+9.28		
+0.3	82.3	85	6.4	0.65	1.32	2.99	3.25	3.36	2.05	3.97	-1.92	40.34	45.60	-5.26	Kuch Bihar.	
+0.6	82.1	86	5.9	1.83	0.59	2.60	1.79	3.51	2.27	3.74	-1.47		33.64		Rangpur.	
-0.4	80.1	80	9.3	2.86	2.11	2.00	4.50	3.30	3.92	3.33	+0.34	21.91	29.09	-6.65	Bogra.	
-1.1	81.5	89	9.0	3.13	2.40	3.33	4.00	4.92	4.12	4.81	-0.69	24.66	30.43	-11.57	Fabna.	
+0.2	80.0	88	6.3	0.68		3.33		4.19		4.40			40.36		Dacca.	
-0.2	81.0	91	6.6	2.56	1.02	2.80	3.00	3.76		4.08			33.08		Mymensingh.	
-0.1	82.3	90	9.1	1.86	2.60	4.03	6.25	4.83	4.60	5.67	-0.98	27.48	46.90	-19.31	Faridpur.	
+0.2	80.0	93	6.6	0.65		3.84		4.51		5.40			40.29		Backergunge.	
-0.4	81.0	80	6.6	2.40	1.93	7.37	3.50	5.26	8.10	9.50	-1.46	52.70	65.61	-12.81	Tippera.	
+1.1	81.0	84	7.7	0.27		6.61		4.00		8.92			74.47		Noakhali.	
					1.36	4.43	4.00	4.85	2.48	6.97	-4.49	37.30	48.74	-12.44	Chittagong.	
-1.8	82.5	85	9.1	2.90	3.29	2.80	4.00	3.04	5.03	3.58	+1.45	21.90	29.73	-1.83	South Lushai Hills.	
-0.8	81.6	88	6.1	1.91	3.01	2.94	4.06	3.37	4.11	4.25	-0.14	21.17	23.92	-2.75	Patna.	
?	82.3	87	7.6	3.70											Gaya.	
-0.6	82.1	85	7.4	0.68		2.00		3.15		3.00			22.03		Shahabad.	
-0.8	82.3	88	6.6	3.23												
-0.0	82.0	80	6.3	2.73		2.80		2.91		3.69			23.75		Saran.	
-0.4	82.3	84	6.3	1.64	1.73	3.49	2.50	3.14	1.77	4.50	-2.73	30.05	25.96	+4.09	Champanan.	
-	81.8	90	5.6	1.81	2.62	2.92	3.00	2.72	3.32	3.63	-0.31		21.17		Muzaffarpur.	
-0.4	81.8	89	7.6	2.27	3.34	2.63	3.33	3.28	4.33	3.54	+0.79	21.18	24.70	-3.52	Darbhanga.	
					3.78	2.78	4.31	3.28	3.51	3.88	-0.37	22.49	24.34	-1.85	Monghyr.	
+0.4	82.8	85	6.9	3.24	2.73	3.01	2.50	3.52	3.90	3.44	+0.55		25.48		Bhagalpur.	
+0.4	82.0	90	8.0	1.60	4.65	3.95	4.67	4.00	5.80	5.05	+0.75		37.09		Purnea.	
+0.1	82.1	80	7.1	1.14	0.94	2.62	4.00	3.35	3.00	3.93	-0.93	21.63	30.87	-9.24	Malda.	
0	80.8	86	8.4	2.19	1.63	2.90	3.83	3.78	2.25	4.17	-1.92	21.68	28.66	-6.98	Sonthal Parganas.	
+1.1	81.0	86	6.7	6.07		2.73		3.41		3.92			27.62		Cuttack.	
-1.0	81.5	87	7.6	9.35												
0	82.4	86	4.7	1.84		2.52		3.77		3.93			28.43		Balasore.	
-	81.7	80	7.1	7.73		2.85		3.38		3.85			16.80		Parl.	
-	81.4	85	3.4	1.73												
-0.1	75.3	90	10.0	2.93		3.09		4.21		4.53			23.40		Hasaribagh.	
+0.1	75.6	88	5.6	4.59	3.83	3.20	5.50	4.59	6.12	4.98	+1.14	31.30	29.10	+2.20	Lohardaga.	
						3.11		3.70		4.59			31.65		Palanau.	
					1.39	3.42	4.00	4.15	2.11	4.89	-2.78	22.69	27.45	-4.76	Manbhum.	
+0.8	80.4	86	7.3	0.96	0.96	4.00	3.00	4.30	3.24	5.73	-2.49	28.61	31.02	+2.41	Singbhum.	
-1.8	79.0	96	8.3	7.13											Sibsagar.	
+0.3	80.6	89	8.4	1.83											Goalpara.	
+0.4	79.7	91	8.4	4.61											Cachar.	

not ten years. The variations are negative when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. Numbers denoting cloud amount represent the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returns received in the district &c. from total rainfall at the sub-divisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 10th of August 1895.

Meteorological divi- sion.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 10th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 10th May to date.			
				Sunday, 4th.	Monday, 5th.	Tuesday, 6th.	Wednesday, 7th.	Thursday, 8th.	Friday, 9th.	Saturday, 10th.										
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	1.33	0.23	0.35	3	1.02	2.74	2.28	3.66	22.02	23.24
		Hurdwan ...	Katwa ...	0.07	0.26	...	0.13	0.73	0.04	0.45	3	1.35	3.31	1.38	4.36	22.02	26.80			
		Raniganj ...	Mankur ...	0.01	0.00	...	0.09	0.76	...	0.20	1	0.01	0.00	0.13	4.45	17.63	22.14			
		...	...	...	...	...	...	0.84	...	1	0.84	...	1.13	?	19.65	?	
		Hirbhum ...	Auri ...	0.17	...	...	0.18	0.20	0.16	...	4	0.70	2.44	1.40	3.07	22.20	30.35	
		Hetampur ...	Rampur Hat ...	0.14	...	0.04	0.22	0.02	0.11	...	3	0.53	2.06	1.05	4.14	16.95	22.36			
		Bolpur ...	Murari ...	...	0.04	...	0.15	0.38	0.13	...	3	0.90	3.14	1.37	4.30	21.13	25.02		
		Lalpur ...	...	0.06	0.40	0.04	0.13	...	0.20	...	3	0.88	?	2.41	?	22.40	?		
		...	...	0.30	...	...	0.25	0.80	0.73	1.05	3	3.13	?	3.84	?	22.09	?
		...	...	...	0.78	...	0.24	...	...	...	3	1.02	?	1.15	?	20.88	?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	0.12	0.24	...	...	3	0.36	3.47	0.08	5.30	27.41	30.10
		Vishnupur ...	Mahara ...	...	...	...	0.08	0.40	...	0.28	4	0.97	3.45	0.50	5.50	27.06	30.75
		...	Khatra ...	0.12	...	...	0.45	0.40	...	...	4	1.31	3.04	3.77	4.35	25.27	31.48
...	Indas ...	...	...	...	1.35	0.58	0.20	0.31	4	2.44	3.10	2.71	4.76	25.04	32.63		
...	Kotalpur ...	0.08	0.00	...	0.07	0.47	...	0.35	3	1.01	?	2.40	?	18.20	?					
...	Onda ...	...	...	...	0.35	...	...	...	1	0.55	?	1.59	?	16.15	?		
...	Gangajalghat ...	...	...	0.05	0.50	0.58	0.11	...	4	1.04	?	2.77	?	24.04	?			
...	Rajpur ...	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.02	...	3	1.25	?	2.08	?	14.31	?		
...	Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	1.32	0.07	0.05	0.12	3	4.16	?	5.60	?	25.20	?		
...	...	...	...	...	1.35	...	...	0.13	2	1.48	?	3.23	?	18.41	?		
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore.	Midnapore ...	Contal ...	...	...	...	1.46	2.20	0.60	...	3	1.90	3.10	4.71	?	21.79	21.79
		Tamluk ...	Ghatal ...	...	0.10	...	0.05	0.36	0.08	...	3	1.00	3.61	2.67	4.51	21.21	24.08		
		Midnapore ...	Kukurhati ...	...	...	...	0.71	0.41	0.07	0.35	2	0.06	3.14	4.53	?	28.61	?
		...	Charkhata ...	0.05	...	...	0.40	0.40	0.03	...	2	0.06	3.45	1.41	5.43	14.00	22.10	
		Panskura ...	Dantoon ...	...	...	...	0.74	1.13	0.31	...	3	2.28	?	2.35	?	14.48	?
		...	...	...	...	0.09	1.43	1.83	0.04	...	3	3.49	?	3.49	?	22.42	?
		Hooghly ...	Baranpore	0.19	0.01	0.25	0.39	0.40	...	4	1.23	3.17	1.14	4.27	18.34	20.48		
		Hooghly ...	Jahanabad	0.74	0.40	0.22	...	3	1.36	2.04	1.95	4.17	18.61	20.66		
		...	...	0.03	...	...	0.62	0.14	0.04	0.31	3	1.36	4.01	2.74	6.77	17.87	20.79
		Howrah ...	Howrah	0.25	0.49	0.47	0.90	...	4	2.11	2.89	2.86	3.03	17.49	20.13		
		Mohesra ...	Ulubaria	0.15	0.00	0.03	...	2	0.74	3.06	0.89	4.01	17.44	20.23		
		...	...	0.16	...	...	0.07	0.23	0.15	...	3	0.90	?	1.25	?	16.73	?
		SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	24-Parganas.	Saugor Island ...	Diamond Harbour	0.10	0.14	1.89	1.80	...	4	3.62	3.50	3.64	4.63	25.23	37.05	
Cunning Town ...	Alipore (Obay.) ...			0.03	0.00	...	0.20	1.44	0.22	...	3	2.71	?	3.75	?	17.05	?			
Barrackpore ...	Dum-Dum ...			0.17	0.01	0.07	0.33	0.83	...	...	4	2.03	2.76	2.52	4.08	19.07	30.88	
...	...			...	...	...	...	1.11	...	1	1.11	3.03	1.76	4.23	18.33	20.75	
...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.87	2.84	2.61	4.18	23.45	20.06	
...	...			0.25	...	0.20	0.31	0.19	0.80	...	5	1.65	2.77	2.19	3.91	16.01	27.30			
...	...			...	0.05	0.31	0.00	1.50	...	3	2.76	3.69	3.22	4.74	23.67	33.15	
Nadia ...	Baranpore	0.43	...	2.17	0.10	...	3	2.70	3.09	3.07	4.22	21.39	27.41		
Krishnapur ...	Chundama ...			0.12	0.08	0.02	0.21	0.20	0.30	...	4	1.11	2.78	1.35	3.67	18.71	20.33			
...	Meherpur ...			...	1.10	0.00	0.13	0.52	0.08	0.15	4	2.80	3.13	3.15	4.10	18.68	25.14
Kushtia ...	Kandi ...			0.03	...	0.05	0.02	0.71	...	0.33	2	1.14	2.51	3.30	3.30	20.84	20.90			
...	Barhampore ...			0.16	0.43	...	...	0.21	0.11	...	4	0.91	2.70	0.91	4.18	17.32	25.00	
Murshidabad ...	Lalbag ...			0.01	...	...	0.75	0.17	0.06	0.01	2	1.00	3.11	1.33	4.62	17.00	27.78	
Azimganj ...	Jamshilpur ...	...	...	...	0.29	0.32	0.85	...	3	1.45	3.22	4.10	4.40	25.13	25.13		
...	Lalgaon ...	0.03	...	...	0.08	0.37	0.44	0.15	3	1.05	2.84	1.44	3.09	15.70	27.30			
...	Akhraiganj ...	...	...	...	0.10	0.20	0.30	...	3	0.80	2.06	0.00	3.41	12.87	45.54		
...	Patkhari ...	0.22	0.30	0.05	0.24	0.30	1.03	0.15	6	2.35	?	3.62	?	21.09	?					
...	Dumkal ...	...	0.10	...	...	...	0.60	...	...	2	0.90	?	3.45	?	?	?	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Jessore.	Narail ...	Jessore ...	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.22	0.44	1.55	0.44	4	2.01	3.20	4.34	?	27.09	27.09			
		Jharkhand ...	Maxura ...	0.50	...	0.07	0.44	0.46	0.44	0.04	4	0.85	3.10	2.40	4.56	10.08	33.67			
		...	Bangson ...	0.16	...	0.02	0.10	0.50	0.18	...	4	0.85	2.57	1.24	3.56	23.76	29.78			
		...	Satkhira ...	0.07	0.03	...	0.32	0.47	0.24	...	3	1.21	2.43	1.54	3.06	24.37	20.75			
		...	Raghat ...	...	...	0.22	0.34	0.50	1.50	0.06	4	2.61	3.50	2.73	4.18	33.98	33.98	
		...	Khulna ...	...	...	...	0.90	0.32	1.80	0.15	4	2.87	2.68	3.07	3.85	23.08	32.27
		...	Kampal ...	0.10	0.54	0.06	0.48	0.58	0.02	...	5	2.53	3.50	3.09	4.73	23.32	37.47			
		...	Bakla ...	0.71	0.31	0.21	0.25	0.21	0.42	...	6	2.11	3.43	2.63	4.36	20.71	32.00			
		...	Nator ...	...	0.43	0.14	0.10	0.50	0.02	0.16	6	2.27	?	3.67	?	?	?		
		...	Nangraon ...	...	0.06	...	0.18	0.22	0.76	0.39	5	2.41	2.84	0.21	3.45	25.09	25.45		
		...	Lalpur ...	0.18	...	...	0.18	0.10	0.23	...	4	0.69	2.74	2.94	3.57	22.46	29.81	
		...	Munda ...	...	0.70	0.07	0.12	0.10	0.23	...	3	1.40	2.59	3.00	3.63	30.03	32.61		
		...	Churaman ...	0.41	...	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.14	...	3	1.45	?	3.07	?	23.63	?			
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Dinajpur.	Mahadebpur ...	Churaman ...	...	1.40	0.30	0.15	...	0.33	0.11	3	2.10	2.89	3.16	4.43	24.68	28.07		
		...	Rangaj ...	0.03	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	4	2.10	2.07	2.94	2.98	20.88	20.88
		...	Dinajpur ...	0.40	...	0.40	...	0.23	0.57	...	1	0.41	2.86	3.01	3.01	31.14	31.14			
		...	Holachhat ...	...	0.02	0.22	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.64	3	1.13	3.39	2.40	4.70	31.96	30.52		
		...	Thakurgaon ...	...	0.62	0.21	0.04	...	...	0.10	3	0.07	2.25	1.88	4.00	24.41	28.40
		...	Jalpaiguri ...	...	1.15	0.15	...	0.29	...	0.47	4	2.06	?	2.52	?	55.43	?		
		...	Alipore Dooars ...	4.31	3.50	0.30	0.03	0.08	0.07	1.87	4	10.80	6.84	10.02	8.38	80.30	70.65			
		...	Railaetta ...	...	0.08	0.25	0.24	0.18	...	1.33	4	2.07	?	2.95	?	?	?		
		...	Debaganj ...	2.08	0.47	0.25	1.24	...	...	0.08	4	4.72	?	5.42	?	56.77	?	
		...	Bhagpur ...	0.43	0.07	0.78	...	0.07	0.17	...	4	2.14	?	2.61	?	58.16	?			
		...	(Nagrakatta) ...	3.14	0.80	3.50	0.40	0.30	0.59	0.05	6	8.78	?	10.17	?	61.18	?			
		SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Darjeeling.	Baza ...	Nitiguri	0.31	0.07	3.44	0.05	...	2.40	4.00	12.21	22.12	14.03	153.78	20.20	20.20	
				...	Darjeeling	2.93	0.02	3.61	0.12	0.04	0.42	1.27	8.43	7.53	0.05	10.28	74.43	77.33	
...	Kalyanpung	0.03	0.36	2.95	0.08	0.80	0.91	0.16	7	6.01	6.89	17.09	9.74	73.91	68.25		
...	Kalyanpung	0.21	0.06	2.49	0.23	0.18	1.23	...	5	4.38	4.54		
...	Palong	3.25	0.30	4.82	0.37	0.70	1.14	0.10	7	11.48	...	15.08		
...	Gautang	0.45	0.15	1.85	0.12	0.19	0.87	0.08	6	3.71	?	8.50	?	58.06	?		
...	Yatung ...			0.20	0.09	0.37	0.48	0.61	0.36	0.07	6	2.77	?	7.73	?	68.07	?			
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Kuch Bihar.			Dumhatia ...	Kuch Bihar	0.11	0.66	0.58	0.10	...	0.02	4	1.47	4.94	2.83	6.32	76.55	59.30
				...	Mackliganj	0.25	0.14	1.20	0.19	0.10	4	1.83	7.14	2.64	8.44	82.83	75.83
				...	Mathabhabanga	0.22	0.07	1.03	0.03	...	0.05	4	2.82	6.22	3.10	7.93	68.66	63.53	
				...	Fulbari ...	...	0.43	0.05	2.39	0.40	...	0.02	...</						

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 10th of August 1895—contd.

Meteorological Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 10th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 10th May to date.
			Sunday, 4th.	Monday, 5th.	Tuesday, 6th.	Wednesday, 7th.	Thursday, 8th.	Friday, 9th.	Saturday, 10th.							
Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj...	0.32	0.25	...	...	0.52	0.30	0.08	3	1.11	4.29	5.52	...	...	41.52
		Dacca	0.24	...	...	...	0.24	0.51	...	2	1.11	3.02	4.34	...	...	35.61
		Narayanganj...	1.02	0.18	0.05	...	0.38	0.40	1.19	2	3.42	2.07	5.50	...	...	38.32
		Manikganj...	0.04	...	0.10	...	0.22	0.40	0.23	2	3.10	3.02	4.98	...	...	27.53
		Jaydippur...	0.18	0.13	...	...	0.16	1.55	0.45	5	3.40	?	3.83	...	...	30.13
	Mymensingh	Kishorganj...	1.01	...	0.72	0.15	...	...	...	3	2.88	3.15	4.28	...	...	41.36
		Atia (Tangail)	...	...	1.32	...	...	0.72	0.71	3	2.75	3.10	0.93	3.99	...	31.05
		Mymensingh	...	...	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.27	0.02	1	0.40	2.74	1.38	4.01	...	43.30
		Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natarkona	0.25	...	0.30	...	0.21	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur.	Faridpur	Nubarnakhal	...	0.50	...	...	...	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Durgapur	0.60	1.5	1.5	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sherpur Town	0.05	0.60	0.06	...	0.15	1.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dibarganj	0.40	0.34	...	0.6	0.10	0.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madaripur	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.72	...	2	1.09	3.23	4.32	...	...	34.31
		Faridpur	...	0.05	0.13	0.13	0.13	2.13	...	4	2.56	2.52	4.31	4.06	31.87	33.04
		Goulundo	...	...	...	0.38	0.29	0.54	...	3	1.21	3.50	1.91	3.66	31.30	31.30
	Raekongung	Patnakhali	0.38	0.28	0.33	0.23	0.53	0.30	...	6	2.11	3.88	4.98	5.64	28.73	54.37
		Pirojpur	0.04	0.44	0.13	0.21	0.54	0.51	0.20	6	2.09	3.98	3.78	5.44	28.32	41.57
		Barisal	0.20	0.22	0.16	0.18	0.54	0.25	...	6	1.55	3.20	3.44	4.44	23.00	41.21
Hill Tippera.	Hill Tippera	Gournadi	0.49	...	0.23	0.38	0.23	0.31	0.05	5	1.71	...	2.94	...	30.67	...
		Bhola	0.32	0.02	0.19	0.40	1.23	0.14	1.03	7	4.23	5.03	0.21	0.60	30.33	50.66
		Daudkendi	0.03	0.26	0.06	0.30	1.02	0.04	0.43	5	2.74	...	5.78	...	21.36	...
		Bouphal	0.47	0.09	0.23	0.15	0.97	0.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tippera	Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	3.00	...	4.05	...	35.22	...
	Tippera	Cumilla	...	...	...	0.03	0.35	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandpur	0.58	0.38	0.07	0.13	0.39	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	0.11	0.10	0.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramchandrapur.	...	...	0.02	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali.	Noakhali	Daudkendi	0.10	0.60	...	...	0.10	...	0.30	4	1.10	...	...	...	...	...
		Rasba	0.12	0.15	...	0.13	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Laksm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhali	Noakhali	0.31	0.13	0.42	0.03	0.70	0.50	0.05	8	2.40	0.67	10.44	0.33	52.24	63.83
		Ranny	0.23	0.04	...	...	0.55	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Haripur	...	2.14	0.21	0.30	1.31	0.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ranganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar.	0.25	0.50	0.24	0.22	1.60	0.60	0.10	7	3.23	5.53	6.42	10.55	52.76	60.23
		Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Estabdia	...	0.22	...	...	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Lushai Hills.	South Lushai Hills.	Bathanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kodala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fenosa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mirzani	...	0.07	...	0.06	0.06	0.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandpur	0.10	...	...	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna	Rangmatia	0.03	0.37	0.12	...	...	0.44	0.34	4	1.30	4.43	2.48	6.97	37.24	40.74
		Bundarban	...	...	0.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna	Patna	0.24	...	1.66	0.03	...	0.27	...	4	2.99	2.78	5.44	3.50	25.38	24.27
		Dinapore	0.12	0.04	2.10	0.31	...	0.20	...	4	3.37	3.02	5.77	3.74	23.41	23.41
		Bihar	0.39	0.45	2.33	0.09	0.05	0.50	...	4	3.30	2.72	4.67	3.52	19.08	21.58
Gaya.	Gaya	Barh	1.25	0.05	0.50	1.00	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bikram	...	0.10	1.27	0.45	...	0.50	...	4	2.32	...	3.21	...	20.74	22.04
		Hites	...	0.10	1.90	0.30	...	0.66	...	4	2.38	...	6.36	...	20.67	...
		Aurangabad	...	2.37	0.33	...	0.20	0.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaya	0.03	...	0.73	...	0.09	0.01	...	2	1.21	3.18	3.26	4.70	19.45	24.44
		Nawadah	1.01	0.10	0.35	0.53	0.01	0.23	0.03	5	2.26	2.70	3.30	3.31	15.29	21.7
		Jalabad	...	0.28	4.50	0.21	0.29	0.23	...	5	5.39	3.23	6.06	4.06	23.05	23.05
		Arwal	...	0.10	1.15	0.05	0.06	0.40	...	3	1.74	...	2.80	...	23.05	...
		Daudnagar	0.42	2.28	1.83	0.11	0.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sherghati	0.15	0.20	0.01	0.11	0.26	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad.	Shahabad.	Rajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pakri Bara	0.09	0.20	...	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		soan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Buar	...	0.05	0.19	...	0.03	0.11	0.32	3	0.68	2.67	1.75	4.25	23.15	21.05
		Dehri	0.15	0.80	2.45	...	0.04	0.17	0.12	5	3.78	2.67	5.64	3.78	27.03	21.20
		Bhabha	...	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.18	0.07	4	2.81	2.65	5.64	3.70	27.51	23.63
		Basaram	...	3.28	0.13	...	0.08	0.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arrah	1.91	0.70	0.44	...	0.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mohana	...	1.70	1.53	...	0.66	0.13	...	3	3.43	...	0.23	...	30.17	24.63
		Khuri	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.36	...	3.00	...	20.31	...
Patna.	Patna.	Agara	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kanagar	...	2.75	...	...	0.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Koath	0.05	...	...	...	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Koath	0.48	1.00	2.55	...	0.30	...	...	4	5.08	...	5.63	...	20.30	...
		Sekroul	0.19	0.03	0.28	0.06	0.09	0.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Basman	...	0.10	0.31	...	...	0.50	...	2	1.13	...	...	...	...	...
		Monaharpur	...	0.40	...	...	...	0.23	0.16	3	0.90	...	5.24	...	30.01	21.48
	
	
	
Barran.	Barran.	Gopalganj	0.15	0.08	0.05	0.28	...	...	...	3	1.16	3.23	1.74	3.04	25.05	24.21
		Siwan	1.43	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ekna	...	...	1.10	0.23	...	...	0.10	3	1.48	3.02	3.97	...	23.04	...
		Chupra	0.01	0.13	1.58	0.43	...	0.14	...	4	2.73	2.45	2.41	3.44	19.91	23.63
		Serepur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Amnour	...	0.43	0.05	0.13	0.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Basantpur	...	...	0.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
	
	
Champan.	Champan.	Mothari	0.06	0.34	1.13	0.13	...	...	...	2	1.64	3.20	1.04	4.28	24.44	24.3
		Bettiah	0.62	1.53	0.22	...	...	...	...	2	1.39	3.77	1.00	4.71	20.80	...
		Bayelsa	0.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.89	...	1.63	...	...	...
Munshiganj.	Munshiganj.	Burkhusa	0.08	1.47	0.71	0.08	...	...	...	3	2.32	...	2.87	...	20.03	...
	
	
	
	
														

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 10th of August 1895—*contd.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total number rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
				Sunday, 4th.	Monday, 5th.	Tuesday, 6th.	Wednesday, 7th.	Thursday, 8th.	Friday, 9th.	Saturday, 10th.							
MIRIS—continued.	Bhagalpur—continued.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	1'48	...	...	0'23	...	2	1'70	2'21	5'06	2'32	22'32	24'49
			Bangson (Sy-fabad).	0'19	...	5'40	...	...	...	...	2	5'59	7'53	7'53	...	20'91	...
			Rupaul ...	...	...	5'00	0'20	...	0'23	...	3	5'43	3'04	6'06	4'90	1'97'11	26'76
			Pratapganj ...	0'16	...	0'92	0'28	...	0'07	...	3	1'41	1'85	1'85	...	31'00	...
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	2'01	0'7	...	0'06	...	3	3'24	3'23	3'23	...	22'41	25'16
		Purnea ...	Banka ...	...	...	0'40	0'16	...	...	...	3	0'56	2'27	0'24	6'16	21'17	24'05
			Colgong ...	...	...	1'10	0'44	...	0'23	...	3	1'87	3'18	3'18	...	20'46	...
			Bansil ...	...	...	0'40	0'42	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kishanganj ...	2'14	...	1'63	0'31	0'30	0'18	...	5	4'61	4'23	5'39	5'39	40'72	45'08
			Araria ...	1'86	0'78	3'07	0'27	0'05	0'69	...	6	7'54	3'78	9'24	4'85	46'19	41'56
Orissa.	Orissa.	Malda ...	Purnea ...	0'01	0'21	1'04	0'04	0'06	0'13	0'01	5	1'00	3'83	2'56	4'91	28'06	36'07
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	0'90	0'08	...	0'15	10'13	...	5	1'23	...	2'39	...	14'71	...
			Barsoo ...	0'20	0'17	0'56	...	0'30	0'16	...	5	1'39	...	2'06	...	20'23	...
			Forbesganj ...	0'00	...	1'06	0'52	1'05	0'02	...	5	4'15	...	7'13	...	40'23	...
			Kaliganj ...	5'40	...	5'10	0'22	...	0'05	1'50	4	12'75	...	14'71	...	51'90	...
		Sonthal Parganas.	Malda ...	0'48	0'01	...	0'24	0'24	0'15	...	4	1'14	2'24	2'53	3'35	22'51	31'79
			Chanchal ...	0'14	0'04	0'17	0'20	...	0'18	...	4	0'73	2'59	3'46	4'49	20'00	30'06
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	0'12	...	...	0'13	3	0'60	...	2'80	...	23'15	...
			Sibganj ...	...	...	...	0'11	0'08	0'08	0'03	1	0'53	...	1'74	...	15'31	...
			Rajmahal ...	0'05	...	...	0'14	0'01	0'32	0'24	5	0'70	2'05	1'23	3'30	15'45	32'70
Orissa.	Orissa.	Balasore ...	Godda ...	...	...	...	0'10	0'25	0'15	0'20	5	0'70	3'41	1'48	4'43	19'44	27'35
			Pakaur ...	0'67	0'58	...	...	0'41	0'65	0'38	5	2'09	2'43	3'13	3'40	31'01	32'33
			Naya Dumka ...	...	0'41	0'08	0'05	0'70	0'35	...	4	2'19	2'67	2'93	5'11	33'40	32'75
			Deoghur ...	0'02	...	0'03	0'33	0'05	0'32	0'02	5	1'35	3'43	2'21	4'91	19'74	31'47
			Jamtara ...	...	...	0'68	1'10	0'21	0'25	...	4	2'30	2'86	2'61	4'57	30'90	30'01
		Outback ...	Balaboda ...	...	...	0'50	0'50	0'83	0'12	...	4	2'03	...	4'12	...	...	...
			Nantahal ...	...	...	0'23	0'45	0'50	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Katikand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhupur ...	...	...	0'32	0'00	0'27	0'04	0'28	4	1'31	...	2'56	...	120'02	...
			Sarison ...	...	0'13	0'70	0'46	...	0'39	...	4	1'08	...	2'90	...	30'06	...
Orissa.	Orissa.	Puri ...	Sarath ...	0'40	...	...	0'63	...	...	...	2	1'08	...	2'38	...	...	...
			Barkopa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagya ...	...	...	0'31	...	0'75	...	0'26	3	1'33	...	2'57	...	16'75	...
			Mohespora ...	...	0'30	...	0'79	0'42	0'63	...	4	2'25	...	2'70	...	...	...
			Barharua ...	0'16	...	0'01	0'19	0'21	1'15	0'40	5	2'09	...	2'55	...	...	...
		Balasore ...	Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	0'11	...	0'40	0'08	2	0'69	...	2'30	...	...	...
			Jagatsingpur ...	0'38	...	...	0'10	1'00	...	...	...	...	3'11	...	2'76	...	33'27
			Ranki ...	...	...	...	0'50	1'11	...	...	...	...	3'48	...	2'07	...	28'06
			Outback ...	...	...	0'11	4'38	1'33	0'13	...	...	...	2'81	...	4'27	...	32'16
			False Point ...	...	...	0'02	3'70	3'23	2'40	...	3	3'35	2'93	9'41	4'38	24'05	30'25
Orissa.	Orissa.	Puri ...	Kendrapara ...	...	0'19	0'02	6'52	1'38	0'24	...	4	10'35	3'30	11'16	4'07	44'16	33'29
			Jajpur ...	...	...	0'20	2'65	2'30	0'27	...	...	...	3'12	...	3'37	...	39'09
			Dharmasala ...	...	...	1'04	2'85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Salupore ...	...	...	...	5'80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balasore ...	Athyapada ...	...	...	...	3'40	0'53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandubali ...	...	0'05	0'70	2'08	0'45	0'47	...	...	...	2'31	...	4'27	...	27'13
			Rhadrak ...	...	...	...	1'81	...	0'70	...	...	...	2'43	...	3'67	...	23'04
			Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'67	...	4'01	...	20'22
			Balasore ...	0'21	...	...	1'37	0'23	0'15	...	4	1'08	2'28	1'06	4'33	36'57	20'06
Orissa.	Orissa.	Puri ...	Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'42	...	5'42	...	20'08
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'14	...	5'50	...	20'09
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	5'16	2'56	...	...	2	7'72	2'16	7'07	3'10	41'49	23'46
			Khurda ...	...	...	4'56	1'33	...	...	...	...	...	3'07	...	4'08	...	20'15
			Rhanpur ...	0'23	0'33	0'80	1'39	1'36	...	...	...	...	3'22	...	...	...	23'48
			Gop ...	0'10	...	0'19	2'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Salpara ...	...	...	3'13	5'70	1'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.	Orissa.	Puri ...	Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Banpur ...	...	0'08	1'35	4'64	1'14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kurimala ...	0'10	...	0'70	4'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (Giridih).	0'03	...	0'10	0'49	0'35	0'27	0'18	5	1'44	3'72	2'78	5'04	21'00	27'41
			Hazaribagh ...	0'20	0'28	0'18	0'40	0'18	1'37	0'26	7	2'03	3'47	3'44	5'25	26'00	27'77
			Semtaugh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'40	...	3'41	28'09	...
			Mahudi Hill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'70	...	0'62	30'21	...
			Jhumra Hill ...	...	...	...	1'75	0'10	...	...	...	...	2'85	...	5'19	30'20	...
Orissa.	Orissa.	Lohardaga ...	Barhi ...	1'00	...	...	0'02	0'10	...	...	2	1'85	2'85	4'16	...	31'25	...
			Oktra ...	1'44	...	0'39	0'34	0'12	0'80	...	5	3'20	...	4'19	...	37'33	...
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	0'55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kangar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	0'30	0'10	1'25	0'71	0'71	0'38	...	3	4'21	2'03	5'20	4'62	30'23	27'43
			Ranchi ...	0'12	0'07	0'64	0'00	1'05	1'73	...	...	...	3'40	...	5'33	30'00	...
			Silli ...	0'10	0'10	0'15	0'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Palkot ...	...	...	1'21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tumar ...	1'20	...	0'61	0'25	0'52	0'35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.	Orissa.	Palamau ...	Chunapur ...	...	1'50	0'36	1'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Palamau (Daitangan).	0'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balamath ...	0'29	2'56	0'15	...	0'25	0'70	...	...	...	3'11	...	4'39	...	30'36
			Husainabad ...	...	0'61	2'60	...	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gurhwa ...	1'07	0'75	4'13	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manbhum ...	Purnia ...	...	...	0'22	0'07	0'43	0'17	...	3	0'80	3'41	1'40	4'22	22'10	23'45
			Gobindpur ...	0'19	...	0'60	0'58	0'35	0'16	...	5	1'89	3'42	2'80	4'05	22'59	18'13
			Rajhunnathpur ...	...	...	...	0'60	0'10	...	...	1	0'09	...	0'04	...	16'29	...
			Karabham ...	0'17	...	...	0'72	0'20	...	...	3	1'00	...	1'59	...	...	...

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8 A.M., SATURDAY
THE 10TH OF AUGUST 1895.**

DURING the early part of the south-west monsoon season there was an important deflection of the monsoon current westwards across the north of the Bay towards the Orissa Coast. Early in July a change occurred, and from being scanty in the north of the province, rainfall became very heavy there. The pressure conditions which maintained the rainfall in the northern districts continued throughout July, but in the week under review there has been a return to those of the latter half of June, that is, to low pressure and more heavy rainfall in the south-west.

At the beginning of the week, pressure changes were small and barometric readings were high everywhere, excess varying from .02 inch in Orissa to nearly .1 inch in the north-east of Bengal and the south of Assam. Very little rain was falling in Orissa and South-West Bengal, though elsewhere it was fairly general, and in parts of North Bengal heavy. A rapid fall of pressure began on the 5th, proceeding from the north-east and moving slowly across the province to the south-west. On the 5th the greatest change was in North and East Bengal, on the 6th it was in Orissa, the Circars, and the adjacent part of the Bay, over which area a shallow depression appeared. This depression was fairly well marked on the 6th, and was causing a regular cyclonic circulation of light winds over the Bay and the province. The greatest defect was only .15 inch at Cuttack, but gradients were moderately steep over the Bay, and there was a slow increase of wind velocity at Diamond Island. On the 7th the centre of the depression was near Balasore, after which it moved to the westward, and by 8 A.M. on the following day it had passed out of the province.

Up till the 6th very little rain fell in the south-western districts, and there was still general rain in the north, especially on the 6th in North Bengal. The effect of the depression now became apparent. Heavy rain began in Orissa, and the falls in North Bengal were light on the 7th and scattered on the 8th. In the central parts of the province there was very little change, as the rainfall continued light almost throughout the week.

The westerly movement of the depression was followed on the 8th by a rapid rise of pressure in the north-west angle of the Bay, and by a moderately large increase over the whole province, except in the west of Bihar. Gradients were still steeper than usual over the land, because of a defect of .08 inch in Chota Nagpur and excess of .07 inch in North Bengal and Assam. The general motion of the air was therefore from the east, and heavy rain continued in Orissa. It was also more general in Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur, but this monsoon weather which followed the depression was of very short duration. Pressure continued to rise rapidly in the west on the 9th, and by this time there was excess of .05 inch in Orissa and Bihar. At the same time a fall had begun over the south of Burmah, and readings there were slightly in defect. The distribution that resulted was uniform, and the strong winds which blew on the Orissa Coast on the 8th and 9th moderated quickly. Rainfall became light and scattered over a great part of the province, and temperature, which was about 2° below the normal on the 9th, was between 1° and 2° above on the 10th. The falling pressure over the south of Burmah continued on the 10th and caused a shallow depression there, while over Bengal and the north of the Bay the distribution was again more uniform, and light variable winds with scattered rainfall prevailed.

Pressure was above the normal at the beginning of the week, but the fall which prevailed for the first few days soon led to considerable defect, the greatest being in Orissa, near which the shallow depression formed. The rapid rise which followed on the 8th and continued on the 9th restored the distribution to what it was at the beginning of the week. On the 10th, the last day of the week, it was again falling, and readings were very nearly normal, the greatest excess being .05 inch in Chota Nagpur. Means for the week are very nearly normal in all districts except in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal, where there is defect of about .04 inch.

Temperature was almost normal at the beginning of the week, with a small excess at most places, except in North Bengal and Assam, where there was a small defect. There was little change till the showery weather due to the depression became prevalent, and then temperature fell slowly over the whole province, the greatest defect being 2° on the 9th. The sky cleared quickly before the end of the week, and there was again excess on the 10th. Means are very nearly normal, the greatest differences for the larger divisions being excess of a third of a degree in North Bengal and defect of the same amount in Bihar.

Rainfall.—Heavy rain fell in Orissa on the 7th and 8th, and passing showers were fairly general throughout the week, except in the south-western districts at the beginning and in the north of the province towards the end. Orissa received 6.28 inches, more than double the normal, but all the other districts are much below the usual amount, except Bihar, where defect is only a quarter of an inch. In Chota Nagpur defect is 1 inch, in South-West Bengal 1.38, North Bengal 1.55, and East Bengal 2.11 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 10th of August 1895 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week		Rainy days.		Since 1st of month.		Since 14th May 1895.			
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	92.3	75.3	83.5	75.2	83.4	-0.1	1.70	3.00	-1.35	3.25	4.00	-0.65	3.25	4.81	31.07	37.01
North Bengal	90.8	75.1	86.1	78.2	83.2	+0.3	1.90	3.65	-1.55	3.25	3.71	-0.36	3.19	4.63	30.88	51.30
Real Bengal	88.7	74.8	86.6	77.4	83.0	0	1.98	4.00	-2.11	3.87	4.46	-0.60	4.13	5.00	31.97	55.00
Bihar	95.0	75.7	85.8	78.5	83.7	-0.3	2.09	2.97	-0.28	3.03	3.32	+0.30	3.64	4.03	24.83	33.00
Orissa	93.2	74.1	86.7	78.0	82.4	0	0.28	2.68	+3.60	3.25	3.64	-0.39	6.70	3.99	32.21	35.03
Chota Nagpur	90.0*	70.4*	85.0*	74.2*	79.6*	+0.1°	2.25	3.25	-1.00	4.00	4.23	+0.23	3.51	4.73	24.46	39.30
Assam	93.5	74.0	84.4	77.0	82.8	-0.3										

* Balitanganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 13th August 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 4th to 10th August 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
Aug.	4th	29.700	84.6	91.3	13.5	77.8	85.6	80.5	.060	78.0	78	0.10
"	5th	.558	85.1	92.3	12.5	79.8	87.3	82.5	1.044	80.6	80	0.01
"	6th	.503	84.1	89.3	11.5	78.8	83.1	81.5	1.056	80.9	94	0.60
"	7th	.485	84.1	89.3	10.5	78.8	85.6	80.5	.074	78.4	80	0.22
"	8th	.613	81.8	86.6	11.0	75.8	78.6	76.5	.888	75.6	91	1.20
"	9th	.674	82.7	89.1	12.8	76.3	85.6	82.5	1.071	81.3	88	0.43
"	10th	.646	86.2	92.3	12.3	80.0	87.3	83.5	1.094	82.0	84	Nil

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	Inches.
			29.597
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	°
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	84.2
The maximum temperature	...	...	16.5
			92.3
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	%
The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th August 1895.	...	...	85
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.	...	...	2.56

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 12th August 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Divisions.	Districts.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.										REMARKS.					
		Population under registration.		Ratio per 1,000 of population.	CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.	DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.	OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.		Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
		Number registered.	per annum.		ed.	Number registered.	ed.	Number registered.		ed.	Number registered.		ed.	Number registered.								ed.	Number registered.	ed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,301,800	3,100	23.64	31	1.29	25	2.4	1,094	14.28	67	48	26	1.12	494	4.20	2,354	20.04	2,308	19.80	Return not received up to date.
	Birbhum	2,456	2,456	36.84	6	0.08	3	0.2	970	14.53	11	1.19	22	2.4	403	6.13	1,420	21.21	1,612	22.68	
	Bankura	1,009,068	5,143	26.16	3	0.08	20	0.2	1,401	15.86	45	4.8	51	5.1	493	6.40	2,041	23.80	1,543	17.38	
	Hooaghy, including Seram-pore.	1,034,206	1,613	15.60	25	2.4	27	2.4	1,351	15.96	100	1.20	48	4.8	281	3.90	1,851	21.36	1,687	19.56	
Presidency	Howrah	768,000	1,647	21.45	141	1.86	39	0.4	635	9.06	175	2.24	45	0.6	319	4.92	1,375	16.60	1,064	16.68	
	24-Parganas	1,892,000	2,353	20.76	33	3.3	41	4.1	1,300	13.00	176	1.76	110	1.1	321	3.21	1,551	15.51	1,200	12.00	
	Calcutta	1,891,500	608	11.53	89	1.33	82	1.44	1,683	16.60	178	3.24	129	1.9	611	8.38	2,557	26.24	2,366	26.00	
	Nadia	1,644,108	8,246	23.64	37	2.4	14	0.9	1,111	15.76	4	0.2	102	1.2	266	1.93	2,639	18.48	2,267	16.44	
Bakshali	Murshidabad	1,254,846	3,031	29.64	30	2.4	...	...	1,537	14.64	4	0.2	81	0.9	233	1.79	1,891	18.72	1,910	18.24
	Jessore	1,892,927	3,308	32.50	40	2.4	7	0.3	1,283	17.34	15	0.2	93	0.9	192	1.35	1,777	20.16	1,621	16.44	
	Khulna	1,177,002	2,180	22.50	63	0.60	...	...	1,263	17.34	4	0.2	63	0.6	253	1.35	1,633	16.44	1,621	16.44
	Barisal	1,313,336	2,071	24.56	88	4.8	...	...	2,449	23.12	4	0.2	83	0.9	160	1.35	2,743	24.56	2,075	23.53
Bakshali	Duagpur	1,353,033	3,422	29.68	134	3.4	8	0.1	2,077	23.64	52	2.2	81	0.9	214	1.60	3,000	26.38	2,565	26.68	
	Jalpaiguri	1,451,322	1,451	29.68	464	8.16	...	...	1,796	25.79	59	2.4	16	0.2	65	0.6	2,396	20.32	1,831	19.16
	Darjeeling	2,243,314	545	29.04	8	3.4	...	...	473	25.79	13	0.2	43	0.4	160	0.55	735	39.48	789	42.56
	Bagur	2,992,464	4,341	24.60	187	1.72	...	...	3,893	27.09	13	0.2	43	0.4	223	1.59	4,333	25.44	4,101	25.76
Dacca	Barisal	817,404	1,678	25.19	87	1.70	36	0.4	1,120	16.99	13	0.2	43	0.4	180	1.69	1,433	21.00	1,396	19.84	
	Fabna	1,361,253	2,148	19.44	3	2.4	3	0.1	2,175	27.53	17	1.9	32	3.6	103	3.4	2,831	25.32	2,066	18.12	
	Dacca	2,396,962	4,364	27.84	142	6.0	35	1.9	2,538	27.88	133	4.8	100	4.8	593	3.85	3,410	17.04	2,964	14.64	
	Myensingh	3,472,148	6,388	23.62	266	3.6	121	3.6	5,076	27.59	65	1.9	78	2.4	704	2.64	6,368	21.96	6,103	16.56	
Onitangong	Barisal	1,853,545	2,906	19.08	103	2.4	183	3.6	2,079	13.68	31	1.9	103	3.6	270	1.63	2,648	17.46	2,137	14.16	
	Beakergunge	2,133,963	4,716	26.16	103	4.8	60	2.4	2,319	12.84	19	0.9	103	3.6	1,943	3.76	3,698	20.32	3,697	20.32	
	Nippon	1,952,936	3,372	22.68	11	0.7	6	0.1	1,333	12.94	9	0.2	68	0.9	400	3.64	2,463	16.56	2,093	14.04	
	Koakshali	1,004,003	2,461	29.16	1	1.2	6	0.8	1,369	15.48	8	0.2	64	0.8	170	1.92	1,570	18.00	1,544	21.84	
Patna	Onitangong	1,150,167	3,683	34.30	137	1.20	1	0.08	2,394	26.83	56	4.8	10	2.6	340	2.16	3,488	31.93	2,961	25.76	
	South Lonsai Hills	1,760,004	3,820	19.60	406	2.44	71	4.9	2,732	18.48	125	3.6	87	4.8	718	4.80	4,138	37.96	4,633	31.08	
	Patna	1,138,351	3,666	20.40	714	3.46	24	0.8	2,430	19.32	125	3.6	87	4.8	465	2.63	4,890	37.00	4,524	30.96	
	Shahabad	2,823,927	2,781	16.08	601	2.33	13	0.7	2,896	16.80	23	1.9	113	7.3	339	3.91	3,901	22.08	3,134	29.76	
Patna	Baran	1,859,465	3,924	25.68	85	3.6	5	0.2	2,337	19.24	216	1.66	161	1.68	1,444	6.96	4,448	27.60	5,707	27.72	
	Champanur	2,491,445	4,993	22.08	157	1.66	17	0.5	2,979	19.90	60	1.2	168	1.68	850	3.68	4,151	26.88	3,054	36.48	
	Muzaffarpur	2,491,445	5,115	22.50	603	2.04	5	0.1	5,093	23.40	80	1.2	243	2.43	561	1.56	6,729	29.28	7,707	34.08	
	Wazirhat	3,254	19,332	19.32	999	8.94	1	0.03	6,933	24.36	207	7.09	184	7.9	338	3.36	6,973	29.28	7,718	34.08	
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	2,032,897	3,428	26.20	1,034	6.12	15	0.8	4,438	20.93	307	7.09	184	7.9	424	3.36	5,016	35.94	5,403	31.80	
	Purnea	1,944,618	3,131	19.44	77	3.6	12	0.6	4,101	24.19	55	0.9	135	1.68	449	3.66	3,741	29.22	3,401	27.12	
	Madia	814,919	1,369	20.32	3	0.2	...	...	3,533	21.94	6	0.4	18	2.4	88	0.8	3,761	23.16	3,171	19.56
	South Parganas	1,754,194	3,597	31.32	673	4.66	11	0.7	3,303	19.08	23	1.2	63	3.6	220	1.44	4,282	28.29	3,544	16.36	
Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,011	3,593	24.00	108	6.0	18	1.2	1,756	22.08	312	1.92	106	0.9	693	4.44	2,831	17.76	3,763	23.43	
	Barasat	904,625	3,546	24.00	125	1.44	10	1.2	1,550	9.48	312	2.64	83	0.6	693	3.28	1,893	22.80	2,488	30.12	
	Puri	944,626	2,951	37.44	113	1.44	10	1.2	358	4.44	365	3.6	36	3.6	946	19.00	1,664	22.12	2,239	28.66	
	Anand and Khondmah	1,164,341	3,068	31.20	102	2.6	4	0.3	2,337	23.04	76	7.2	71	7.2	423	4.32	2,918	30.00	2,434	25.32	
Chota Nag-pur.	Howrah	1,133,583	2,492	20.40	1	1.09	...	...	1,166	13.36	158	1.66	83	3.1	423	6.00	1,070	21.00	2,340	23.88
	Lehargan	1,666,710	1,416	18.48	86	1.68	1	0.2	1,074	21.48	9	1.2	33	0.9	133	2.40	1,357	26.64	2,143	41.04	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	3,726	27.40	238	3.24	4	0.3	2,273	22.00	40	4.8	49	4.9	432	4.80	3,062	31.08	2,750	21.24	
	Singbhum	545,488	933	20.56	27	4.8	...	...	541	11.36	31	6.0	42	6.4	101	7.2	742	16.82	501	17.64
Total		66,496,717	137,822	24.12	8,439	1.44	1,010	1.19	101,006	17.64	3,131	4.8	3,539	6.0	18,431	3.12	135,337	23.76	135,915	24.40	
Average of corresponding month of previous five years.		Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.	20,007	3.48	1,340	1.19	1,340	1.19	88,326	15.48	3,144	4.8	3,473	6.0	17,563	3.00	138,915	23.40	
Difference + or -		-11,638	-2.04	-330	Equal	-330	Equal	+12,660	+9.16	-15	Equal	+65	Equal	+868	+1.19	+1,643	+3.6	

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of June 1895.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registra- tion.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.												AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PRE- VIOUS FIVE YEARS.	REMARKS.					
			Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	CHOLERA.			SMALL-POX.			FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHÆA.		INJURY.				OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.		
					Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.			Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number re- gistered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Burdwan	1. Burdwan	24,477	28	11.04	1	3.60	1	3.94	40	13.99	8	2.76	3	9.6	6	9.04	50	20.53	77	96.76	Returns not recorded up to date.		
Midnapore	2. Midnapore	33,060	40	17.76	10	9.64	8	2.58	58	21.00	9	3.24	3	7.9	16	5.76	103	37.32	87	31.56			
Hoochly	3. Hoochly and Chinsura	35,993	60	19.99	8	9.64	9	6.00	51	16.99	21	6.96	...	...	12	3.96	94	31.32	63	21.00	
Howrah	4. Howrah	116,095	176	18.00	60	6.19	11	1.08	103	10.44	30	3.96	9	8.4	20	6.00	280	28.80	140	14.40			
	5. Goswami-Chitpur	31,423	37	10.90	...	1.80	3	1.44	13	4.56	3	7.9	...	...	7	2.64	23	9.48	41	18.60	
	6. Manikiala	32,841	54	17.76	...	6.0	3	1.73	18	6.43	8	7.9	...	...	...	...	66	23.04	31	10.04
	7. Barasat	34,278	24	8.76	...	6.0	5	1.68	37	12.84	2	3.76	...	...	...	...	66	23.04	40	17.04
	8. South Suburban	60,642	56	9.60	...	...	1	1.12	40	6.84	12	2.04	3	4.8	5	1.94	61	10.44	60	10.32	
	9. Khorla or South Bar- ackpore.	34,647	90	6.79	...	...	3	6.0	29	9.36	5	1.68	2	6.0	...	...	40	13.44	40	13.44
	10. Nalhati	29,724	16	6.36	...	...	...	...	23	9.24	3	7.9	...	...	...	...	27	11.76	45	18.12
	11. Narabaganj or North Barackpore.	26,990	11	6.24	...	...	...	...	23	13.08	11	6.24	...	...	...	...	33	20.20	38	20.52
Calcutta	12. Calcutta	681,500	653	11.59	60	1.32	63	1.44	533	9.60	178	3.12	39	4.8	511	8.88	1,432	25.90	1,990	29.68			
Nadia	13. Krishnagar	25,500	30	13.56	1	3.6	...	...	27	13.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	15.00	24	11.28
	14. Santipur	20,457	45	16.99	...	3.6	...	...	36	14.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	19.68	32	12.60
Murshidabad	15. Murshidabad	23,515	35	11.76	...	3.6	...	...	51	17.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	18.48	50	16.80
Bahadur	16. Bahadur	23,515	29	14.76	...	...	...	...	18	9.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3.00	35	17.76
Pabna	17. Ranpur Bealia	21,407	21	11.76	...	...	...	...	24	13.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	17.28	37	20.64
Dacca	18. Shaliganj	23,267	38	14.40	...	...	...	...	34	11.98	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1.68	33	19.92
	19. Deca	82,331	33	13.79	...	...	...	...	79	11.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	15.84	140	21.48
Chittagong	20. Chittagong	24,080	25	12.50	...	...	...	...	48	24.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	32.88	61	30.36
	21. Patna City	163,192	253	20.52	...	...	...	...	188	13.66	56	3.96	6	3.6	124	9.00	359	28.20	335	24.94
Paim	22. Bihar	47,723	103	25.56	...	...	...	...	68	10.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	26.64	150	37.68
	23. Dinapore	44,410	123	18.36	...	...	...	...	32	8.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	15.84	79	21.92
Gaya	24. Gaya	80,353	123	18.36	...	...	...	...	119	21.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	32.88	250	31.32
Shahabad	25. Arrah	22,713	57	11.84	...	...	...	...	60	15.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	19.68	94	24.96
	26. Chapra	27,323	57	11.84	...	...	...	...	31	11.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	36.96	103	55.44
Champaran	27. Bettiah	22,780	70	19.99	...	...	...	...	100	24.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	43.68	109	57.36
	28. Muzaffarpur	48,193	62	19.99	...	...	...	...	62	24.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	40.44	174	43.32
Darbhanga	29. Hajipur	73,561	147	23.88	...	...	...	...	62	19.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	43.32	174	43.32
	30. Darbhanga	69,116	115	19.99	...	...	...	...	62	19.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	31.32	185	30.92
Monghyr	31. Monghyr	57,077	106	22.90	...	...	...	...	62	19.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	34.56	195	36.96
Ranchipur	32. Ranchipur	67,116	115	19.99	...	...	...	...	62	19.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	34.56	195	36.96
Cuttack	33. Cuttack	47,186	71	20.04	...	...	...	...	16	9.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	23.04	49	27.72
	34. Balasore	53,794	46	19.08	...	...	...	...	14	5.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	40.84	163	38.76
	35. Puri	20,306	45	26.52	...	...	...	...	21	12.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	23.04	45	26.52
Lohardaga	36. Ranchi	2,207,267	1,067	15.60	343	1.68	141	7.9	2,359	12.94	307	3.00	116	60	1,274	6.60	4,530	26.90	4,654	24.94			
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,207,267	1,067	15.60	343	1.68	141	7.9	2,359	12.94	307	3.00	116	60	1,274	6.60	4,530	26.90	4,654	24.94			
	Average of the corre- sponding month of pre- vious five years.	.....	3,506	16.99	747	2.64	51	2.6	1,900	10.90	457	3.28	100	4.8	1,300	6.79	4,634	24.94	.....	.....	
	Difference + or -	.....	-272	-1.39	-406	-9.16	+00	+26	+309	+9.04	+140	+7.9	+7	+19	-36	-1.19	+176	+96	.....	.....	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 10th August 1895.

W. H. GREGG, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts for May 1895, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 6th July 1895.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.														AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.			
					Number regis-tered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number regis-tered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number regis-tered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number regis-tered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number regis-tered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number regis-tered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number regis-tered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number regis-tered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Dacca	Mymensingh	3,472,183	7,025	20.28	1,142	3.34	114	.36	5,003	19.06	122	.36	43	.12	740	2.19	7,631	27.00	5,926	20.40
	Total for the Province	71,470,333	160,274	27.00	12,720	3.64	1,768	.24	119,439	20.16	3,430	.43	2,837	.36	21,368	3.00	164,592	27.72	104,746	27.72
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	...	Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1891.		24,928	4.44	2,046	.26	100,730	18.43	3,477	.46	2,649	.36	19,936	3.36	104,746	27.72	...	...
	Difference + or -	...	...	...	-11,206	-1.80	-246	Equal	+4,719	+1.63	-47	Equal	+188	Equal	+1,443	+24	-154	Equal	...	...

OFFICE OF SANIT. COMM. FOR BENGAL,
The 10th August 1895.

W. H. GREGG, Brigade-Surgn.-Lieut.-Col., Dip. Publ. Health, Camb.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the five weeks and 1 day ending 30th June 1895, as compared with the same period of 1894.

STAPLES.	1894.		1895.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	52,18,723	8,15,934	52,83,161	9,33,976	10,03,378	1,20,042	...	...
Cotton, raw	45,036	30,185	74,939	53,950	29,904	13,771	...	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	4,956	5,008	6,837	6,039	...	1,881	2,040	...
2.—Ditto Indian	36,351	31,330	51,756	10,998	...	...	4,595	1,841
3.—Piece-goods—European	1,08,140	1,15,413	90,900	1,07,288	...	...	17,180	8,133
4.—Ditto Indian	15,167	8,068	16,338	8,111	1,171	43	...	...
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium	1,759	1,089	1,083	823	...	...	79	266
2.—Non-intoxicating	11,031	8,006	12,329	8,010	1,198	...	...	683
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	836	444	803	375	407	...	...	69
2.—Myrabolans	12,351	3,100	27,449	6,173	15,098	3,067	...	...
3.—Gutch	5,883	2,431	4,909	1,530	...	...	974	495
4.—Turmeric	25,328	25,009	16,028	10,084	...	...	9,400	9,815
5.—Aniline dyes	277	120	98	94	...	...	179	26
6.—Others	2,132	426	2,600	1,036	468	610	...	...
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	3,02,885	2,32,390	12,81,069	3,73,847	4,78,184	1,40,867	...	...
2.—Rice in the husk	1,49,092	16,541	97,994	10,237	...	...	81,098	6,304
3.—Rice not in the husk	7,40,174	1,09,042	7,58,553	1,63,513	18,279	44,871	...	...
4.—Jawar and bajra	29,914	6,510	30,387	7,390	18,473	771	...	...
5.—Gram & pulse	5,71,783	1,94,854	6,48,134	1,76,816	1,16,375	...	...	18,038
6.—Others	1,00,467	21,795	2,77,839	26,346	1,77,352	6,553	...	...
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	42,084	26,657	29,806	22,718	47,812	36,181	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	20,806	8,940	25,283	11,060	4,717	3,126	...	...
Horns	1,170	1,116	2,947	1,357	1,077	241	...	...
Jute—								
1.—Raw	6,529	3,455	23,719	13,690	22,190	11,215	...	...
2.—Gunnybags and cloth	1,19,336	71,778	1,28,026	81,974	8,790	10,196	...	...
Leo—								
1.—Stick	30,377	14,242	63,091	25,803	23,714	11,121	...	...
2.—Shell	18,907	13,539	22,324	16,802	3,331	3,143	...	...
Leather, Manufactured	3,402	3,970	4,843	4,875	1,441	906	...	...
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	19,457	6,959	25,514	9,706	6,077	2,747	...	...
2.—Spirits	1,176	1,355	2,194	2,352	1,018	1,227	...	...
3.—Wines	2,430	3,353	3,301	4,978	871	1,625	...	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	2,642	3,020	647	441	...	...	1,995	2,179
2.—Brass, unwrought	3,739	2,783	2,940	1,544	...	...	790	1,350
3.—Copper, wrought	1,064	1,982	1,062	1,011	...	...	902	971
4.—Brass, wrought	11,435	6,440	12,643	6,733	1,188	1,293	...	...
5.—Iron	1,28,724	62,440	1,93,985	73,810	65,161	11,406	...	...
6.—Others	9,222	5,949	6,500	6,807	...	...	2,716	142
7.—Zinc & spelter	4,743	4,490	1,243	931	...	...	3,499	3,559
Oil—								
1.—Kerosine	80,788	83,332	1,06,693	45,747	27,965	13,515	...	...
2.—Castor	5,215	1,822	5,142	2,523	2,927	701	...	...
3.—Coconut	4,453	1,341	5,437	1,727	1,184	396	...	...
4.—Others	9,506	4,091	14,307	7,899	4,441	3,138	...	...
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	9,46,905	2,03,319	7,95,309	2,19,184	...	...	1,54,766	84,135
2.—Rape and mustard	6,37,590	2,04,812	2,87,873	1,24,555	...	...	1,49,717	80,257
3.—Til or linjil	8,780	1,776	14,900	2,700	6,120	1,014	...	...
4.—Poppy	1,51,017	42,263	1,61,539	51,463	20,513	9,300	...	...
5.—Earthnuts	122	73	271	29	149	...	...	44
6.—Castor	1,59,045	37,484	56,321	9,481	...	...	76,724	23,003
7.—Others	8,668	1,522	7,910	1,404	...	...	684	118
Opium	12,703	12,941	12,530	11,645	113	...	...	1,366
Paper and pasteboard	13,706	8,796	15,566	9,313	1,860	417	...	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	23,334	31,635	26,159	22,410	...	...	7,175	9,419
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	10,892	4,885	9,073	4,593	...	...	1,819	389
3.—Others	60,934	20,646	74,010	20,881	...	...	6,948	894
4.—Potatoes	46,327	8,110	25,346	12,346	...	4,235	12,981	...
Railway plant & rolling stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	...	...	1,078	617	1,078	617	...	...
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	...	...	17,357	4,454	...	...	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish plates	2,21,513	99,969	99,434	39,425	...	...	1,12,579	60,544
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Other parts	14,967	5,891	16,270	2,060	...	...	...	...
Salt	7,82,237	1,41,609	7,64,038	1,66,267	...	4,668	27,578	2,911
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	75,517	30,406	90,116	30,287	14,599	681	...	...
2.—Other saline substances	67,068	30,917	55,654	12,595	...	...	11,413	7,322
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	1,467	823	1,633	1,090	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	12	14	...	...	...	...	12	41
2.—Indian	370	410	...	...	...	...	...	403

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AUGUST 14, 1895.

1437

STAPLES.	1894.		1895.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts ...	21,537	21,451	24,022	22,423	3,085	902	...	...
2.—Pepper ...	2,405	2,449	1,490	1,333	...	...	...	...
3.—Ginger ...	1,026	694	1,914	...	889	120	...	1,116
4.—Chillies ...	24,914	24,028	16,716	13,414	...	...	...	...
5.—Cardamoms ...	405	490	530	626	125	336	...	11,214
6.—Others ...	1,645	733	1,382	575	...	...	...	...
Stone and lime ...	5,74,234	79,927	9,65,007	1,23,106	3,90,773	45,178	...	138
Sugar—								
1.—Refined ...	22,988	6,875	51,570	6,480	28,602	...	...	...
2.—Unrefined ...	7,29,394	69,942	8,76,636	57,005	...	...	3,62,756	3,46
Tea—								
1.—Foreign ...	...	...	6	8	6	8	...	...
2.—Indian ...	4,604	4,885	6,215	5,575	1,611	690	...	...
Timber ...	1,22,740	21,934	1,31,430	22,976	8,690	1,040	...	...
Tobacco ...	2,00,797	79,504	1,40,622	58,584	...	...	60,175	20,922
Wool, Raw ...	1,181	703	2,453	2,017	1,372	1,254	...	...
Wool manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European ...	6	2	257	112	251	110	...	...
2.—" Indian ...	2,128	1,669	2,003	2,333	...	644	...	...
3.—Shawls ...	3	13	...	...	...	...	126	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood ...	72,076	6,407	35,091	4,633	...	...	17,985	1,274
2.—Indigo seed ...	7,406	1,407	6,308	1,134	...	...	1,158	394
3.—Mowah flower ...	80,863	12,448	26,077	3,101	...	...	54,786	8,547
4.—Oil-cake ...	88,262	10,335	95,573	18,255	7,311	...	...	1,078
5.—Paints & colours ...	19,136	2,332	11,379	4,189	1,343	1,967	...	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds ...	57,442	29,195	47,861	22,503	...	...	9,581	6,692
7.—Wooden articles ...	14,403	5,890	16,543	6,844	1,890	884	...	...
8.—Others ...	1,31,773	70,931	5,54,407	2,36,237	4,02,735	1,65,326	...	...
Total ...	1,36,12,662	33,40,040	1,64,97,928	36,31,646	18,85,266	2,91,606	...	...
Military stores ...	11,086	14,639	19,580	25,468	7,500	21,454	...	...
Coal for Railway ...	7,62,400	89,925	9,50,502	75,105	2,08,096	...	...	13,820
Railway materials ...	22,95,233	66,281	21,76,306	40,563	...	...	1,18,636	15,416
Live-stock ...	...	4,119	...	6,212	...	4,093	...	...
Total ...	1,66,71,880	38,12,504	1,86,49,603	39,60,319	19,77,616	2,67,815	...	...

C. W. CLARKE, Assistant Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, the 7th August 1895.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd August 1895, on 1,686.39 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	286,717	3,00,576 0 0	24,81,347 10	4,60,507 3 0	19,036 13 0	7,09,099 15 0	76,377	106,168	182,445
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	178 3 7	.....	284 14 11	10 11 2	473 13 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 39 weeks of half-year ...	1,180,886	11,93,748 0 0	1,09,76,602 30	21,27,572 4 0	70,946 8 0	53,09,269 12 0	298,940	422,110	721,050
Total for 49 weeks ...	1,476,603	14,94,304 0 0	1,34,58,149 30	26,08,070 6 0	88,983 5 0	41,01,306 11 0	375,317	528,287	903,504
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	270,220	2,77,233 13 11	24,04,265 30	5,89,444 12 0	17,400 19 9	8,33,169 6 8	75,219	111,120	186,339
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	166 10 4	.....	323 10 7	10 6 2	500 13 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 6 weeks of previous year ...	1,496,737	14,32,701 0 10	1,27,77,490 30	28,06,840 4 1	86,294 10 6	43,25,841 15 5	379,035	548,950	927,985

* The increase is chiefly in outward traffic.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd August 1895, on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,373	4,590 6 0	3,971 10	131 7 0	11 0 9	4,733 13 0	1,124	64	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	206 7 11	.....	6 0 9	0 7 11	213 0 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 39 weeks of half-year ...	88,586	20,351 13 0	24,830 20	1,033 3 0	48 0 0	21,437 15 0	4,440	303	4,743
Total for 49 weeks ...	106,959	24,942 2 0	27,801 30	1,172 10 0	59 0 0	20,173 12 0	5,564	308	5,872
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	15,408	3,711 3 7	5,030 10	236 6 0	14 6 0	3,961 15 7	1,140	48	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	166 15 3	.....	10 10 1	0 10 4	178 3 7	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 5 weeks of previous year ...	101,776	23,390 0 3	26,425 0	1,576 14 0	48 13 0	25,006 11 2	5,770	267	6,037

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 3rd August 1895, on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	10,316	14,227 12 0	50,463 0	6,048 2 0	44 0 0	20,919 14 0	6,173	3,000	9,173
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	88 2 5	.....	41 3 1	0 4 4	129 9 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 39 weeks of half-year ...	87,275	61,064 5 0	3,08,441 0	37,585 6 0	171 0 0	69,420 11 0	26,509	10,913	37,422
Total for 49 weeks ...	106,591	75,602 1 0	3,58,924 0	44,233 8 0	215 0 0	1,20,340 9 0	31,771	13,913	45,684
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,941	13,069 8 9	61,421 10	6,260 6 0	66 10 3	19,397 8 11	5,278	2,760	8,038
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	80 14 7	.....	39 13 6	0 5 10	120 1 11	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 5 weeks of previous year ...	100,311	77,383 15	3,21,677 0	30,024 6 0	203 5 9	1,16,610 10 10	28,630	15,850	44,480

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd August 1895, on 818 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	173,250	77,220 0 0	7,10,350 0	1,23,330 0 0	6,450 0 0	2,07,000 0 0	30,225	27,390	57,615
Or per mile of railway ...	210	93 0 0	874 0	152 0 0	1 0 0	*248 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	703,390	3,10,500 0 0	25,04,790 0	3,39,790 0 0	37,540 0 0	6,00,890 0 0	113,605	69,303	202,908
Total for 5 weeks ...	876,640	3,90,750 0 0	33,05,140 0	4,03,120 0 0	43,990 0 0	9,03,890 0 0	143,830	110,093	260,523
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	172,490	69,102 0 0	7,00,325 0	1,00,102 0 0	13,361 0 0	2,48,565 0 0	29,140	31,490	60,630
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	212	83 0 0	867 0	201 0 0	2 0 0	291 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	675,006	3,32,338 0 0	33,77,120 0	5,60,009 0 0	72,453 0 0	10,14,820 0 0	146,206	136,091	282,297

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd August 1895, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,310	10,660 0 0	45,480 0	3,700 0 0	400 0 0	14,780 0 0	3,320	2,452	5,673
Or per mile of railway ...	250	85 0 0	364 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	118 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	123,000	41,880 0 0	1,02,000 0	13,880 0 0	840 0 0	56,600 0 0	14,318	7,690	21,938
Total for 5 weeks ...	154,900	52,540 0 0	2,37,540 0	17,580 0 0	1,240 0 0	71,380 0 0	17,538	10,073	27,610
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	31,018	8,737 0 0	48,087 0	4,280 0 0	121 0 0	13,138 0 0	3,472	2,300	5,673
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	255	70 0 0	389 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	105 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	154,615	47,446 0 0	2,27,374 0	17,768 0 0	1,527 0 0	66,741 0 0	18,372	9,988	28,360

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 3rd August 1895, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,070	5,610 0 0	17,520 0	880 0 0	250 0 0	6,740 0 0	2,487	787	3,234
Or per mile of railway ...	210	65 0 0	204 0	10 0 0	3 0 0	78 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	70,040	22,780 0 0	52,030 0	4,410 0 0	530 0 0	27,710 0 0	9,045	3,547	12,402
Total for 5 weeks ...	88,010	28,390 0 0	69,550 0	5,290 0 0	770 0 0	34,450 0 0	12,132	3,584	15,716
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,184	5,302 0 0	16,000 0	1,550 0 0	123 0 0	6,981 0 0	2,154	1,070	3,234
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	199	62 0 0	194 0	18 0 0	1 0 0	81 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	80,136	28,100 0 0	2,21,375 0	6,088 0 0	784 0 0	34,981 0 0	10,718	5,418	16,136

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 3rd August 1895 on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	102,780	Rs. (a) 40,000	Mds. 2,75,210	Rs. (b) 35,280	Rs. (a) 12,220	Rs. 87,540	14,280	15,684	29,973
Or per mile of railway	135.91	52.50	364.07	46.54	16.16	115.79	.....	.....	.....
For previous 31 weeks of half-year	854,840	1,52,100	11,06,580	1,41,170	40,180	2,33,510	51,334	66,114	117,448
Total for 49 weeks	457,590	1,92,220	13,81,620	1,76,430	52,400	4,21,050	65,623	81,798	147,421
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	69,408	33,661	3,12,008	30,991	7,783	72,335	12,102	14,530	26,632
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	118.28	44.30	412.71	40.99	10.30	95.08	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	807,725	1,90,291	17,93,035	2,26,091	51,645	4,63,027	60,507	85,702	146,209

(a) Increase is due to Ajodhya Mela.

(b) " " better traffic in the Tirhut section.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for the week ending 27th July 1895	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 12,609	A. 0	P. 0
Corresponding period of 1894	...	...	...	...	...	12,368	0	0
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	241	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 27th July 1895	...	...	...	...	...	245	4	5
Corresponding period of 1894	...	...	...	...	...	242	6	9
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	8
Receipts from 1st to 27th July 1895	...	...	...	...	...	44,818	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	...	...	...	...	...	45,797	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	1,479	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 21, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 3rd August, 1895.

Present:

The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES ALFRED ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.

The HON'BLE SIR GRIFFITH EVANS, K.C.I.E., Offg. Advocate-General.

The HON'BLE H. J. S. COTTON, C.S.I.

The HON'BLE D. R. LYALL, C.S.I.

The HON'BLE J. A. BOURDILLON.

The HON'BLE C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.

The HON'BLE H. H. RISLEY, C.I.E.

The HON'BLE R. C. DUTT, C.I.E.

The HON'BLE RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.

The HON'BLE SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

The HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR LUCHMESSUR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga.

The HON'BLE MAHARAJA JAGADINDRA NATH ROY of Nator.

The HON'BLE MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR.

The HON'BLE C. E. SMYTH.

The HON'BLE A. M. BOSE.

The HON'BLE RAI ESHAN CHUNDER MITTRA BAHADUR.

The HON'BLE GURU PROSHAD SEN.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD AMEER HORSEIN and the Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN took their seats in Council.

THE FORESHORE AT AZIMGANJ.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

“(a).—Is the Government aware that the District Collector of Murshidabad has acquired the zamindar's rights in the foreshore at Azimganj with the object of conferring upon the East Indian Railway exclusive rights in the foreshore and the river bed at Azimganj, to the exclusion of all other persons, including the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, although the foreshore had always been used as a public towing-path and as a public landing place even before the construction of the railway, and although the river Bhagirathi is a navigable river and its bed is therefore inalienable public property?”

“(b).—As the river Bhagirathi is under the operation of the Canal Act (V of 1864, B.C.) and is under the charge of the Public Works Department, was the transfer of the foreshore and bed of the river at Azimganj to the East Indian Railway made with the consent of that department?”

“(c).—Is it a fact that, in order to enforce the exclusive rights which it was attempted to confer on the East Indian Railway and to the prejudice of the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, the District Magistrate issued the following notice and had it proclaimed by a crier:—

“NOTICE.

“Notice is hereby given to the public that the foreshore land of Azimganj has been taken over by the East Indian Railway Company. No country boat nor any steamer should moor alongside that foreshore land in such a way as to cause obstruction to the mooring of the ferry steamer of the railway company of that place.”

“Does the Government approve of these proceedings? What action does the Government intend to take in regard to this matter and with a view to prevent serious injury to the interests of the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, which has done excellent public service in improving the means of communication in Bengal, by forbidding the Company the use of navigable rivers and public landing places?”

The Hon'ble Mr. COTTON replied:—

“Enquiry is being made into the subject of the Hon'ble Member's Question, and the result will be communicated to him in due course.”

ALLEGED ISSUE BY MR. HEARD, SUBDIVISIONAL OFFICER OF DEOGHUR OF NOTICES BEARING THE SEAL OF HIS COURT DEMANDING A FREE SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

“Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the *Hitabadi* newspaper stating that Mr. Heard, the Subdivisional Officer of Deoghur, is in the habit of issuing notices bearing the seal of his Court, demanding a free supply of provisions, such as fowls, eggs, goats, sheep, &c., and that whenever he gets more than what he wants himself, he causes the surplus to be publicly sold to the highest bidder by the *Nasir* of his Court?”

“Will the Government be pleased to institute an enquiry with a view to ascertain the truth or otherwise of these serious allegations, if it has not already done so?”

The Hon'ble Mr. COTTON replied:—

“Enquiry is being made into the subject of the Hon'ble Member's Question, and the result will be communicated to him in due course.”

CALCUTTA ELECTRIC LIGHTING BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. COTTON moved that in sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Bill to facilitate and regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes in Calcutta, the words "regulations and" be inserted after the word "such" and before the word "conditions."

He said:—"These words seem to have slipped out of the Bill by oversight. They are contained in the corresponding section of the English Act, and are necessary with reference to sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Bill, which, it will be observed, contemplates that the license may make regulations as well as conditions. This omission was discovered when I was lately considering the Act with the assistance of the Secretary to the Legislative Department. The amendment merely supplies an omission in drafting."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. COTTON also moved the following amendments in section 12:—

That in sub-section (1) of section 12 the words "open or" be inserted after the word "to" and before the words "break up";
also that the words "bridge, sewer, drain or tunnel" be inserted after the word "tramway" and before the words "without the consent of";
also that the words "bridge, sewer, drain or tunnel" be inserted after the word "tramway" and before the words "is repairable."

He said:—"These amendments are moved with reference to the observation made by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Anundo Mohun Bose, at the last meeting of the Council, when he pointed out that the word 'bridge' as well as 'drain and tunnel' found a place in section 6 and subsequent sections of the Act, but were omitted in section 12. Sections 6 to 11 of the Bill were all adopted from the Gas Works Clauses Act, and are intended to give power to the undertakers under certain conditions to open and break up streets, railways, tramways and bridges, and to open and break up any sewers, drains or tunnels within or under such streets, railways, tramways and bridges. In order to make these sections as complete as possible, we went, in drafting this Bill, somewhat beyond the provisions of the Gas Works Clauses Act, and provided that they should relate to streets, railways, tramways and bridges, as well as to sewers, drains and tunnels. Section 12 requires the undertakers to obtain the consent of the authority by whom such streets, &c., may be repairable. It was drawn up in exact conformance with the English Act, but the words 'bridges, sewers, drains and tunnels' were omitted. I am disposed to agree with my hon'ble friend that it will make the section more complete if these words were inserted. I therefore move these amendments in section 12 thereby bringing it into exact conformity with the preceding sections."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. BOSE said:—"I have to thank the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill for accepting the amendment which I suggested on the last occasion. The addition of the words now proposed will not only remove an anomaly, but will provide a safeguard against the breaking up of bridges, drains and tunnels without the previous consent of the authority by which they are repairable."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. COTTON moved that the Bill, as now settled by the Council, be passed. He said—

"I think it will be found a practical and workable measure, well calculated to effect its object, which is to facilitate and regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes. I take this opportunity of assuring the hon'ble members of this Council, and in particular my hon'ble friend, Mr. SMYTH, the representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, whom I desire to thank for the valuable assistance he rendered while the Bill was under consideration in Select Committee, that the licenses and the rules and

regulations which will be framed under this Bill will receive the most careful attention and consideration of the Government in the Public Works Department with a view of meeting the convenience both of undertakers and of the public."

The motion was put and agreed to.

BILL TO AMEND THE CALCUTTA PORT ACT, 1890.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

He said:—"As the Report of the Select Committee has been circulated to all the members of the Council, it is unnecessary for me to add anything material to it. The Bill as it stands now, as I have already said, practically embodies the agreement come to between the parties most concerned, namely, the Port Commissioners and the Corporation of Calcutta. The form of the Bill has been determined by the legal advisers of those two bodies, and it has been put into the form in which it stands mainly with the object of saving the persons from whom the taxes and other charges will have to be collected from the inconvenience and annoyance of having to make several separate payments. That is the reason why the rates will be collected by the Port Commissioners and paid over to the Corporation by them. As regards the amendment, which my hon'ble friend, the member for the Corporation, has brought forward, I had the advantage of discussing it with him and also with a representative of the Port Commissioners, and I suggested that the object of the amendment, would be sufficiently met by adding to section 66M the words 'the first month of.' The section will then read 'the Commissioners shall during the first month of each succeeding quarter pay to the Corporation, &c.' That I understand has been accepted both by the Port Commissioners and the Calcutta Corporation. It will give the Port Commissioners a month within which to pay the rate which they would have to collect with the rent payable by their tenants. I move this amendment on the understanding that my hon'ble friend, BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, is willing to accept it."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I gladly accept the amendment proposed by my hon'ble friend, the member in charge of the Bill. It is in the nature of a compromise which, I think, will meet, so far as is practicable under a compromise, the interests of both parties. In accepting this amendment, I desire to thank my hon'ble friend and the Government for the promptitude with which they have introduced this Bill in response to an appeal which I made to the Government in April last. Owing to a legal difficulty the Corporation cannot assess basti lands, the property of the Port Commissioners, and it loses about Rs. 20,000 a year. The object of this Bill is partly to remedy this state of things."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said:—

"I do not think any further comment is necessary. It is essentially a Bill to which all parties interested have consented, and there is every reason to hope that it will work smoothly."

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was then passed.

BILL TO REPEAL THE BHUTAN DUARS ACT, XVI OF 1869.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND said:—"It will be in the recollection of the Council that when I introduced this Bill to repeal Act XVI of 1869 four weeks ago in this Council, I stated at sufficient length the nature of the Act which

it is proposed to repeal, its temporary character, and our objects and reasons for repealing it. It will be unnecessary for me to go over the same ground again. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee in the form in which it was introduced, and has passed through the Select Committee without any material alteration. The Select Committee came to the conclusion that, the object being to repeal Act XVI of 1869, the Bill which had been drafted carried out that intention fully and completely; it was therefore unnecessary for the Select Committee to make any but a verbal alteration in the clauses of the Bill. I have therefore to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal the Bhutan Duars Act, XVI of 1869, be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I desire to congratulate the Government on the introduction of this Bill. It will be in the recollection of hon'ble members that in January 1894, I put a question with reference to this matter, and I asked my hon'ble friend whether the Government would repeal Act XVI of 1869 in the Bhutan Duars. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill was understood to give a favourable answer. He said that the matter was under the consideration of the Government, and I take it that this Bill is the outcome of those deliberations. But I should have rejoiced if the scope of the legislation now undertaken were a little further extended by the repeal of Act X of 1859 in the regulation portion of the Jalpaiguri district. I put a question in Council in this connection. An error had unfortunately crept into that question, of which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill took advantage, and indulged in a pleasant retort. He said there was no rent law in force in the non-regulation portion of the Jalpaiguri district. That is quite true. But Act X of 1859 is in force in what is known as the regulation portion of the Jalpaiguri district. I would appeal to the Government to complete the scheme of beneficent legislation upon which it is embarked, by consenting at no distant day to repeal Act X of 1859 in the regulation portion of the district. That Act is not working satisfactorily—that is the universal complaint, the universal opinion of officials and non-officials. So far back as the year 1879, the District Judge of Rangpur took this view of the matter. Lord Ulrick Browne, who was Commissioner of the division from 1877 to 1885, was opposed to the continuance of the Act, and I believe Mr. Nolan, the present Commissioner, is of the same opinion. The people presented a petition in favour of the repeal of the Act in 1891. Having regard to this strong expression of opinion coming from so many different quarters, I hope and trust Your Honour will see your way to repeal Act X of 1859 in the regulation portion of the Jalpaiguri district. I hope my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill will be able to give us an assurance to that effect."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND said:—"The speech of the hon'ble member who has just sat down has come upon me as a surprise. The question of the repeal of Act X of 1859 in the regulation portion of the district of Jalpaiguri is not the question before the Council at the present moment. It is a matter for consideration and reference to previous reports on the subject, and to the local officers before any such action can be taken. At the same time I wish to point out that the hon'ble member, while asking for the repeal of Act X of 1859 in the portion of the Jalpaiguri district to which this Bill does not apply, has not in any way suggested what law he would like to take the place of Act X of 1859. It has been under the consideration of Government whether in the tract of country, for which we are now legislating, we should introduce Act X of 1859, or the Bengal Tenancy Act, and, after mature consideration, we came to the conclusion that the tract is not ripe for the introduction of the Bengal Tenancy Act. And further, as regards the older portion of the district, we have had no cause to consider the question of repealing an Act which has long been in force and which, as far as we are aware, is working very well. The question not being before the Council at this moment, and no substantive amendment having been proposed, there is nothing, as far as I can see, to vote upon, and it is quite premature for the Government to make any promise whether Act

X of 1859 can be repealed in a portion of the country for which we are not now legislating.

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT said:—"I may add to what has just been said by the hon'ble member, the Secretary in the Revenue Department, that the question of repealing Act X of 1859 is not only not now before the Council, but it will never be. If the Government consent at any time to withdraw that Act from what is known as the regulation portion of the Jalpaiguri district, and to introduce another Act in its place, it will be open for the Government to do so under the Scheduled Districts Act with the sanction of the Government of India. The remarks of my hon'ble friend, as to the unsuitability of this Act to the district in question, will be borne in mind, and if any proper and suitable representations come before the Government, showing the unsatisfactory working of the Act, and that any other Act would work more suitably, I can undertake that the Government will at some future time accept those representations, and give them their best consideration. But as I have said the question of repealing Act X of 1859, so far as its application to the Jalpaiguri district is concerned, will not come before this Council.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND moved that the Bill be now passed.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was then passed.

THE BENGAL SANITARY DRAINAGE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. LYALL moved that the following be substituted for sub-section 2 of section 35 of the Bill to facilitate the construction of drainage works for improving the sanitary condition of local areas:—

"(2) The Local Government shall, before making, altering or repealing rules under this section, publish a draft of the proposed rules and alterations and a notification of the proposed repeals in three consecutive numbers of the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall specify a date not less than one month from the date of publication, at or after which such draft and notification will be taken into consideration.

"(3) The Local Government shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to such draft and notification before the date so specified.

"(4) Every rule so made or altered, and every repeal of any such rule under this section shall be thereafter published in the *Calcutta Gazette*."

He said:—"This amendment is proposed in accordance with what passed in the Council a fortnight ago. The clause has been redrafted by the Secretary in the Legislative Department."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJAH SIR LUCHMESSUR SINGH BAHADUR of Darbhanga moved that the discussion upon this Bill be postponed for three months, inasmuch as the Bill has been so altered in Select Committee that it is desirable that the Bill be republished in order to afford an opportunity for such public bodies as the Chamber of Commerce, the British Indian Association, the Indian Association, and other Associations to express their views on the Bill as it has been revised.

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said:—"I think it will be more convenient if the hon'ble member would bring forward this amendment at the next stage of the Bill, when the motion for the passing of the Bill is before the Council. What is now before the Council is merely an amendment proposing some small alterations in the wording of a particular clause."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJAH SIR LUCHMESSUR SINGH intimated his acquiescence in the remarks made by His Honour the President.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE called the attention of the Council to the wording of section 11 of the amended Bill as it was laid on the table. A mistake had apparently been made in the drafting. The section,

as it was now worded, did not correctly carry out the compromise which was accepted by the Council on my motion.

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT said:—"The hon'ble member's remarks are quite justified. The alteration which has been made in the wording of the section does not carry out the intention of the Council, and I will see that it is properly carried out before the Bill is finally passed. It has been settled by the Council that section 11 will be amended as follows, namely, that the number of members who are to be present at a special meeting of the District Board, when a preliminary scheme is adopted or rejected, shall be not less than one-half of the whole number of members on the Board, and that the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members so present shall be necessary to the adoption or rejection of the scheme when they overrule the opinion of the Drainage Commissioners."

The Hon'ble MR. LYALL's amendment in sub-section (2) of section 35 was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. LYALL said:—"In moving that the Sanitary Drainage Bill be passed, I desire to place before this Council, as shortly as possible, a history of the Bill I now ask should be passed, and to state what advantages may be expected from the passing of such a Bill.

"The Bill, as the Council are well aware, is one of the results of the Belvedere Conference held so long ago as the 18th July, 1892. The resolutions then passed have been carried out so far as municipal areas are concerned in the additional sections 37A to 37K embodied in Act IV (B.C.) of 1894 which was passed last year. These sections enable action to be taken when the initiative is assumed by a municipal body, and provides for the joint action of the local authorities having jurisdiction over rural areas.

"The Bill now before us is the counterpart of that Bill, and provides for the initiative being taken by the rural local authority.

"It has been before this Council since the 9th of February 1894. It has been twice referred to a Select Committee and has been twice criticised by every public body in Bengal. The Bill as now amended differs in many details from that originally laid before Council, but its scope is the same.

"I do not propose to detain the Council by going into the details of the Bill, but there are a few points to which I would desire to draw notice. The first is the initiation of the scheme. This point has been the subject of much discussion. At the Belvedere Conference the majority were in favour of leaving the entire decision to the District Board, and this has been carried out in the Bill now before us, but combined with provisions which enable local public opinion to be fully consulted.

"Local interests are further safeguarded by the appointment of local representatives as Drainage Commissioners. If local opinion is against any scheme, it can only be adopted by the District Board at a special meeting at which at least half the number of the Board are present and by a majority of two-thirds of this number. Even after this, the Local Government has the power of veto. I was one of those who voted in the minority at the Conference, and I hold that the safeguards provided in the Bill are ample to prevent the possibility of a scheme being carried out contrary to the wishes of the people concerned and who will have to pay for it.

"I desire in the next place to say a few words regarding the probable working of the Bill after it has passed into law. I have seen fears expressed that officers enthusiastic for sanitation will propose schemes costing much money and involving a hopeless contest with the forces of nature.

"I think the Council need have no fear of such results. In the first place there would be strong, and probably successful, local opposition to any such scheme, and even if such a scheme did come up, the Local Government would certainly veto it.

"But when rivers change their courses under the operation of natural causes, and the old courses cease to be main drainage channels, people are apt to forget that these channels had a double duty to perform, and that in addition to being main drainage channels they were also local drainage channels. The

beds of these dead rivers generally become fit for cultivation, and the greater part can be cultivated without danger, but the ordinary zamindar, talukdar, or raiyat knows little or nothing of the functions which the bed of the river still has to perform, and in such cases we generally find that the whole bed is cultivated.

"The result naturally is impeded drainage and deterioration in the public health, and until now there has been no law under which this action could be prevented. The Penal Code in section 268 requires that in order to constitute an offence the damming of small streams must cause common injury, danger, or annoyance to the people in general or to individuals. Now, injury to public health is not the immediate result of damming a river or cultivating its bed; the result follows slowly, probably years after, and the High Court decided in the Chittagong cases in 1893 that a conviction under section 268 could not be maintained when the result was so remote. The leading case for years as regards the power of the Magistrate to issue executive orders in such cases under the Procedure Code has been the judgment of a Bench presided over by the late Mr. Justice Morris, and when the Belvedere Conference was held that was the leading case, and Magistrates were thus unable to take action either judicially or executively. Since this Bill has been under discussion, I am glad to say that the High Court have come to another decision, and have upheld the action of the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas as regards the Soonti river. Section 27 of the Bill the Council are now asked to pass is therefore in accordance with the latest case law on the subject and makes it clear that a Magistrate has the power to prevent obstructions being placed in drainage channels and to order their removal. At the time of the Permanent Settlement all water-courses were exempted from assessment. The zamindars have therefore no ground for complaint, as they pay no revenue for such lands and in fact gain free of assessment all the land not required to be kept open for a drainage channel. This principle is to some extent embodied in section 16 of the Bill, and recent encroachments will be removeable without compensation. Where limitation has accrued it is proposed to give compensation under the Land Acquisition Act in force for the time being. The Bill now before Council, though capable of being extended so as to provide for larger schemes, is also capable of being utilized for smaller schemes, and its chief usefulness in my opinion will lie in its judicious application to such schemes. In fact, I look on it as mainly a Bill to prevent the further deterioration of the drainage of Bengal, and to improve it when it can be done at a small cost, and in confirmation of this view I would point to what has been done in one or two cases and also what can be done. The first case is that of the Soonti river in the 24-Parganas which I have above referred to. The Council are all aware how unhealthy Baraset has become of late years, and in 1883 an elaborate scheme under the Drainage Act for the drainage of the Dhokera Bil and the improvement of the Soonti and Nomye rivers was drawn up, the estimated cost being Rs. 4,78,068. The proprietors very naturally would not agree to this, and the scheme was dropped.

"On receipt of letter No. 894, dated the 13th March 1893, from the Sanitation Branch of the Bengal Office, the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas undertook a series of petty improvements in the Soonti river. In the year 1893-94, nine miles of the bed were cleared by the removal of 40 bunds and fishing weirs and the clearing of trees and other obstructions from the channel. The cost was Rs. 1,039, of which Rs. 400 were paid by the Baraset Municipality and the balance by the District Board. In the following year 1894-95 a further distance of ten miles was similarly cleared at a cost of Rs. 938. The District Engineer reports, under date 22nd June, that 'the health of the locality had much improved, and the water of the nadi which was filthy before is now used for drinking purposes,' and again he says, 'the drainage of the adjacent tract has much improved, and the villagers alongside now enjoy better health.' This is an instance of what has been done executively and without a law such as we are now asked to pass, but the Council must remember that the success or otherwise of the action of the Magistrate entirely depended on the view taken of it by the High Court, and that had the old decision of Mr. Justice Morris been upheld, the Magistrate would have been powerless. The law the Council are now asked to pass will place the legality of such action beyond doubt, and

I hope to see many such schemes worked out by the joint voluntary action of District Boards and Municipalities and without additional taxation.

"The Eden Canal is an instance of more extensive works, which the Council are no doubt all familiar with, and I need only say here that the opening of that canal and the improvement in the drinking water and drainage affected by it were followed by a marked amelioration of the health of the places on the river bank.

"There are many places in Bengal where improvements can be carried out on lines similar to one or another of the two cases just mentioned. I hold in my hand a paper which has been circulated to all members of Council containing a note by the late Magistrate of Dinajpur, Mr. Tute, showing how the drainage of that very malarious district can be improved at a very small cost following the lines of the action taken by Mr. Collier in the case of the Soonti river. Another scheme about to be carried out by the Irrigation Department at the joint expense of the Local Government and the District Board is the canalisation of the dead river Kousiki in the Hooghly district. This is more on the lines of the Eden Canal, and will be supplied with water from that source. This is another case where the work will be carried out without taxation at the joint expense of Government and the Local Board, and no doubt many similar cases will occur.

"I do not propose here to say more than a very few words on the subject of the assessment of cost. That was fully discussed a fortnight ago. That discussion has been the subject of considerable comment in the press, and the Government of Bengal and this Council have been twitted with their inability to devise a collecting machinery which will secure the realisation of the costs of the scheme from all who benefit, but none of our critics have supplied us with a better scheme. We assert that the number of those who will benefit by any drainage project who do not pay Road Cess is so small that the amount they would pay under any of the alternatives proposed would be more than swallowed up in the cost of collection. The rate, it must be remembered, is a temporary one, extending at the outside to 30 years; and Government has rightly declined to establish a new collecting machinery for a temporary purpose when an existing machinery existed capable of doing the work easily and cheaply and with a minimum of annoyance to those who pay.

"I do not, Sir, expect any great or sudden changes from the passing of this Bill. Just as the deterioration of drainage takes time, and its effects on the public health are not felt for years after the mischief has begun to act, so the improvement of drainage will, in most cases, be a work of time, though experience has shown that improvements have a more rapid effect than impediments.

"The passing of this Bill will place a strong weapon in the hands of those responsible for the health of the province—a two-edged sword in fact which will cut both ways,—in one way to facilitate the removal of existing obstructions, and in the other to prevent new obstructions being created.

"I do not anticipate any extensive use of the penal clause of the Bill. The fact of the existence of such a clause will have the effect of preventing the obstruction of drainage in the future.

"I ask the Council to pass this Bill, not as a perfect Bill, but as an honest attempt to do all possible to reduce the malaria which is the bane of the alluvial districts of Bengal by removing to some extent one of the chief causes of that malaria."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJAH SIE LUCHMESSUR SINGH BAHADUR of Darbhanga said:—"I beg leave to move that this Bill be referred back to the Select Committee, or at all events that the final consideration and passing of the Bill be postponed for three months. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has admitted that the Bill itself is not a perfect Bill. Well, nothing in this world is perfect, but I think if some little time were given to local bodies to submit their opinions upon the revised Bill, we shall be getting a little nearer perfection than we are at present. The Bill has been so altered by the Select Committee that I think no harm can possibly be done by our delaying the passing of the Bill for a period of three months. No scheme of drainage can be taken in hand during the rainy season, and if any schemes of drainage or for the clearing out of silted rivers are in contemplation, they cannot be taken in hand

before the cold weather; so that practically there will be no harm done to any scheme whatever by postponing the discussion upon this Bill for three months."

The Hon'ble MR. RISLEY said:—"With your Honour's permission, I will take this opportunity of examining certain allegations which have been made regarding the supposed moral obligations of the Government in respect of the financial portions of this Bill. These allegations have been made and answered before. I wish I could think that they would not be made and answered again. Still, as memories are short, shorter perhaps here than elsewhere, and circumstances change, more rapidly perhaps here than elsewhere, it may be well that I should answer them again, framing my answer to fit the present state both of the facts and of the law. I take them in the form in which they were put forward by the Hon'ble Surendranath Banerjee at the last meeting of Council but one. He said: 'The proceeds of the road-cess have been charged with works which formerly had been carried out either from Imperial or from Provincial Funds.' As a statement of fact that is beyond criticism; it describes precisely what has happened. I may add that it describes what ought to happen, and what must happen if the natural development of the country is not to be artificially retarded. The imputation underlying the statement that Government has by some juggle unfairly shifted a financial burden, is absolutely without foundation. Let me go back 15 years, to 1880, when what is now the Cess Act was under discussion in Council. The Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal then moved that a proviso should be added to the Bill to the effect that no work then charged to Provincial Funds should be made a charge on the District Road Fund. In opposing that motion, which was negatived without a division, the hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie said several things which deserve to be remembered. He pointed out that the motion would restrict the administrative discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, who was 'not as yet reduced to the position of a much-badgered Chairman' of a Corporation, and that it was inconsistent with the fact that although for various reasons the management of certain sources of revenue is transferred to local bodies, the ultimate responsibility for local taxation rests with the Government, and in the last resort it must determine whether any particular charge is equitable. I commend what was said on these questions of principle to all those who hold with the hon'ble member. For my present purpose it is sufficient to dwell on another point. In the speech I am quoting, Mr. Mackenzie said it was impossible to draw a hard-and-fast line of distinction between district roads and provincial roads. He went on to enumerate the chief roads then recognised as provincial. They were the following:—

1. The Grand Trunk Road to the North-Western Provinces and its branches.
2. The Orissa Trunk Road and its feeders.
3. The Chota-Nagpur system.
4. The Calcutta and Jessore Road.
5. The Calcutta and Diamond Harbour Road.
6. The Ganges and Darjeeling Road.
7. The South-Eastern Trunk Road, Dacca to Chittagong.
8. Certain Calcutta roads.
9. Certain frontier roads.

He added: 'There is, so far as I know, no present intention of reducing their number or of transferring them to District Committees; but there is hardly any of the first eight of the series that might not, as regards some part or other of it, form a perfectly fair charge on local funds.' That was 15 years ago, but things have moved so fast, that by the present time the whole or large portions of several of these roads have already been transferred to local bodies, their place having been taken by railways, and as soon as other projected railways are open the remaining roads will go the same way. In each case of transfer, however, a sufficient grant has been made to the District Boards or Road Committees to enable them to maintain the roads to the extent required for local purposes. Now suppose Kristo Dass Pal's motion had been carried, what would have been the result? The Government would have been unable to transfer the control of

these roads, nor could it have made any grants for their maintenance. For through communication they would have ceased to be of any use; for local purposes they would still have been of great value. The Government would have been in the hopeless dilemma that it must either keep up great lengths of road running parallel to railways, and not wanted as main lines of communication, or else it must allow those roads to fall to pieces. That it should have maintained them or rather bits of them, as *local* roads is obviously out of the question. It would be absurd and intolerable that Government should keep up an establishment, alongside of the district road establishment, to look after a number of scattered sections of local roads, because its hands were tied by a ridiculous proposal. In a word, the principle 'once a provincial road always a provincial road' which Kristo Dass Pal endeavoured to introduce, and which the hon'ble member has recently attempted to revive, would have produced great administrative inconvenience and great waste of public money. It would have been an obstacle to the advance of Local Self-Government, and, what is worse, immeasurably worse, it might even have hindered the development of railways. There is literally nothing to be said for it from any point of view.

"In connexion with this question of the road cess, a second allegation has been made. It is said that in a certain despatch the Duke of Argyll laid down the principle that 'the road cess, which was levied on villages, should be primarily devoted to the sanitary improvement of those villages.' The Hon'ble Member describes this despatch as a memorable document. So it is, though perhaps, hardly for the reason assigned by the Hon'ble Member. I will read the entire passage.

22. " . . . I have already pointed out that the purposes to which a tax may be applied cannot be considered as affecting the abstract right of the Government to exact it. But assuming this right, everything as regards the policy and even the justice of the rates now in question, turns upon the manner in which they are to be expended. It is, of course, essential that the Government of India should be itself satisfied that it is breaking no faith in any measure it may take; but next to the necessity of this assurance is the necessity, or at least the great importance, of making the same conclusion plain to the apprehensions of the people. For this purpose it is, above all things, requisite that the benefits to be derived from the rates should be brought home to their doors,—that these benefits should be palpable, direct, immediate.

23. The making and improving of wells, tanks and other works of irrigation affecting comparatively small areas of land, are the operations which probably best comply with these conditions. But roads are a first requisite in the improvement of every country, and although as yet they may not be equally valued by the people, it is the duty of the Government to think for them in this matter, and the benefits they must derive will yearly become more apparent to themselves."

"I must say, taking that passage as a whole, I cannot think its purport has been correctly understood by the Hon'ble Member. The writer of the despatch is clearly trying to put himself in the position of the Indian agriculturist as he conceives him. He says therefore in effect—petty irrigation works are best calculated to make the raiyat see that he gets something for his money. 'But,' he goes on, 'roads are a first requisite.' In fact, what the Duke of Argyll says is that the road cess should be primarily devoted to roads, though it might be politic to spend something on irrigation. About sanitary improvement there is not a word, nor would one expect to find much in a despatch of that date.

"I have shown, Sir, that the Duke of Argyll did not in fact say what the hon'ble member says he did. But even if he had said that, I do not see that it would have made any difference. A famous legal member commented once on the state of chaos that had arisen in a certain non-regulation province from the practice of legislating by executive order. An even worse chaos would set in if specific provisions of laws in force at the present day were liable to be modified by casual suggestions thrown out in despatches a quarter of a century old.

"The above remarks dispose of the allegation that the receipts on account of road cess are diverted from their legitimate objects. These receipts have now in most districts become merged in the District Fund under the provisions of the Local Self-Government Act, and no separate account is kept. The following statement, however, shows that the cost of such large drainage schemes

as are specially contemplated by this Bill, could not be met from road cess collections. The figures are for 1893-94:—

Net collections of road cess	...	...	...	Rs. 37,36,000
Expenditure, district roads	...	...	Rs. 37,02,000	
" on improvements, including water-supply.	...	...	2,47,000	
Total	...	...	...	39,49,000
Deficit	...	...	...	2,13,000

"So far, then, as road cess is concerned, the reply to the hon'ble member's statement is, first, that there has been no unfair transfer of Provincial roads to the control of local bodies; that such transfer is the natural, reasonable and inevitable consequence of the development of railways; and that when such transfers have been made, grants of the necessary funds have also been given; secondly, that the Duke of Argyll did not lay down the principle that village sanitation was a first charge on the road cess; and thirdly, that the cost of any far-reaching and expensive drainage schemes which may be stated under this Bill cannot be met from the proceeds of the cess because the local authorities who administer the cess cannot spare the money.

"I now turn to a second allegation. It is said that when the Public Works Cess Bill was introduced into this Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds stated that the proceeds of the cess were to be devoted to meeting famine charges and certain other extraordinary public works charges which he specified. It is alleged that after meeting those charges there is an annual surplus balance of nearly eleven lakhs, which is now spent on ordinary public works, but which might be applied to meet the cost of drainage schemes under this Bill. Now, this allegation assumes three things—

- (1) that there is a separate account or fund of the public works cess;
- (2) that this fund has a surplus;
- (3) that it is open to the Government to apply this fund to the execution of drainage schemes.

"None of these assumptions are correct. There is no such fund; if there were, it would not show a surplus; if it did, that surplus could not legally or equitably be spent on drainage schemes. Here again, I fear, I must go back to matters of history—of rather ancient history. In the first place, Mr. Reynolds's speech of 31st March 1877, made when asking leave to introduce the Bill, is not the most authoritative, nor is it the most distinct exposition of the scope of the measure. Sir Ashley Eden described the Bill more fully and more precisely in his speech of the 7th April, when he spoke of it as 'a measure for raising a further sum of money for the general development of works for the benefit of the whole of the Provinces.' The Bill was to do two things. It was to assist the famine finance of Government of India by relieving that Government of the charges for interest on certain specified works. It was also to extend the policy of financial decentralisation and to enable the Provincial Government to accept the responsibility for the maintenance of public works, existing and future, in the same way as it is responsible for other branches of the administration. Mr. Reynolds went very fully into the first object; he touched on the second very lightly. Sir Ashley Eden, in the speech which I have quoted, brought out both points at length, and the preamble and subsequent sections give legal expression to what he said. The preamble runs thus: 'Whereas it is expedient to empower the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to levy a cess on immoveable property and to apply the proceeds of the same to the construction, maintenance and charges of Provincial Public Works.' The question arose again in 1880, when the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal moved an amendment to section 10 of what is now the Cess Act, which would have restricted expenditure on Provincial public works to works 'likely to protect the country against the occurrence of famine,' and would further have required the publication of an account. This

amendment raised precisely the same issue that the hon'ble member has raised now. Kristo Das Pal said that the proceeds of the cess were 35 lakhs and the interest charges 27 lakhs, and he wanted to know what had become of the balance of eight lakhs, just as the hon'ble member now wants to know what has become of the balance of nearly 11 lakhs. On the figures then put forward, Mr. Mackenzie replied that for the year 1879-80, the net receipts from the cess were estimated at 34½ lakhs, while the payments on account of interest came to 37 lakhs. For the next year the estimate of receipts was Rs. 32,71,000, and the interest charges Rs. 36,56,000. The balance, therefore, did not exist. On the figures now put forward, though the circumstances have in some respects changed, I have to give substantially the same reply. Taking for convenience sake the figures of the accounts of 1893-94, the results they show are the following—

		Rs.	Rs.
Net collections, Public Works Cess	...	...	40,54,000
Net receipts, major canals	...	...	2,17,000
	Total receipts	...	42,71,000
Interest on capital outlay, major canals	...	...	24,60,000
Maintenance, minor canals	...	...	5,63,000
Expenditure on Pro- vincial roads.	By Public Works Department	10,18,000	13,53,000
	By District Boards	3,35,000	
			48,76,000

"I say the circumstances have changed. They have changed in that the railways now pay their way and the Provincial revenues have no longer to pay the interest on the cost of constructing them. But while the charges for interest on railway capital have disappeared, the expenditure on Provincial roads has increased. This is a legitimate charge on the cess just as much as railways. Both are Provincial public works; both form part of that machinery for distributing the food-supply of the country which constitutes the real protection against famine. A railway without roads is useless. It is like an omnibus without a conductor. The one involves the other: railways imply roads. For a long time past the authorities of the various railways have pressed this matter on the attention of Government, and it has recently been taken up systematically on the lines laid down in the Public Works Resolution on feeder roads to the Eastern Bengal Railway system, which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* about the middle of June last.

"It follows from the fact that one main purpose of the public works cess was to bring about an extension of the principle of Provincial decentralisation, and to enable Bengal, as Sir Ashley Eden put it, 'to use a little of its own milk,' which it had been contributing for the benefit of other provinces, that the idea of a separate account ceases to be practicable. The provision to this effect got into the Act of 1877 by a mistake and failure to realise the conditions of the case. It was never acted on, and it was abandoned in the Cess Act of 1880. As Sir Ashley Eden said in speaking on that Act, the fact that the money spent on public works largely exceeded the receipts from the cess was of itself a sufficient account. The receipts for public works cess, like any other receipts, are merged in the Provincial revenues, and go to make up the resources which the Government has to administer. Towards the end of the financial year, when the budget is being prepared, the Government is beset with demands for money. It is by that time in a position to make an estimate of its ways and means, and it has to decide between many conflicting claims. To restrict its action by cutting up its receipts into so many separate sums and laying down that each sum shall be applied only to certain purposes would create infinite confusion, and would render administration impossible. Instead of one balance there would be a dozen, and no one would be able to say at any particular moment how the Government stood or what they were in a position to spend. The true test is to see how the available resources are administered; whether reasonable demands are met; and how conflicting claims are dealt with. For the present all the public have to look to is that the Government spends on Provincial

embankments, just as we have in Midnapore and elsewhere, and it is admitted that the dykes have blocked the drainage. Much the same state of things prevails in parts of the Rhone valley, in the Charente south of the Loire, on the coast of Holland, and in many parts of Italy. In the lower basin of the Danube and the valley of its tributary, the Theiss, malaria is so bad that about half the population suffers from it regularly, and the Dobrutschka, the actual delta of the Danube, is almost uninhabitable from fever.

"Everywhere the cause is the same—obstruction of drainage; everywhere the fever is exactly what we know here, and, I may add, wherever drainage works have been carried out so as to restore circulation and set the water moving, there the fever has disappeared. You do not want to drain the place dry; all you want to do is to remove the condition of stagnation. This is what has been done in the fen districts of the eastern counties of England, where until quite recently malarial fever was endemic—it was always there. This was a district very much like the Berlin country which I have mentioned, only with this important difference—that the water was stagnant. Every one suffered from malarial fever, just as people do in Bengal, and curiously enough they used the same remedy—they took opium. Within recent memory the district has been drained; the fever has absolutely disappeared; the fens are now as healthy as the Berlin country, which is one of the healthiest in Europe. The water is still there, but it moves and does not stagnate; it is alive instead of being dead; and the district instead of being avoided as deadly is now a favourite pleasure resort in summer. People come from all parts of England to sail and fish on the Broads, as the great bils are called, which used to be perfectly fatal in the summer, at the very time when they are now full of tourists. The same sort of thing has been done in Romney marsh in Kent, in the Somersetshire marshes, in France, in Holland, and in Italy; and wherever it has been done the fever has vanished or has been greatly reduced. That is the experience of Europe in respect of malarial fever, which, I repeat, is the same all over the world. I have referred to this foreign experience at length for two reasons: (i) because drainage has been tried and its results can be seen; (ii) because the phenomena in Europe enable you, so to speak, to isolate the cause and bring out the connection of malarial fever with obstructed drainage. The climate there does not of itself tend to produce fever. It takes a special cause to do that, and you can see what the cause is. In this country the question is more complicated, and arrested drainage is only one of the causes. It is this complication, this presence of many possible causes which has obscured the subject in this country. Some people have laid stress on one of these and some on others.

"The great advocate of the drainage theory was Raja Digambar Mitter, attempting to show that the railways and the roads were the sole causes of obstruction. Others brought into prominence the impurity of village sites; others the use of bad water; others again poverty and bad food. Now this last is certainly not a cause *per se*, though it may contribute to disease by weakening people. Also when drainage has been spoken of there has been much confusion of thought. Some people thought subsoil drainage was meant, such as you have in fields in England, so as to dry up the rice fields. Others referred to municipal drainage; others to drainage schemes intended to convert large *bils* into dry land. But if you understand by drainage, what is really meant in this connection—the restoration of the natural drainage channels so that the water shall flow and shall not stagnate—there is really no substantial conflict of opinion.

"In the discussion in the Press last year in connection with Sir Charles Elliott's Dacca speech, several well-known names were quoted against the opinion that malaria is due mainly to obstructed drainage. Dr. Lethbridge was quoted as attributing malaria to poverty, whereas what he really said was that obstructed drainage was the cause. Dr. Greene, quoted on the same side, was really strongly in favour of the drainage theory. Colonel Haig and Dr. Saunders held that poverty was a factor in so far as it rendered people less able to resist fever. But neither of them regarded it as a primary cause. It must be added that since 1873 when these gentlemen wrote, the mills have developed enormously in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and the lower classes there are much better off. As for Dr. Lyons, whom somebody quotes, none of

us can trace his writings. He has retired. However this may be—whatever may be the truth on the scientific side of the scientific point, there can be no question as to this—that, up to quite the other day, everyone in Bengal was a disciple of Digambar Mitter. Every one believed that drainage was the remedy, and that Digambar was the prophet of drainage. Within the last year they have all been suddenly converted: apparently they see that they will have to pay for what they expected to get for nothing. It does not lie in their mouth to use the arguments which they have used.”

The HON'BLE BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN said:—“While I fully appreciate the kind consideration, which, on a previous sitting of this Council, led Your Honour to postpone the final passing of this Bill to this day, I am really sorry that at my first introduction to this Hon'ble Council I have to oppose the motion for the passing of this Bill. I am aware that it has engaged the attention of the Council for about two years, has passed through all its stages and embodies the wisdom and experience of able members whose work, it is the height of presumption in me, to criticise. Yet I have to do a duty, however unpleasant it may be to me, and I shall, with Your Honour's leave and indulgence, state my reasons as briefly as I can as my apology for the somewhat unusual course I have to adopt. The Bill, as it stands with the new cess it imposes, call it a rate or what you please, whether imposed temporarily or permanently, virtually affects the Permanent Settlement under which it was declared that the *jama*, which has been assessed upon the land shall be fixed for ever, and no alteration shall be thereafter made; and the zamindars, their heirs and lawful successors, shall be allowed to hold their estates at such assessments for ever.

“These are the declarations that were made at the time of the Permanent Settlement. I shall not touch on the legal subtleties under which, in spite of the pledge thus given, the imposition of cesses are held justifiable, but it is clear that it is not alone by increasing the amount of the fixed *jama* that the Permanent Settlement can be broken, but also by imposing a number of cesses or rates. These partake of the character of those *adwabs* which the zamindars were hitherto condemned for imposing on their raiyats. Within the last 20 years an additional burden of taxations on land, being in fact something like 23 per cent. has been added to Government revenue in the shape of Road and Public Works Cesses alone. To our fixed land revenue of three crores and eighty-six lakhs of rupees, we have added eighty-one lakhs of Road and Public Works Cesses. How long will it then take to add cent per cent. Now, whether you add to the Government revenue directly by doubling it, or you double it by the imposition of additional cesses, the result is all the same. Then there is a further view of the case. Within the same period by the imposition of these two cesses alone, not to speak of the other cesses, the zamindars find one thirty-second part of his income from land gone. And as this imposition is on the gross rental, irrespective of the cost of collection and other incidental charges of zamindari management, the percentage or net profit will be nearer to 4 per cent. than 3, or it will be found that one twenty-fifth part of the zamindar's net profit is taken from him as Road and Public Works Cesses. This is again an absolute deduction, whatever increase there may be from time to time in the rents. If we go on adding to the cesses the whole of the zamindar's net profit is sure to go in the course of a few years more. In a book, which created some sensation at the time when it appeared, the way to nationalize or naturalize land as common property, was, just as the water or the air, pointed out to be to impose all public charges on land. Surely the British sense of justice, its respect for vested rights will revolt against such a proceeding and against its result, but nevertheless we may be drawn to that result by imperceptible degrees, and before people would be aware of it.

“It is not for me now to dwell on the advantages that have accrued from the Permanent Settlement, but I have a firm conviction, in which I find the majority of my countrymen share, that that settlement has benefited the people and the State alike, by the increased prosperity which it has brought about in its train and by the expansion which it has given to our other sources of revenue.

Bengal counterbalances what it pays less in land revenue by paying more in custom duties and assessed taxes, even if we were not to place to its credit the increased revenue which it yields from other sources. Anything, therefore, that tends to impair in any way that settlement, my countrymen humbly pray Your Honour's government to avoid. It does not, however, appear why landlords and cultivating raiyats alone should be taxed, while all classes of the community would benefit by the work. That this as an abstract proposition is not equitable, is admitted on all hands. But it is said that this equitable idea could not be given effect to, because there is no machinery existent to equalize the tax in proportion to the benefit conferred. It passes the comprehension of the public how a mighty Government like ours and this Hon'ble Council, which represents the supreme wisdom and intelligence of the land, would feel itself powerless to give effect to its idea of equity, and would have to adopt with thankfulness the solution suggested by an outsider which, however, is no solution at all. I may say that the idea of apportionment according to the amount of benefit conferred is adopted in the Embankment Act II of 1882. I would be the last man to say that a tax which would reach all classes alike, would be a preferable substitute. Taxation in the country has, under the present condition of things, reached its utmost limit.

"Now, if we eliminate the cess, there is, I respectfully submit, nothing new in the Bill, that is to say, nothing which cannot be provided for by the Local Self-Government Act. Part III, Chapter I, Head (e) of that Act provides for sanitation, and the Cess Act provides for the construction and improvement of drainage. Part III, Chapter I, Head (e) has to be extended to districts where it is not now in force and some rules framed by Your Honour under that Act. And the whole of the present Bill is reached *minus* the cess. In fact, if this view of these Acts be not correct, the District Boards, as their powers stand now, would not be justified at all in spending a pice out of the funds at their disposal for the initial expenses, if a scheme be abandoned as is provided for by section 10 of the present Bill.

"But there is another point which deserves serious consideration. Section 6 of the Cess Act provides that the rates at which the Road and Public Works Cess respectively shall be levied for each year shall not exceed the rate of half an anna on each rupee of the annual value of lands.

"Now, one of the many things for which the cess which is not to be more than half an anna per rupee is the providing or improving drainage, and the supplemental Local Self-Government Act authorises the District Board to provide for sanitation. This, of course, includes sanitary drainage, and for this as for other works, the maximum of cess to be levied, is not to exceed half an anna in a rupee of rent. I submit that the Cess Act has to be amended and the levy of a higher maximum rate rendered legal before any new Act can be passed.

"Turning to the details of the Bill, I find that section 16 has been so drafted as to override private rights. Lands might have been formed and good title acquired therein by adverse possession for 12 years after 1847. They might have then deluviated and reformed in their old site within 12 years before their acquisition under the provision of this Bill, but the owners will have no right to compensation if they have not been in possession for more than 12 years before such acquisition. Then the holders of estates and tenures are to be jointly and severally liable for the payments of the instalments as apportioned by the Collector, and in default their estates or tenures sold. It does not appear why the provisions of the Cess Act for separation of liabilities have not been incorporated in the Bill, and without such incorporation the present Bill, which purports to be complete in itself except where otherwise expressly provided for as in sections 23 and 24 of the Bill the separation of liabilities after the Collector has once determined the rate and apportioned the liabilities, does not seem possible as section 44 of the Cess Act has not been extended to the cess to be levied under the Bill.

"Then the provision for the summary recovery of contribution from the several shareholders after one of them has paid for them all. Section 49 of the Cess Act does not find a place in the Bill. The result will be that the Collector will look to the most solvent of these owners for the payment of the whole

amount and the last shall have no remedy against his co-sharers, unless he sues them in the Civil Court.

" 'Agricultural holdings' refer only to lands cultivated, and the zamindars, though they shall have to pay for all kinds of rents including rents of homestead lands, shall not recover a pice from the owners of residential holdings; yet in Bengal there are owners of homestead lands with pucca buildings thereon, the owners of which are neither holders of estates or tenures in the village nor a cultivating raiyat. I am not sure whether it is really intended to exempt these men from the payment of the cess.

" We have then, this:—That the holders of estates or tenures shall have to pay their own debts *plus* the debts due from the cultivating raiyats on pain of having their estates or tenures sold at auction.

" In the Survey Settlement and Maintenance of Records Bill it was proposed that, if the raiyats were not to pay to the revenue authority their quota of debts on demand made, the amount would be recovered from the zamindars; but the raiyats would have to pay him the amount with the addition of twenty per cent. on such debt. Your Honour was graciously pleased to withdraw this provision on the consideration that it involves hardship to the landlords on the representation of His Highness the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga. The landlords under the present Bill get no compensation for their trouble and risk, though there is no difference between the two cases.

" Then, while the Government recovers debts due by the landlord *plus* debts due from the cultivating raiyats by a stringent summary procedure, the landlord, after thus being compelled to pay, shall have to wait for the tardy process of civil suits to recover what he has paid.

" But, in fact, the considerate portion of the landlords shall not recover at all, for they know that even the smallest addition to the rents goes to produce considerable hardship to the cultivating raiyats, while the hardest amongst the lots shall, under the name of the legal cess, recover more than what they are entitled to.

" I appeal to Your Honour primarily in the interest of these cultivating raiyats not to impose on them an additional burden of taxation, for in spite of Your Honour's best intentions in their behalf, and in spite of such good intentions in almost all our officials who lead our administrative machinery, these raiyats live a very miserable life indeed with no sufficient food for themselves and their children. Mr. Finucane's report on the experimental survey establishes the fact that the extent of the holding of the raiyat under one or more landholders does not exceed three acres. On an average, on the produce of this small holding live five or six individuals (*vide* the same report). The mean produce of an acre under the most favourable circumstances such as irrigation from the Sone Canal does not exceed 21 maunds of paddy per acre. On a calculation, therefore, it will be found that the average family of this class in Bihar have to live on an income which does not exceed 60 rupees a year. They live in a wretched hovel worse than cattle sheds; they sleep on bare mats spread on damp ground; they cannot afford to pay for medicines in cases of illness. Perhaps the fault is primarily theirs, it is perhaps their *kismet*, that is not the question here, but I submit with all due respect that it is almost a cruel mockery to tax them in the name of sanitation, when the extra pice should go for the provision of salt, that necessary article of consumption in which they have to stint themselves.

" When the Government has saved raiyats from legal *abwabs* by the stringent provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act, it does not behove it to impose number of cesses over and above the rent. The burden is all the same. But then it is said that it is a matter of local option.

" It would be a matter of local option if the resolution which your Honour put to the Belvedere Conference had been carried.

" It was to this effect:— 'That when an application is made to Government on part of the inhabitants of any tract where malarial fever prevails, or when it is notorious, that there is a high rate of mortality due to the want of drainage, provision should be made by law for ascertaining the wishes of the inhabitants or owners of the property concerned, and if the majority support the scheme, the Government shall be empowered to carry out comprehensive schemes of

drainage and to raise from the area affected such funds as may be necessary for meeting the cost of such schemes.'

"According to the Bill, initiative will be taken on the application of a District Board. It will be disrespectful in me, coming as I do to Your Honour's Council on the recommendation of the District Boards, to deny their representative character. Yet I know what they are. There is always a strong body of nominated members. In several districts, all members of the Local Boards, which form the constituency for the election of the members of the District Boards, are nominated by Government under the condition of 'fixed abode' within the jurisdiction of the Local Board. His Highness the Maharajah of Darbhanga, living within a municipality, cannot be elected in any of the Local Boards comprised in his extensive zamindari. The Nawab Bahadur of Dacca cannot be elected for a similar reason. The District Boards are always presided over by an official Chairman. The application again is to be made by one District Board and it can compel others to join it. Local option, therefore, as in the Bill provided, is simply 'to gild the pill of compulsion'—an expression which is not mine, but which I find used in one of the earliest documents leading to the Belvedere Conference.

"But how are these sanitary measures when necessary to be undertaken, if no body was to pay for them? I submit that the only possible method is to press on the Imperial Government the necessity for these good works, and to ask them to show this Government more consideration in the matter of adjustment of the revenues—Provincial and Imperial.

"The difficulty at present arises out of what the people irreverently call the Thikadari system, under which the Imperial Government lay their hands on almost everything they can get and they do not leave you sufficient to carry on the routine of administration much less for works of public utility. Your Honour's government has always the sympathy of the people in the way in which it is treated by the Imperial Government in this matter of finance. It would earn the gratitude of the teeming millions under its sway if it were to set about to resist this tendency, instead of trying to meet its difficulties by falling on weaker bodies by in fact throwing its legitimate burdens on local funds, and where that is not possible by imposing additional burdens on lands, because I speak of outside impressions it is so easy to do so.

"It will be found that Bengal, after paying its legitimate share of the Imperial expenses, will have left enough to look to its own education, to its own medical relief, its famine relief, and host of other administrative duties, instead of encroaching upon these things, as it does now on the District Funds, and the District Funds set free from burdens which ought not to be thereon imposed, shall have enough left to look to sanitation, the primary item of which, I hold in some of the districts, to be the supply of pure drinkable water.

"At least the object aimed at as preventive of malarial fever is a debatable one. The hon'ble member, who has just spoken, has told us that there are various theories as to the causes of malarious fever. We are simply asked to proceed on the opinions of doctors, and the doctors do differ. There are important sections of the community directly affected by the Bill, who protest against it. The silt obstructions may not be possible to be removed after considerable expenditures have been incurred, such a thing happened at Dacca at the beginning of the formation of the District Boards, as the hon'ble mover of the Bill can inform this Council. A dredger was purchased to take away the silt from the mouth of a river, but the silts could not be removed, and the dredger was found to be of no use.

"Then there are silt obstructions, caused by tidal river, which, even if removed, would form again unless the cut was too deep, in which case there would be the apprehension of the whole force of water running into the new course, thus washing away valuable properties. At any rate, I find from the latest Administration Report that, notwithstanding the additional burdens thrown on the District Funds, the District Boards have at their disposal the surplus of twenty-five lakhs of rupees. Now, when the doctors differ, part of this money may be applied in experimental works of the kind, and, if the experiment prove successful, the Bill may be passed into Act. With this 25 lakhs of rupees in hand the urgency for the legislation against the wishes of the people does not appear to be great even as now half of the expenditure

ought to come from the general revenues; for if obstructed drainage is the cause of malarial fever in the land, the obstructions in some places are due in great part to the action of our engineer experts. This is the impression of the people with regard to the construction of railway and this is their impression with regard to the irrigation works also. It has been said that general revenues cannot be applied to especial local works which are contemplated under the Bill, but I submit that there is no reason why people in the locality should pay when the obstruction to drainage has been brought about by Government action.

"For all these reasons, I am sorry I cannot vote for the passing of this Bill. At least there appears to be no reason why the postponement for three months, asked for by the Hon'ble Maharajah of Darbhanga, should not be granted, and the Bill referred back to the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJAH JAGADINDRA NATH ROY OF NATOR said:—"Although I was one of the members of the Select Committee, I am sorry I was not able, owing to my ill health, to help my hon'ble friends in the way of removing some of its most objectionable clauses. I must say that the Bill in its present form is a decided improvement on the Bill as it was originally introduced. Here I feel it my duty to say that the Government is actuated by the best of motives in introducing a scheme like this, and it would have received the unanimous support of the country, if it had contained no provisions for the imposition of any tax at all—if the Government had come forward with the Provincial and District Board Funds for the construction and the maintenance of the drainage works. Because, as my hon'ble friend who represents the Dacca Division has said, it is impossible that any such schemes can be carried out under this Bill, as the people of this country cannot afford to pay for uncertain sanitation. It is true that some of the medical gentlemen who have been consulted, as experts, have given it as their opinion that improved drainage is calculated to do immense good, but there are others yet, I know, who entertain grave doubts as to the success of the scheme.

"Then again, at the time of the Permanent Settlement, the landholding classes of this country were distinctly assured by Lord Cornwallis that no further tax would be laid upon the land in future. With Your Honour's permission I will read an extract from His Lordship's despatch to the Court of Directors, in which the following passage occurs:—

" 'If at any future period the public exigencies should require an increase to your resources, you must look for it in the increase of the general wealth and commerce of the country and not in the augmentation of the tax on the land.' "

"The rate which was proposed in this Bill is regarded by the landholding classes as another increase to the tax upon the land. The first was the Road Cess, then came the Public Works Cess, and now a Drainage Cess is proposed. The zamindar class do not know where such sources of taxation will end, and they very justly regard all these cesses as so many encroachments upon the Permanent Settlement. As for myself, I am not in favour of any sort of taxation, but if taxation is at all necessary, why should the landholding classes be singled out for taxation, when the benefits to be derived from drainage will not be confined to them alone?

"Under all these circumstances, I feel it my duty to offer my respectful protest against the passing of this Bill, unless the Council is prepared to refer it back to the Select Committee for further consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. Durr said:—"I do not intend at this hour to detain the Council with any lengthy remarks, but I have had the honour of being associated with the Hon'ble Mr. Lyall in both the Select Committees which sat on this Bill, and I feel that I am to some extent responsible for the shape which the Bill has taken. I wish, therefore, to say a very few words with reference to the remarks of the last two speakers.

"Something has been said about the proposed rate being a new cess in violation of the Permanent Settlement. I wish to point out in reply that the proposed rate is not a permanent cess, that it is not proposed to impose it on the whole of the province or on the whole of any district, and that it is not intended to levy it beyond a limited number of years in any part of the country. It is

a rate which will be imposed at the instance of local bodies, within limited areas, and for work of a definite kind, and when the work has been paid for, the rate will cease. It may rather be called a voluntary contribution on the part of the people as represented by the District Boards; it is a misnomer to call it a permanent cess. I do not wish to go into the question of its being an encroachment upon the Permanent Settlement, because it has already been fully answered by the hon'ble member, the Secretary in the Financial Department.

"Then it has been said that the rate will be inequitable, because it will not fall on the classes which will be benefited. To that proposition also I beg to demur. As has already been pointed out, the classes which are interested in land numerically come to something like 80 per cent. of the total population, and if we exclude the population of towns, it comes to about 90 per cent. Of the remaining 10 per cent., a good portion are unfit to pay any tax at all, so that we practically impose a rate on the whole population which will be benefited by schemes undertaken under this Bill. The Select Committee failed to find any more perfect scheme of taxation for the purposes of this Bill, and our critics have not ventured to indicate any such tax. Although not theoretically perfect, I consider that what we have proposed is a practically equitable rate which will fall on the people who will derive benefit from the schemes we contemplate.

"Something has also been said about the re-adjustment of Provincial and Local funds, and it has been suggested that, as the Public Works Cess was imposed for the special kind of works which we now intend to execute, they ought to be paid for out of the Public Works Cess, and not by the imposition of a new rate. To this argument the hon'ble member in charge of the Financial Department has already given a complete reply. But assuming that the Public Works Cess was imposed, not for the construction and maintenance of ordinary Public Works, but for special works which are calculated to save the people from famine and other calamities, then, what should be our attitude with regard to this Bill? This Bill is a statutory declaration of the intention of the Government to contribute from the Provincial revenues to special works of this nature. We have had, from time to time, contributions from the Provincial revenues for the improvement of particular localities, but this is the first act of this Council which will lay it down in so many words that the Government of Bengal intend to devote a part of their revenues, with which the Public Works fund has been amalgamated, to special works of this nature. It is a very difficult task to embody such an intention in a Bill, but the framers of this Bill went out of their way to declare it, and the Government permitted them to declare it, in the body of the Bill; and therefore our attitude towards this Bill should be, I think, not one of opposition, but one of cordial welcome.

"Then, some remarks have been made to the effect that the proceeds of this rate will probably be frittered away in making experiments, the results of which cannot be foreseen. I think the remarks of the Hon'ble MR. LYALL sufficiently prove that the schemes which we contemplate are not doubtful experiments, but works the utility of which has been fully proved. The hon'ble member has referred to a number of cases, and I ask permission to add one or two more from the Burdwan Division, with which I am myself acquainted. The two streams, known as the Kana Nadi and the Kana Damudar, were in former times the spill channels of the Damudar, but have now become stagnant. I find it on record that after the construction of the Damudar left embankment, which shut out from these two khals the supply of water they had hitherto received from the Damudar, they became little better than a succession of stagnant and fetid pools. Then followed a series of the most terrible epidemics of fever which Bengal has even known.

"As soon as it was recognised that the condition of these channels might be responsible at least in some measure for this terrible scourge, Government sought to remedy it. Obstructions which would retard the free flow of water in the channels were removed from their beds, the silted up heads were re-excavated; and, finally, water was admitted to the Kana Nadi in 1873 and two succeeding years. This was followed by an immediate and marked amelioration in the health of the inhabitants. In 1876 and 1877 the supply of water was stopped, and the health of the places along these river banks again deteriorated. In 1878 water was once more admitted, and subsequently works of a more permanent nature, having always as their object the improvement of the sanitary condition of the channel, were pushed forward, and

were practically completed in December 1887 when Sir Ashley Eden opened the canal which henceforward was to bear his name. The completion of these works marked the commencement of a new era of prosperity in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts. A supply of fresh water was now ensured to the renovated water courses. The once dreaded fury began gradually to disappear and the health of the inhabitants to rapidly improve.

"This I find from a note drawn up in the Bengal Secretariat from reports submitted long before the present Bill was conceived. Since the opening up of these two channels, the people in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts have become fully alive to the importance of converting dead channels into living streams, and applications have been made from time to time, not unsuccessfully, for having other stagnant channels opened out. Only two years ago, when I was in Burdwan, a respectable and public-spirited resident of a village, in comparatively humble circumstances, prayed for the opening out of a stream which formerly connected these two rivers, and he came forward with a contribution of Rs. 1,500 to have the stream cleared out. I put the matter before the zamindars who owned the land, and most of them offered to give up the land free of cost. The rest of the cost of construction was provided by the Government, and that little work is now, I believe, an accomplished fact. This is an instance which proves that the people of tracts most affected by malaria are alive to the importance of such works, that they ask for them, and that they are willing to contribute for them. Subsequently to this, another scheme was taken in hand, as I stated a fortnight ago, and as the Hon'ble MR. LYALL has mentioned to-day, in the Hooghly district; and the District Board asked for a contribution from the Government for the improvement of the Kausiki khal. The Government offered to pay half the expense, and I believe the work is in a fair way of being constructed. Last of all, I may mention that through the kindness of the hon'ble member, the Commissioner of Burdwan, I have information that another scheme has been proposed, and will probably be taken in hand, possibly soon after this Bill is passed. It relates to a number of villages in Purbasthali thana in the Burdwan district which suffered exceptionally from malaria in 1893-94. When I visited these parts in the cold weather of 1893-94, I found that nearly all the villages were suffering very severely from a bad type of malaria, and there was hardly a single house in which some of the members were not suffering, or had not recently suffered. I placed the matter before the District Board for consideration, and the Sanitary Committee of that Board have passed the following resolution:—'In the opinion of this Committee a limited number of unhealthy villages, say 50 adjoining one another, in the unhealthy thana of Purbasthali should be selected and thoroughly drained by the Board at once. This action would probably result in a marked improvement of health on the part of the inhabitants, and with this example the Board would be in a position to enlarge its sphere of action another year, and would probably be able to obtain a good deal of free or partly free labour from the people themselves when they see the benefit.' That is a very practical resolution. The Board want to begin work on a small scale, and if it succeeds, they will extend the sphere of their operation. All these cases show that the people appreciate the conversion of dead channels into living streams, and that they are coming forward not only with their applications, but also with their contributions.

"I have before me a protest from the People's Association of Faridpur to the effect that this Bill is unnecessary. I hope it will be a long time before the people of Faridpur will find works contemplated by this Bill to be necessary: for they do not suffer from the curse which afflicts both sides of the Bhagirathi. But the cases which I have cited sufficiently indicate that such works are needed in the affected districts, and that the people of these districts appreciate such works, and are applying for their construction.

"I do not think it necessary to quote many opinions upon this subject, but Dr. Coates was quoted on the other side to show that malarial fever is mainly due to poverty. I have Dr. Coates's opinion before me, and the opinion does not support that contention. There are also the opinions of other doctors, and I have in my hand the opinion of an eminent physician, Dr. McConnell, who regards bad drainage as the main cause of the type of malaria which prevails in most parts of Bengal. He says—'Drainage has been of the greatest benefit when carried out in malarial districts, and has converted unhealthy swamps

into healthy arable land. Ague may be said to prevail in inverse ratio to the successful drainage of any district.'

"I do not think it necessary to multiply opinions, because I believe there is a consensus of opinion that obstructed drainage is the cause of the type of malarial fever which prevails in these parts. And as the people appreciate the works which have been done, and are asking for the opening out of old channels, and have even come forward with contributions for the purpose, the Government have wisely decided that legislation in this matter should not be further postponed. And I consider it also a wise decision to place, not only the initiation of, but the final decision upon these schemes in the hands of District Boards. My hon'ble friend, BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN, has made some remarks about District Boards on which I do not wish to make any comment. But I have myself seen the work of District Boards in many districts, and I think it fair to state that these Boards represent, intelligently and ably, the views and wishes of the best educated sections of the people, and materially help us in the work of administration. The Government have decided wisely in vesting District Boards with power under this Bill, and I have every confidence, the trust which has been placed in them has not been misplaced."

The Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE said:—"While entirely agreeing with my hon'ble friend who has just sat down as to the benefits likely to result from the carrying out of drainage schemes, I very much regret that I am compelled to oppose the motion for the passing of the Bill at the present sitting of the Council. I quite admit that opposing the Bill at this stage is a task not lightly to be undertaken, that there ought to be grave reasons to justify the adoption of such a course, but I would beg respectfully to point out that there are in the present case such grave reasons. My first reason is that, having regard to the effect of the financial clauses of the Bill which are the principal clauses, the most operative sections of the proposed measure, there has not been a case made out for the imposition of a rate or cess, or tax, call it by whatever name it may please the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill to call it. And this objection goes to the very root of the matter. I have read with care the proceedings of the Belvedere Conference; I have gone through the speech of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill when introducing it, and when subsequently he moved to refer it to a Select Committee, and of other members of the Council; but I do not find anywhere an attempt made to prove the necessity for fresh legislation of the kind here proposed. I submit that it is due to the members of this Council and to the public that a statement of a definite character should be laid before them, pointing out what are the important drainage schemes that are required in the interests of sanitation, giving an approximate or rough idea as to the cost likely to be incurred, and then showing that the financial resources of District Boards, with such help as may be available from provincial funds, are not in any way sufficient to meet such requirements. It would be a singular thing for a Chancellor of the Exchequer to ask for the imposition of a fresh tax, be it for a temporary purpose or for a long period, unless he at the same time produced a statement of facts and figures showing what the requirements are likely to be, what the advantages are likely to be, and that the existing sources of revenue can by no means meet such requirements. In the present case that has not been done; therefore as I said, the very basis of this proposal of taxation or rate, or cess, has not been made out.

"I confess there is considerable difficulty in understanding the genesis of this measure. As far as I have been able to follow the proceedings of the Belvedere Conference, three of the resolutions passed at that Conference apply to matters municipal, and one of them only to the question of rural drainage which came up almost incidentally, and had not been even so much as referred to in the Hon'ble Mr. Risley's note which led to the holding of the Conference, nor was anything said there to show the inadequacy of the present state of things. On the other hand, I attach very great weight to the expression of opinion by a gentleman whose opinion is entitled to the utmost consideration, namely, the then Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, Mr. McNeile, which will be found at page 6 of the Appendix to

the proceedings of the Belvedere Conference. I shall first draw the attention of the Council to one matter to make the reference clear. At the present time and under the existing law, there are provisions for sanitary drainage. I need not refer to the provisions of the Bengal Drainage Act, because it may be said that these are intended for the drainage and improvement of land, though in passing I may point out that the drainage of marshy areas will have great effect upon sanitation as well. There is in fact an intimate connection between measures calculated to drain land or to open out water communications, and measures of drainage calculated directly to effect sanitation. But without referring to that Act, I may point out that under section 109 of the Road Cess Act there is distinct power to spend a portion of the district fund for the purpose of improving drainage; and further in section 79 of the Local Self-Government Act, the same thing is repeated. It is there enacted that 'it shall be lawful for a District Board to take measures for, or to contribute towards * * the construction and maintenance of any means and appliances for providing or improving drainage.' Then there are in the same Act certain provisions under head (E), having special reference to sanitation under which money may be expended, and which make it the *duty* of District Boards, so far as may be possible, to provide for the proper sanitation of their districts. Therefore there can be no question whatever that there are provisions in the existing law by means of which agricultural drainage as well as sanitary drainage may be carried out. And having regard to this, I place before the Council this expression of opinion from Mr. McNeile to which I have referred. He said with reference to proposed legislation:—

'My own idea is that it will be possible to do a great deal more under the present Drainage Act.' And he goes on to say—'If I am right in thinking we can do what is required under the existing Drainage Act, then it is worth consideration whether it would not be better to pass a special Act now for the particular water-supply scheme which has started this proposal to legislate, and not a general one.'

"It is, Sir, a common-place of legislation, one of its recognized axioms, that it must be shown that all that could be done under the powers already given by the Legislature has been done before fresh powers are given or asked for. As I have said, that has not been done. The burden of proof lies, and lies heavily, upon the promoters of this Bill to show the necessity for fresh legislation, and not only has that burden not been discharged, but not even an *attempt* has been made to discharge it. This appears to me to be a singular and a fatal omission so far as this measure, at any rate its taxation clauses, are concerned. I have already referred to Mr. McNeile's opinion. I must respectfully express my surprise that the instances mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. R. C. Durr of drainage schemes which have been successfully carried out by District Boards liberally helped by the Government were cited by him as arguments in favour of this Bill. It appears to me that instead of being arguments in favour of the Bill, they are reasons which go against the necessity for any such Bill. These and other instances which have been quoted, and many others which may be quoted, of improvements in sanitation by means of drainage, show that the District Boards, aided where there is need by Government, are in a position to carry out such schemes. Therefore until facts and figures are adduced which conclusively prove the necessity for this Bill, I submit with the utmost confidence that there is not that foundation laid which is requisite in all cases of fresh legislation. The general and indefinite proposition that more schemes of drainage can be carried out if there were more funds is not, I need hardly point out, by itself a justification for additional taxation.

"I proceed now to my next point. I have hitherto addressed myself to an examination of the necessity for fresh taxation or rating. Assuming for the sake of argument that this necessity has been made out, let us examine the principle of the rate which it is proposed to impose. That principle is one that is admittedly not a perfect one. It is not necessary for me to argue that point, because it has been very generally conceded; nor do I propose to go over the ground which has been trod on the last occasion that the Bill was under discussion. But I will, with the permission of the Council, read one passage bearing on this question of class taxation,

"John Stuart Mill, speaking of tax on rents, says :—

'A peculiar tax on the income of any class, not balanced by taxes on other classes, is a violation of justice and amounts to a partial confiscation.'

"In the present case it has been admitted that this taxation, although its object is to benefit all classes of the community, has been imposed on a particular class only, viz., on those connected with land. I have no right to claim the character of a representative of the zamindars; but as a representative, as far as I am, of a larger and, I trust I may without offence say, even a more important class than the zamindars, namely the raiyats, I venture to address a few observations on this point. I admit that the necessity of improving the health of the raiyats is a most important consideration, but it must be shown that this cannot be done by the materials or means of taxation now available, before his poverty is again taxed or the scanty means for eking out a miserable existence is further encroached upon. But it has been said that no practicable means can be devised for imposing a rate on all classes of the affected area. The question has been argued on a previous occasion. I will therefore only say that suggestions were then placed before the Council which might be considered as furnishing the basis of workable schemes. We have Mill's high authority for stating that taxation of this character is partial confiscation and a violation of justice. I mean no idle compliment to the members of the Select Committee when I say that I do believe that if this Bill were referred back to them, with additions to their number if need be, they would be capable of finding a means which would combine even-handed justice and fairness to all classes with practical utility.

"I may also refer to certain opinions from an eminent authority bearing directly upon this point. I do not quote the opinions of the representatives of various native associations and committees, not because they are not entitled to weight—I think great weight attaches to their almost unanimous testimony on the subject—but because it will probably be thought that official experience has a special value. Bearing that in mind, I may mention that various District Officers—the Magistrates of Nadia, Bankura, Mymensingh, Malda, Noakhali, and other places—have pointed out the injustice of a tax exclusively on land. I will not detain the Council by reading their opinions. I will read just one expression of opinion on that point and no more; and it is an opinion which I am sure the Council will receive with great consideration. Mr. Westmacott, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, writing on the 23rd March 1895 on the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, says :—'To throw the whole cost, or even a large proportion of it, upon the landed interests appears to me most inequitable, and such provision appears to me the most objectionable part of the Bill. I note that the Select Committee have considered suggestions for distributing the cost over the whole population, but have failed to discover any more practical method of doing so than that contained in the Bill. If this is so, I consider that the Bill should be dropped, as the proposed incidence of taxation appears to me unjust. I am most strongly of opinion that taxation should not fall upon the land, but on the population, and I deny emphatically that such population is chiefly agricultural. If benefited at all by sanitary drainage, the agricultural population will not be benefited to nearly so great an extent as the non-agricultural classes, and I cannot consider it just that they should bear the whole cost of it. I have considered such cases as occur to me of obstructed drainage which requires improvement, and they all suggest the view which I have expressed, and if any other cases are suggested to me, it will surprise me if I do not find the same facts as to the classes of the population to be benefited.'

"One remark more before I pass on from this point. I wish to point out the dangerous character of the precedent which is now being created. It is not only for the purposes of the present Bill, but having regard to the effect it will have on the course of future legislation, that I place this consideration before the Council. If at the present time in connection with the present measure when it is admitted that those who will be benefited are the whole population—if in such a case, because there is no machinery for carrying out a scheme of general taxation, the zamindars and raiyats alone are to be taxed—then at some future time when the question of taxation for carrying out some

other measure of general benefit is being considered, *e.g.*, the question of an education cess, the same thing will be said which is now being said, and with greater effect. It will be argued that a tax on the landed interest will be realised with the greatest ease, because the machinery is at hand, that that interest represents the bulk of the population in rural areas, and there will then further exist the precedent created by the present measure. I ask the Council to pause and consider well before establishing this precedent.

"My third reason for opposing the passing of this Bill is this, that there is no statutory obligation laid upon the District Board to make any contribution towards the cost of drainage schemes carried out under its provisions. Section 11 relates to this point, and it provides that the District Board after approving of the preliminary scheme shall deduct from the aggregate amount estimated under section 6 the sums, *if any*, which have been promised as private subscriptions, or contributed by the District Board or provisionally promised by the Local Government. Therefore it leaves it entirely optional with the District Board whether they are to contribute anything in furtherance of the scheme or not. I would point out that there is a special danger which will follow from a provision of this character. District Boards have power now to carry out schemes of sanitary drainage, and they have in many cases exercised that power as we have heard. After this Bill comes into operation, how are the two classes of drainage schemes to be distinguished, namely, the cases which may come under section 79 of the Local Self-Government Act under which District Boards must bear the cost, and the other class of cases in which schemes will be carried out under this Bill when their contributions will be entirely optional? Will there not be a natural tendency on the part of the District Boards—I suppose, however perfect they may be, they will have some share of ordinary human nature in them—to throw the whole cost of drainage schemes on the local area under the clauses of this Bill, rather than proceed under the provisions of the Local Self-Government Act. There will be too great a temptation to adopt this course, especially bearing in mind the fact that the initiation of drainage schemes, and subject to the sanction of the Local Government, the final adoption of them will rest with these District Boards. A provision imposing on the Boards an obligation to contribute towards drainage schemes, besides being just in itself, would insure on their part a greater sense of responsibility in sanctioning and carrying out schemes because they would themselves be bound to pay a certain share of the cost. At the same time there will be this further advantage, that the people of the locality will more heartily co-operate, knowing that they will be assisted by contributions from the District Board and from the Local Government. In the absence of that obligation they will not know, when a scheme is initiated, whether they are likely to get any help from these sources. In the papers which have been circulated there are various suggestions in regard to this matter; one, for instance, that one-third ought to be laid down as the least amount of contribution from the District Board and a similar contribution from the Local Government, the rest to be obtained from local sources.

"With regard to the financial position of the District Boards, I find that the balance in their hands on the last day of the year 1893-94 was Rs. 17,38,474, and further there was on that date an outstanding balance to be realized—this is with regard to both the Road Cess and the Public Works Cess—of Rs. 14,82,876. Therefore it cannot be said that the District Boards are not in a solvent or flourishing condition, or that they are in a condition in any way approaching insolvency; and it may be added there is in some quarters a feeling that the funds in the hands of District Boards are not always used as they should be. As only one illustration of this I may mention that in a representation submitted to the Council, very pointed reference is made to the fact that large contributions in furtherance of water-works within municipal, *i.e.* non-Board, areas were made by District Boards. I refer to the Arrah and Bhagalpur water-works. On all these grounds I submit that there ought to be an obligation laid by statute on District Boards to contribute towards the cost of schemes under this Bill."

[The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT, rising to order, said :—"The hon'ble member is referring now to details which it is not the time for the Council to discuss at present, and which the hon'ble member had ample opportunity to consider when

the Report of the Select Committee was under consideration. I did not check the hon'ble member from Dacca, although he went largely into a criticism of details, because he had had no such opportunity. Now the Council is discussing the question whether the Bill should be passed, and the only arguments that should now be brought forward are arguments, affecting the general principles on which the Bill is based. This is not the time to discuss amendments which were never moved."]

The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. BOSE, continuing, said:—"Having had the honour of only recently joining the Council, the papers connected with the Bill came to me too late to enable me to give notice of any amendment when the clauses came up for settlement by the Council; and I may be permitted respectfully to add that quite apart from this, the only way to show that a Bill ought not to pass is by examining its main provisions and pointing out their defects, which is what I am now endeavouring to do. A further reason appears from the statement which has been made by the hon'ble member, the Secretary in the Financial Department, as to the expenditure under the Public Works Cess. When the Public Works Cess Act was passed, the proceeds of the cess were intended not only for the payment of interest and working charges upon certain extraordinary public works—extraordinary in more senses than one—but also for the construction of new public works. That being so—a reference has been made to a declaration of Sir Ashley Eden on that point, and I have before me the declaration of Mr. Reynolds when introducing the Bill to the same effect—I submit that well-considered drainage schemes are as important as any other class of public works which are now undertaken from public funds, and ought to receive the utmost consideration from the Government. The obligation ought to be laid by express provision on them to help such schemes. As Mr. Skrine says:—

"It is the paramount duty of Government to secure the health of its subjects; and I think that in every scheme a certain portion of the cost should be met from provincial resources;"

and I may add that in Mr. McNeile's opinion—and there is no higher authority on the subject—drainage and water-supply are even more important than roads on which, as we have heard from the Financial Secretary, more than 13 lakhs of Rupees are spent annually from the provincial revenues.

"In the observations which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. R. C. DUTT and from other speakers, a statement was made to the effect that this is really a measure in which the principle of local option is recognized, and much stress was laid on the point. My hon'ble friend in fact went so far as to say that payments under this Bill may be looked upon as voluntary contributions by the people, and therefore the Bill ought to be gladly accepted. I submit that that description of this measure cannot be justified. Section 3 relates to this matter and defines the constitution of the Drainage Commissioners. Under the operation of section 3, though there is a minimum fixed for the number of Commissioners to be elected by the District Board, there is no such minimum as to the number of Commissioners to be appointed from the representatives of the local landed interest; so that out of, say, 15 members of the Drainage Commission, while at least 8 must be elected by the District Board, it may happen that as many as 12 or 13 will be elected by it, and only 2 or 3 appointed from among the local representatives of the landed interest. There is absolutely nothing in the law to prevent this being done. I submit that these representatives ought to be secured a substantial position in the Commission before the Bill can be justly described as a measure of local option. But it may be said that after all, the initiation of the scheme is in the hands of the District Board, and the majority of the members of the Drainage Commission will also be elected from among the members of the Board. This raises the important question how far these latter can be said to represent the rate-payers of the district, and still more of the local area, in matters of this kind. I wish to point out that the provisions of the Bill are not calculated to secure local option. I know that I have the sympathy of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill and of the hon'ble member, the Secretary in the Financial Department in this view; for at the Belvedere Conference they wanted the

initiation of drainage schemes to rest in the hands of the inhabitants of the locality concerned, and not with the District Board. As to the representative character of District Boards about which there has been some difference of opinion in this Council, without using any arguments of my own, let me place before the Council the following figures which I take from the Government Resolution on the working of these Boards for the year 1893-94, and which will speak for themselves. Out of 794 members of District Boards, only 309 were elected members, or about 38 per cent. But that is not all. Even these 38 per cent. were not elected by the people or the rate-payers themselves, but by the members of Local Boards; and therefore it becomes important to see what is the constitution of these Local Boards. There were in 1893-94 1,223 members of Local Boards, out of which 435, or about 35 per cent., were elected. The facts therefore indisputably stand thus. The majority of members in the District Boards are nominated and *ex-officio*, and even the minority, a little over a third, are elected *not* by the rate-payers, but by a body of whom about two-thirds are nominated by Government. The elective character of the average District Board may thus with mathematical accuracy be described by a ratio which is compounded of these two ratios, or by about one-eighth; and in this I do not take into account the influence of the Magistrate-Chairman, whose little finger, as we have been very candidly informed to-day by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, is thicker than the loins of the whole District Board. Therefore whatever the present Bill secures, it certainly does not secure local option, nor will it realise the dream of voluntary contributions pouring in from the afflicted inhabitants of an affected area. And what adds to the regret is that the present Bill goes in this respect behind the existing Drainage Act of 1880, and the Drainage Act of 1871 which it repealed, both of which secured the majority in the Drainage Commission to landholders in the affected area.

"There is only one other point to which I wish to refer. It is a matter of regret that there is no provision in the Bill giving power to District Boards with the sanction of the Local Government to require contributions from railways, or in a minor measure it may be even from those who are responsible for roads and canals which are shewn to cause obstructed drainage. There is a considerable body of opinion as to the responsibility of railways in causing obstruction to drainage and thereby injuring public health. I will only read the opinion of the present Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, Mr. Odling. He says:—'I think the railway is a sinner in obstructing the drainage of the country. I fully agree that the railways are sinners' (page 9, Proceedings of the Belvedere Conference), and there are other opinions which fully bear that out. Therefore this also is a matter of importance in connection with the motion for the postponement of the passing of this Bill; because if there are obstructions to drainage of a serious character caused by railways, and in a minor degree by canals and roads, there ought to be a power of dealing with matters of that description. Section 11 of the Railway Act of 1890, which may be referred to, is not sufficient for the purpose, and does not confer powers which ought to be taken with the sanction of the Government of India in this connection. I submit that this is another ground why the Bill should be further considered. I will not detain the Council further. Having regard to the fact that no case has been made out for the imposition of an additional rate or the enactment of a new law, that the principle of that rate is unfair and establishes an undesirable precedent for future taxation, that no obligation is laid on District Boards or Local Government to help local areas in the carrying out of drainage schemes, that confusion is introduced in the application by the Boards of their varying and even conflicting powers under the existing law and under the present Bill in regard to such schemes in the future, that the principle of local option is not recognised and a retrograde step taken in that connection, that no provision is made in regard to railways and other sources of obstructed drainage, I venture respectfully but confidently to hope that a case has been made out for further and serious consideration of the measure, and that the Council will not give its assent to the passing of the Bill."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MAHOMED YUSUF said:—"At this late hour I do not propose to detain the Council by lengthy observations on the subject of the Bill. Much of what has been submitted to the Council this day belongs legitimately to a prior stage of the Bill, and it is not therefore necessary for me to indicate my views on every one of the arguments addressed to the Council. There are two propositions before the Council; the first proposition consists of the proposal, which has emanated from such a high authority as His Highness the MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA, to postpone the further consideration of the Bill for three months. As regards this proposition, I have nothing to say. If, after due regard to the whole of the circumstances in connection with the subject, Your Honour will be pleased to allow time, that will be an act of courtesy and favour which will be duly appreciated.

"The other proposition before the Council is the motion of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, that the Bill should be passed into law. As regards this proposition, I have to say a word in explanation of the vote I intend to give. There are only two aspects of this measure; the sanitary aspect and the financial aspect. When I took my seat in this Council a few months ago, the measure had made considerable progress; in fact the Bill had already been before the Select Committee for a long time. The Bill was the outcome of what is known as the Belvedere Conference. At that Conference most of what was said was said in favour of the advantages likely to result from the measure: two of the hon'ble members now present took part in that Conference, and their utterances in support of the sanitary measure were forcible and exhaustive to a degree; their anxiety and enthusiasm were such that no delay was to be endured, and the project they said should be put into execution the day after: the enthusiasm continued when the Bill was introduced in the Council. The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said in the Council, if the measure was a fad, he was a faddist; but he was in every good company, for he was supported by expert opinion of the greatest authority. It appears to me therefore that as far as the sanitary aspect of the Bill is concerned, there is a consensus of opinion in its favour, and I have not the slightest hesitation in affirming and adopting that opinion.

"As regards the shape which has been given to the Bill by the Select Committee, the result has been placed before the Council by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. The Select Committee has improved the Bill in various particulars, consistently with public opinion: in fact the measure as it is now presented is pre-eminently the people's measure, and not the Government measure. If there is any objection in a particular case, the District Board has simply not to take it up at all.

"Then as regards the financial aspect of the Bill. It appears to me that this aspect must have been considered in all its bearings at the Belvedere Conference. It required no large amount of political sagacity and wisdom to know, when the Bill was first conceived, that money would be required to carry out its object and that that money must come from the area in which the Act was to be introduced, and not from any source lying outside the area. The utmost that could be expected from the Government was that it would provide for the least objectionable mode for raising money; that the mode recommended in the Bill was one of the possible modes should have occurred to those who supported the measure at the Conference. And it did occur to them, and still they asked for the measure, which was deemed to be so urgent that they did not say they would have it only under certain circumstances and would not have it under other circumstances.

The form given in the Bill to the financial question is the best that human wisdom could devise, and it was admitted no other form was feasible. It follows therefore that the necessity for the measure was conceded to be so great that the financial shape of the Bill is not to be taken as in itself sufficient to put aside or to defeat the Bill. In fact the death knell of all opposition was sounded at the Belvedere Conference, which gave birth to the measure and the initial velocity given was so great that it is not now possible to withstand the force.

But notwithstanding the high authority of those gentlemen under the auspices of whose great name the measure was affirmed at the Conference, and notwithstanding the strong presumption which arises from the measure being

stamped with their names, that there could be no serious objection to the Bill, still if I could honestly and conscientiously believe that the Bill violated some fundamental principle and is radically defective, I should consider it my duty to join in the protest and to withhold my support from the Bill. But I am convinced that the Bill does not violate such principle and is not so defective. As regards the cry of the permanent settlement being broken by the provisions of the Bill, I do not think there is much force in the argument. The President had, at the instance of the Hon'ble R. C. Dutt, consented to certain changes in the phraseology of certain sections, the apparent effect of which might have been to treat and make the rate as part of the revenue or road cess. Under the old section 18 the rate was to be added to the road cess; under the new section 21, as finally settled by the Select Committee, the rate is to be collected with the road cess. So that the Select Committee has done its best to maintain the permanent settlement in tact and to see that there is no shadow of infringement of that settlement. And quite apart from the phraseology employed in the Bill, it appears to me that there is no infringement of the contract of the permanent settlement in this Bill. Without entering into a disquisition of the principles involved in the permanent settlement, I say that there would be violation of that settlement if for the same consideration a higher return were to be demanded by the Government; but if the consideration is additional and not illusory, then, as at present advised, there is no breach of the permanent settlement. The financial clauses of this Bill do not in any way infringe the conditions of the permanent settlement, because its provisions are not framed with the object of increasing the revenue, but with the object of collecting funds to meet the cost of necessary works of sanitation for the benefit of the subject, and no question has been raised that it is the duty of the Government to undertake such works and provide for the costs from the revenues. It is for these reasons that I give my vote in favour of the motion for the passing of the Bill.

The Hon'ble RAI ESHAN CHUNDER MITTRA BAHADUR said:—"I shall not on this occasion give a silent vote. I was one of those who were invited to the Belvedere Conference. I then thought, and I still say, that legislation is necessary for the purpose of improving the condition of villages in rural tracts. This Bill has gone through several stages in Select Committee, and whatever may be the opinion of that section of the community which entertains extreme views, I say that the majority of the people are grateful to Your Honour and to the hon'ble members who sat in Committee for the concessions made in favour of public opinion. The Bill gives local option to District Boards, it provides that the Commissioners to be appointed under the Bill should have effective control over the scheme; the Bill further makes provision for the joint action of Municipalities and District Boards under certain conditions. These are all salutary provisions which have made the Bill attractive. But it is the financial clauses of the Bill which really are to be looked into, and which I submit have created apprehension and dissatisfaction in the minds of zamindars and tenure-holders and rayats; financial considerations are in fact everything in a matter like this. Your Honour has received petitions from the British Indian Association and from other Associations on this point. They complain that the Bill makes an attack upon the terms of the Permanent Settlement, and they further contend that there is no necessity for this Bill. As regards the question of necessity I differ from them, I consider that there is necessity for action on the part of the Government; but as regards a breach of the terms of the Permanent Settlement, I do not wish to enter into the question as it has been urged in the papers before the Council and has been argued by my hon'ble friend, BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN. But whatever may be the view which the Council may adopt, whether it is too late in the day to consider the matter, or whether the zamindars are in a position to complain or not, and even if the Council think that the zamindars are wrong in their contention, I submit that the Bill contains provisions which may be taken to be an invasion of the vested rights in private property; in a country where we find scarcity, if not famine, occurring almost every ten years, where the agricultural classes are maintained solely by the produce of the soil, where the soil itself is not improving, it is a question whether it will be politic, wise and fair to impose another burden upon the

landholding classes. Information has reached us from the last Census returns that the agricultural population consists of a little more than half the whole population, and under these circumstances it is of the utmost importance for Your Honour and the hon'ble members of this Council to consider whether a cess, or whatever it may be called, should be imposed upon the landholding classes who I submit are already suffering from severe load of taxation.

"I do not wish to detain the Council after the exhaustive speeches we have heard, but I submit that a Bill like this ought to have a wider sphere of operation; that while it is improper to contend that the whole cost of these schemes should be borne by the Government, I submit it would not be right to say that the greater portion of the cost of construction should be paid by any particular classes—I mean the landholding classes. As I have said, I think it necessary that there should be some sort of local rate to carry out the object of this Bill, but such local rate should not be of the nature of the Road Cess, and if it has been found difficult to find out the means of imposing such a rate, that I submit is a very good reason for referring the Bill back to the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I have a few observations to make upon the motion before the Council. I did not intend to offer any remarks at all on this occasion, but the criticisms of my hon'ble friend the Financial Secretary to Government, call for a protest and a remonstrance from me. It is a very happy sign indeed that an official member in the position of the hon'ble the Financial Secretary should from his place in Council endeavour to defend a measure of the Government against public criticism. It is an expression of homage to public opinion. Might I be permitted to hope that this feeling may be carried a stage further, by the acceptance by this Council of the proposal of my hon'ble friend THE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA, so that an opportunity might be given to some of the new members of this Council to consider a measure of this gravity and importance.

"I do not myself in the smallest degree recede from the position I have taken up in regard to this Bill since its introduction into this Council. I still believe that obstructed drainage is the cause of malarial fever, and that malarial fever is a prolific cause of death in these provinces. I have had personal experience of the truth of this statement. Some years ago I went to a village in the Hooghly district which is associated in my mind with the dearest recollections; at one time it was a prosperous and a happy village; now it is a wild scene of desolation; the houses are in ruins; malarious fever has done its work of death. So far, therefore, as this Bill seeks to grapple with this question of obstructed drainage and malarial fever, it is entitled to my unstinted sympathy and support. But it is neither politic nor fair to impose a rate or tax upon any section of the community for the purposes of this Bill. I contend that the Bill is partly a measure of local option. You give the District Boards power to initiate schemes of drainage. You cannot compel or coerce them. It is a matter left entirely to their discretion. Now is it conceivable that any District Board having any pretensions to a representative character would of its own accord initiate a drainage scheme which would involve the imposition of a new cess upon the people subject to its jurisdiction? Unless a District Board has ceased to be representative in its character, it would not of its own free will and motion do anything which would lead to the imposition of a rate of this kind. Therefore to require the imposition of a cess at the instance of the District Board is to declare that this Bill shall be a dead letter. Relieve the Bill of the necessity of imposing a fresh tax, and you will make it a Bill that will be largely availed of by the District Boards. The hon'ble the Financial Secretary has contended that the surplus of the Road Cess fund is not available for sanitary purposes. Is there anything to prevent the Government from directing that works of sanitation should be a first charge on the Road Cess fund? The Government makes rules under the Local Self-Government Act. Is there anything in the Act to prevent the Government from making it obligatory on District and Local Boards that the first charge on the Road Cess fund should be the sanitation of local areas? Roads are good things; but sanitation

is better. Roads are a luxury; sanitation is a necessity. People must first live, before they can make use of the roads which a beneficent local authority may provide for them. My hon'ble friend the Financial Secretary admits that roads which used to be maintained out of Provincial funds, have in many instances, been made over to Local Bodies, but my hon'ble friend contends that they have been paid for in every case. I know of at least one road which used to be a provincial road. The local Municipality has now been called upon to maintain it. I am not aware that the Government has made any contribution towards its maintenance. Therefore that is a statement which I believe is not strictly correct, if it is to be accepted as being of general application. My hon'ble friend has pointed out that there is a balance of 14 lakhs of rupees in connection with the Public Works Cess. Who are the contributors to this Cess? The landed interest—zamindars and raiyats; and 14 lakhs of their contributions are devoted to purposes connected with the well-being of the general community. Is this fair and equitable? You do a double injustice to the landed interest by devoting a portion of the proceeds of the Public Works Cess to works which benefit the whole community, and then by again levying a cess upon the landed interest for sanitary works which will also benefit the whole community. When I brought forward an amendment calculated to remedy this injustice, I was told that the object I had in view was laudable, that the principle of the amendment was unobjectionable, but that it could not be accepted because it appeared to the Government to be unworkable. If that be the view of the Government, it follows that the cess proposed in the Bill is unfair, and I decline to be a party to a measure which does not deal out even-handed justice to all parties, and I hope the Council will decline to be a party to it. I feel quite sure that if you have this cess embodied in this Bill, District Boards will not give effect to this measure. Therefore it seems to me that it is a matter of vital importance that we should carry the public with us, and then only can we hope to see a Bill based on the principle of local option adopted by our local bodies, and rendered operative for good. I hope and trust the Council will see its way to accept the proposal of the Hon'ble THE MAHARAJAH OF DARBHANGA, namely, that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for three months. No works connected with drainage can possibly be undertaken until after the rains. The Government, in the Public Works Department, will lose nothing by this short delay; and in the interim there will be time for further deliberation, public opinion will be conciliated, and the sympathy of the public enlisted on behalf of a measure, for the success of which public sympathy is indispensably necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. LYALL said:—"I have a few remarks to make in answer to some of the observations which have been addressed to the Council by hon'ble members. In the first place I strongly echo what has been said by the Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF, that most of what has been said to-day ought to have been said when the Bill was introduced, and not at the present stage of the Bill. There is, however, this excuse for those hon'ble members who have just taken their seats in Council that they had no other opportunity of expressing their views.

"Before dealing with the remarks of hon'ble members in detail, I wish to say a few words with reference to the motion of the Hon'ble THE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA. I have already referred to what has been said to-day in Council, and I may add that I have read the enormous amount of correspondence which has taken place in connection with this Bill, but there is not a single argument which has been urged to-day which has not been urged in that correspondence. Why then should we postpone the passing of a Bill, or refer it back to the Select Committee, when it has been some three years before the public, reckoning from the time of the Belvedere Conference, and before this Council for 18 months, and when no new thing can be said about it? I must therefore oppose the motion of the Hon'ble THE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA.

"Coming to the detailed criticisms of the Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN, I would first point out that he has, until quite the end of his speech, referred to the rate which will be imposed as if it was a tax which would

extend all over the country and would affect every zamindar and raiyat in the Province, and as if it was to be levied permanently. I need hardly say that it will be levied only in a few areas with the consent of those who will pay, and that the extreme incidence will be 30 years.

"In dealing with the incidence of Road and Public Works Cesses, the Hon'ble Member has spoken as if the whole cess were paid by the zamindars, while as a fact half is paid by the raiyats.

"The Hon'ble Member next said that everything contained in this Act is already covered by existing legislation, and the same point was urged by the Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE. It is quite true that to a certain extent, section 109 of the Road Cess Act and section 79 of the Local Self-Government Act do apply to such schemes, but there are many schemes which District Boards are obliged to reject for want of funds. We now allow the inhabitants of a local area, who desire the execution of such a scheme, to say to the District Boards—'Very well, if you have no funds, we will pay for it, so give us our scheme.' It is in this respect that this Act makes provision for what could not be done before.

"The next point is as to the maximum rate of the cess. That point was very fully discussed in the Select Committee, and we did not fix any maximum limit, because we considered that it was very possible that where the amount was small the people would prefer to pay it straight off, instead of in the course of a number of years.

"The Hon'ble Member next dealt with the question of the poverty of the raiyats. My hon'ble friend is the representative of the District Boards of the Dacca Division, for which Boards he has apparently very little respect, but the statistics which he quoted refer entirely to the Patna Division; the famine he referred to occurred in that Division, and statistics regarding the average acreage of a raiyat's holding are also taken from that division. That acreage which he quotes as affording a bare livelihood in India is the exact quantity, 3 acres, which is held to be the ideal holding of the English labourer, and the native raiyat has already got the cow. As a fact, however, there is little or no chance of this Act ever being worked in the Patna Division, and the raiyats of this division represented by the Hon'ble Member are well able to pay this or any other rate.

"Another point to which the Hon'ble Member referred is the existence of a large balance which he referred to as 25 lakhs, but which the Hon'ble MR. A. M. BOSE called 17 lakhs standing at the credit of the District Boards, but I ask the Council to remember that there are 38 District Boards in the Province, and that it is utterly impossible for any public body like the District Boards or Municipalities to do without a working balance. Even the Lieutenant-Governor is tied down by the Government of India to keep a working balance in the Provincial revenues, and the balances at the credit of the several District Boards are no more than necessary working balances.

"The hon'ble member stated that at times the District Boards voted money improperly, and he instanced a matter in which I had some personal concern. I remember well the circumstances to which the hon'ble member referred. When Sir George Campbell visited Dacca, the question of getting a dredger to raise silt from the river bed was under the consideration of the District Board. Sir George highly approved of the proposal, and promised to make a grant of half the money. As a necessary consequence of this grant from the public funds, the dredger was ordered through the India Office; the specifications were never sent to the Municipal Board. And it was not until the dredger was nearly ready that the Board saw the plans. It then appeared that no locomotive power had been provided. The Board pointed this out, and at the last moment very weak locomotive power was added. When the dredger arrived it was found that the engine supplied was quite incapable of moving the dredger in the rivers of East Bengal. The result was that the article was useless to Dacca and the Government finally took it over, and to the best of my belief it is still working.

"The next point to which the Hon'ble Member referred was the joint action of District Boards for a common object. He would allow no Board to put pressure upon another Board, so that any Board would be able to hamper the

action of other Boards by refusing to carry out a continuous scheme. I venture to think that the proposal of the Hon'ble Member would be a step in the wrong direction, and on the contrary I think this is one of the best provisions of the Bill.

"I do not think I need reply to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. BOSE as to the submission of detailed estimates of schemes under this Act. I think the Council will agree with me that his suggestions are quite impracticable. The other criticisms in the opening part of the speech of the Hon'ble Member might properly be replied to by the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, who is far more the author of this Bill than I am.

"Another point to which the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. BOSE referred was that only 38 per cent. of the members of District Boards are elected, and of those who elect them, only 35 per cent. are themselves elected. I am not myself a thorough believer in the virtues of election, and I think we have a very good example of the results of the elective system in the Municipality here in Calcutta. Here, as in other similar bodies—and I think the nominated members keep the bodies of which they are members from making a good many mistakes—I think the time has not yet come when we can trust to an entirely elected body.

"As regards the observations which fell from my hon'ble friend, BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, I have a better opinion of District Boards than he has. I think they will put forward many schemes which will not cost much money, and which will do a great deal of good.

"With regard to the question of taxation generally, I have to say a very few words in connection with the remarks of my hon'ble friend. The question was fully and thoroughly discussed at the Belvedere Conference, and it was well understood that the carrying out of this Bill would entail taxation. Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee brought the matter very fully before us, inasmuch as his main objection to the proposal was that it would involve taxation. Every member present at that Conference had it fully before him that taxation must come in some way or other. We have tried our best in Select Committee to evolve a perfectly fair method of taxation, and I for one do not think a better proposal could be devised. The Hon'ble BABU ESHAN CHUNDER MITTER simply says it can be done, but he gave us no method of doing it. Not one of the proposals which have been considered and rejected have any possibility of being worked successfully."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The debate to which we have listened has been of a very discussive character, and as I had occasion more than once to remark, has included subjects which one could hardly have expected to be touched upon in the closing debate on the passing of the Bill; but there was a special reason in the case of one and possibly of two hon'ble members, because of the newness of those members. I cannot but congratulate the Council in having had the advantage of hearing their views, and it cannot be said that every opportunity has not been given to those who were dissatisfied with the Bill to represent their opinions and bring forward their arguments with the utmost possible freedom and with abundant time given to them for preparation.

"The debate to-day has turned chiefly on the financial clauses of the Bill, and I think there is still considerable misapprehension on the subject in spite of the extent to which it has already been discussed. Our old friend the Permanent Settlement has been trotted out again. I cannot conceive how any reasonable person can suppose that the imposition of a cess under this Act has the slightest connection with any invasion of the Permanent Settlement. If there is a proposal to drain any obstructed channel, and if the zamindars and owners and occupiers of land which lie within the obstructed tract strongly object to any steps being taken to relieve the obstruction, I think they would have sufficient influence with the District Board to prevent any scheme being carried through. It has been said, and I was sorry to hear it, especially from the hon'ble member who has been nominated on the election of the District Boards of Dacca, that the District Board is not a representative body, and they have been belittled by one who has been sent here to represent them. I do not agree with what that hon'ble member has said, and I do not think he

correctly represents the independence and freedom of the District Boards with respect to matters which come before them, whether they are supported by the Government nominees or not. We have the opposite view stated by the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE that he was convinced that no District Board would propose any scheme which would involve the imposition of a cess. However that may be, I think it may be accepted that a District Board would not sanction the imposition of a cess against the resolute and strong opposition of the persons who would be called upon to pay that cess. If then a scheme has been carried through the District Board it must have been with the consent of the landowners, and when the works have been carried out, who would have to pay for them? As the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has said, if the District Board can pay for them out of money in its hands, or if the Government can make up a sum which added to the amount which the District Board can give would pay for the work, then there will be no occasion for the imposition of a cess. The Hon'ble BABU GURU PROSHAD SEN is in my opinion under a misapprehension in supposing that whereas drainage schemes are now being or can be carried out under the provisions of the Local Self-Government Act, because under this Act the District Boards will be able to impose a cess, therefore they will determine to bring the proposed work under the provisions of this Act and not under the Local Self-Government Act. I rather think the correct argument is that they will not impose a cess unless they find it absolutely necessary. Suppose it is necessary to impose a cess for a scheme of drainage, who should pay for it except those who benefit by it? These are principally the zamindars and holders and occupiers of the land, and can it be said that because there is a Permanent Settlement of the Land Revenue the zamindars should derive the benefit from such work and somebody else should pay for it? It was an impossible position to take up that the Permanent Settlement entitled them to have their lands drained and the obstructions they have made, or allowed to be made, cleared out of these drainage channels at the cost of others. The idea that the landed interest, who amounted to about 90 per cent. of the rural population should enjoy the benefits which would result from improved drainage, and that somebody else should provide the money was so absurd that it could not be entertained. It had been given up long ago in the two classes of cases of this kind which already exist. We have had frequent references to two Acts which are in existence, the Embankment Act and the Agricultural Drainage Act, which it is argued should take the place of this Act. The hon'ble member, the Secretary in the Financial Department has dealt with the suggestion as it affects the Embankment Act, and he might also have referred to the Agricultural Drainage Act under which the cost is equally borne by the landed interest. The hon'ble members who referred to these Acts forgot to notice that in both these Acts the whole of the cost is thrown on the landlord, and he does not get the power of passing on the half of it to the raiyats. Under the Embankment Act, he can pass it on to the tenure-holder, but not to the raiyat; under the Agricultural Drainage Act, he cannot pass it on to either, and can only recover from the raiyats by raising their rents; so that the two Acts which the Government are asked to consider lay on the shoulders of the landlord, a burden far greater than the burden we propose to impose upon him by this Bill. The little finger of these gentlemen will be heavier on the zamindars than the whole weight of the Government Bill.

"I have thus dealt with the proposition that land-owners should not be taxed at all. I will now pass on to the second objection that land-owners and agriculturists should not be the only classes to be taxed, as they will not be the only classes that will be benefited—that the taxation proposed by the Government will be of the nature of class taxation. Here again, we have perhaps been a little too modest and have allowed ourselves to be trampled upon unnecessarily. It is necessary to point out that the class upon which we are imposing a cess is practically the whole population, and that the class who will escape it are a very infinitesimal portion, hardly more than 5 per cent. We say that it is impossible to devise means by which to impose a cess upon those who are not agriculturists, in order that they may pay their share of the cost, without going through an amount of labour, creating an amount of machinery for assessment, for giving notice, for hearing objections, for hearing appeals, and for